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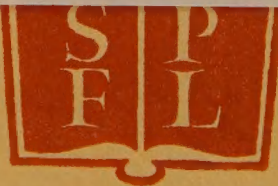
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THE ITALIC DIALECTS

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THE
ITALIC DIALECTS

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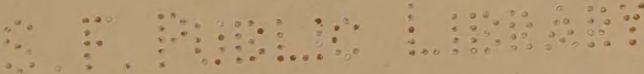
GRAMMAR AND GLOSSARY

BY

R. S. CONWAY, M.A.,

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CARDIFF;
LATE FELLOW OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

VOL. I. CONTAINING PART I.—THE RECORDS OF
OSCAN, UMBRIAN AND THE MINOR DIALECTS,
INCLUDING THE ITALIC GLOSSES IN ANCIENT WRITERS,
AND THE LOCAL AND PERSONAL NAMES
OF THE DIALECTAL AREAS.



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CAROLO BRUGMANN

ΤΡΟΦΕΙΑ

PREFACE.

THE need for a collected edition of the Italic Dialects has long been felt. This is, I believe, the first attempt to present a full record of them all, with some account of the history of the tribes who spoke them. The separation between Umbrian and the rest of the Dialects which has marked the chief collections of the last fifty years is inconvenient and often misleading; and since Mommsen's great edition of the Oscan group as it was known in 1850, very few endeavours have been made to treat the inscriptions as records of anything but a language. Thus the study of the Dialects has been completely severed from that of other parts of the life of Classical Italy. But neither the language nor the institutions of Rome can be fully understood if they are isolated from the kindred speech and customs of peoples living within fifty miles of her gates. Nor on the other hand can any safe use be made of the Dialects for wider philological research,—and in this connexion the peculiar importance of Oscan is becoming more and more manifest,—if the first key to their interpretation, our knowledge from other sources of ancient Italy, be laid aside in favour of a purely linguistic method which defeats its own ends.

But none the less it is for students of Indo-European Comparative Grammar that the Italic Dialects possess the greatest interest; and on this side the work of an editor has been greatly changed and in one sense lightened by the

progress of Philology in the last twenty years. The introduction of strict method in Phonetics rules out at once a great multitude of conjectures. What on looking back¹ upon his work of 1850 Mommsen calls with a sigh the 'ars difficilima nesciendi' has become many degrees easier since then. Nowhere, indeed, has Mommsen himself displayed more brilliantly than in the *Unteritalische Dialekte* that scientific method of historical and epigraphical research which is perhaps the greatest gift of his genius to this generation; but it was not till thirty years later that a similar exactness was developed in Phonology by the teaching of Johannes Schmidt, Leskien, and Brugmann. To quote only one example of the results of stricter canons; the discovery, reached simultaneously by many different scholars, that Osc. \dot{i} (†) represents regularly an original \bar{e} and an original \check{y} (but neither \check{e} nor \bar{i}) has made it possible for the first time to assign whole categories of forms to their proper places in the verbal system (cf. Vol. II. p. 495).

We have direct knowledge of the Italic Dialects, that is of the Dialects which with Latin form the Italic branch of the Indo-European languages—(1) from Inscriptions, (2) from Coins, (3) from scattered records in histories, grammars and glossaries; to this must be added (4) the indirect evidence of the names of ancient Places and (5) ancient Persons in the several Dialect-areas.

The attempt made in the present edition has been to collect this evidence as completely as possible, in obedience to one cardinal principle,—that of distinguishing sharply what is certain from what is merely probable. Many earlier commentaries have undertaken to explain everything, and their ignominious fate may well serve as a warning. An editor's first duty is to present the existing material for study as fully as he can; his second, to indicate the questions which mark the limits of present knowledge; and

¹ In his note on C. I. L. r¹. 197.

it is only in the third place that he may venture ὅπου ἐπικρίνειν δυνατόν, ἐκφέρειν τὸ δοκοῦν¹.

Thus in the epigraphical sections the reader will find beside the text of the inscriptions, which is generally based on my own transcription of the originals², only what may be called their external data; provenance, alphabet, and the like. The Glossary includes all dialectic forms contained in the body of the book; but in the case of words whose meaning is still uncertain either conjectures which seemed to possess some degree of probability are quoted with their authors' names, or where such conjectures seemed still to be wanting, nothing is given but the occurrences of the word and its parsing so far as that is clear. It need hardly be said that the line of probability is often very hard to draw, and some proportion of misjudgment is inevitable. The lists of Names, if used with caution, may, I hope, illustrate the Phonetic peculiarities of the corresponding Dialects; the details of the Notation will be found on pp. xxii ff. The spelling of the names has of course been verified with especial care. These lists, with the corresponding Indices, make a kind of 'Directory' to Ancient Italy which may perhaps be of use to others than students of the Dialects. I should be especially glad if they were found to throw any light on the dim period of Italian history which precedes continuous tradition; that is, the period which may be said to end about 420 B.C. (p. 83); but any such enquiry³ lies altogether beyond

¹ Strabo 6. 3. 10 who continues, ὅπου δὲ μὴ, τὰ ἐκείνων (scil. τῶν προτέρων) εἰς μέσον οὐδένα δεῖν τιθέναι. This latter principle I have adopted with some necessary reserve.

² The collection includes, I believe, all inscriptions made *publici iuris* before September 1896, when pp. 1—448 of Vol. I. were finally printed off, and in the Addenda at the end of Vol. II. will be found a few that have come to light since.

³ An example of the kind of evidence to be gleaned may perhaps be admitted in a note. The distinction between the ethnica in *-co-* and *-no-* seems to correspond to some historical change. In central Italy the names in *-no-* (*Sabini*, cf. *Osc. Safinio-*, *Latini*, *Frentani*, *Hirpini*, *Lucani* etc.) seem to belong to the speech of a later stratum of population which everywhere subdued the bearers, some of whom must have been the authors, of the names in *-co-* (*Osci*, *Volsci*,

the scope of this book, though a few necessary ethnographical notes will be found among the Place-names.

The arrangement of the book follows a purely geographical order, which is meant to aid, not to exclude, any narrower dialect-grouping which may in future become clear (as at Capua, see von Planta *Osk.-Umb. Gram.* p. 252). In two cases only I have ventured to mark off new groups, the 'North Oscan' and the 'Latinian' (the term 'latinisch' has already been used in some such sense), whose separate unity, so far as it is yet clear, seems to be of some importance.

Kiepert's admirable maps of Italy and its parts are now in such common use that it seemed undesirable to abridge them to suit the limits of this edition. Indeed even his maps at the end of Vols. ix. and x. of the *Corp. Insc. Latinorum* scarcely contain one half the place-names here enumerated; for the very good reason that even Kiepert is not prepared to assign the rest to precise points of locality, although it is often clear to what district they belong¹. Most of the Inscriptions given in the Appendix have been included in some previous edition², and their absence from the text seemed to call for at least so much explanation. Since Mommsen's demonstration of the independent position of Messapian in the Indo-European family, its remains have never been treated as Italic. On philological grounds I should have been glad to add them to the Appendix, but their importance hardly less than their number and difficulty forbade any cursory treatment. If any reader would have me apologise for excluding Etruscan inscriptions as rigidly as possible³—

Aurunci, Hernici, Pollusca, Etrusci, Falisci etc.); cf. *Sidi-ci-ni, Marru-ci-ni* where the order of the suffixes is significant.

¹ The affinities of the dialects in point of Rhotacism were illustrated by a map by Mr Edward Heawood, M.A., F.R.G.S., in *Verner's Law in Italy*, published in 1887.

² I have omitted several forgeries which have long since dropped out of notice; such as were given in the editions of Bücheler and Zvetiaeff will be found in the Appendix.

³ To some insc. I have given the benefit of a doubt; notably 132. But some account of the intercourse of the Etruscans with the Italic tribes was of course necessary, cf. pp. 310 f., 395, 459 ff., and 407 footn.

and in dealing with the inscc. of Falerii I have applied the rule more stringently than has been usual,—let me beg him first of all to become a subscriber to Pauli's *Corpus Inscriptionum Etruscarum*, and secondly to read almost any of the articles on Etruscan in the same scholar's *Altitalische Studien*; and, if he be still unsatisfied, to turn to Deecke's last utterance upon the question (in Bursian's *Jahresbericht, Suppl. Bd. z. III. Folge*), which amounts to a recantation of his own heresy against the doctrine which first made him famous, the doctrine, now become a certainty, that Etruscan cannot be called an Indo-European language.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge how much I owe to the work of my predecessors and to the generous help of many friends. My greatest debts are to Brugmann and Bücheler in questions of language, to Mommsen and Ridgeway in Epigraphy, and they are of a kind altogether transcending specific obligations. The whole scope and method of the book has been determined by the teaching of Professors Brugmann and Ridgeway; indeed I can hardly attempt to put my gratitude to the latter into words,—the direct help he has given me pervades nearly the whole of the first volume. In the task of interpretation, the first and greatest source from which I have drawn, like every other student of the Dialects, has been the learning stored in the commentaries of Bücheler and Mommsen, and in Mommsen's collections of different kinds in Volumes IX. and X. of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. For Umbrian I owe much also to Bréal's commentary with its admirable facsimiles, and in collecting the Place-names to the valuable Glossary of Fabretti's *Corpus Inscriptionum Italicarum*, where I found references to a number of forms in late authorities which would probably have else escaped me altogether. Zvetaieff's convenient editions of Oscan and the Minor Dialects, especially the *Inscriptiones Italiae Inferioris Dialecticae*, have been, of course, continually before me.

Of more recent writers I have derived much help from Beloch's *Campanien*, and his *Italischer Bund unter Röm. Hegemonie*; Buck's *Oskischer Vocalismus*, and Von Planta's *Osk.-Umb. Grammatik* Vol. I., though in lecturing on the Dialects from 1889—1893 I had been led to form a judgment for myself on many questions of Phonology. Von Planta's second volume, containing an edition of the Osco-Umbrian inscc., unfortunately appeared too late to be of service for any part of this edition but the Addenda, where he has kindly permitted me to make a few quotations from his text. Less extensive but not less valuable help I owe, first, to my dear friend Mr Herbert Dukinfield Darbishire, whose brilliant career was cut off in 1893; he had read the proofs of about the first 60 pages. Then to Dr J. P. Postgate, who did the same kind service, though of course without undertaking any degree of responsibility, for some of the Gloss-sections, and the Syntax; and to the Rev. E. S. Roberts, to whom I owe my first interest in Epigraphy, for his criticism of the section on the Alphabets. As the last volume of Thilo and Hagen's edition of Servius was still delayed, the former scholar very kindly sent me a list of passages in which the Servian Commentary touched on Italic place-names or usages. Dr B. V. Head, now Her Majesty's Keeper of the Coins, gave me most generous advice in compiling the sections on the Italic Coin-legends, sections which are, of course, largely based upon his great *Historia Numorum*. To Prof. Antonio De Nino of Sulmona, besides untiring kindness during my visit to the Abruzzi, I owe excellent 'impressions' of many inscriptions which were inaccessible at the time, or which have been discovered since. Prof. A. Sogliano, of the Naples Museum, generously undertook the trouble of adding accents to a large number of the modern Place-names, thus putting on record for the first time much important information.

For other valuable help of different kinds I am indebted to Prof. Carl Pauli of Lugano, Dr Dressel of Berlin, Prof. Bormann of Vienna, Dr J. S. Reid of Cambridge, Mr W. M.

Lindsay of Oxford, Prof. E. A. Gardner of University College, London, Mr H. T. Francis of the Cambridge University Library; my colleagues Prof. G. C. Richards and Mr F. T. Arnold; my old pupils Miss E. Purdie of Newnham College, and Mr F. G. Plaistowe of Queens' College, Cambridge; and Mr H. S. Cowman the Curator of the Fitzwilliam Archaeological Library; other acknowledgements will be found in their several places. I have further to thank the Council of University College, Cardiff, for special leave of absence in Italy in 1894, and the authorities of the Worts Archaeological Fund for a grant in aid of that journey.

I desire to thank the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press most cordially for undertaking this book, and, in particular, for their generosity in extending its limits and in all matters of typography. Nor can I express too warmly my gratitude for the vigilant and scholarly help of the readers on the staff of that Press.

Above all must be recorded the perpetual aid of one whose companionship in the most tedious endeavours has been itself their exceeding great reward.

R. S. C.

LLANDAFF,

April, 1897.

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LIST OF BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

THE following books are of primary importance to the student of the Italic Dialects.

GRAMMARS.

K. Brugmann, *Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen*. Strassburg, 1886—1893.

English Translation, *The Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European languages*. London, 1888—1895.

C. D. Buck, *The Osco-Umbrian Verb-System*. Chicago, 1895.

See also the same scholar's *Vokalismus der Oskischen Sprache*, Leipzig, 1892.

R. Von Planta, *Grammatik der Oskisch-Umbrischen Dialekte*, Vol. I. (Phonology). Strassburg, 1893.

Vol. II. (Morphology, Syntax, Text and Glossaries), 1897.

EDITIONS AND COMMENTARIES.

F. Bücheler, *Umbrica*. Bonn, 1883 (containing glossary and short grammar).

See also the same scholar's brief *Lexicon Italicum*, Bonn 1881 (a 'Festschrift' dated March 22); his *Oskische Bleitafel*, Frankfurt a. M. 1877 (= *Rh. Mus.* 33. 1 ff.), and his essay on the *Cippus Abellanus* in *Commentationes Philologicae in honorem Th. Mommseni scriptae*. Berlin, 1877.

T. Mommsen, *Die Unteritalischen Dialekte*. Leipzig, 1850 (with grammar and glossary to each dialect).

I. Zvetiaieff, *Sylloge Inscriptionum Oscarum*. Leipzig, 1878 (with facsimiles and copious glossary).

Inscriptiones Italiae Mediae Dialecticae. Leipzig, 1884 (with facsimiles and copious glossary).

Inscriptiones Italiae Inferioris Dialecticae. Leipzig, 1886 (a compendium of the two preceding collections).

M. Bréal, *Les Tables Eugubines*. Paris, 1875.

C. Pauli, *Altitalische Studien* I.—V. Hanover, 1883—7.

S. Bugge, *Altitalische Studien*. Christiania, 1878.

R. Von Planta, *v. sup.*

J. Friedländer, *Die Oskischen Münzen*. Leipzig, 1850.

Th. Aufrecht und A. Kirchoff, *Die Umbrischen Sprachdenkmaler*. Berlin, 1849—51.

W. Deecke, *Die Falisker*. Strassburg, 1888.

Among numerous articles in periodical publications I need only mention here

K. Brugmann, (1) *Umbrisches und Oskisches* in the *Berichte der Königlichen Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*. Dec. 13, 1890.

(2) *Zur Umbrisch-Samnitischen Grammatik und Wortforschung*. *Ib.*, July 8, 1893.

Among works on kindred topics the most essential are :

Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Vols. I., IV., IX., X., XI., XIV., with

Kaibel's *Inscriptiones Graecae Italiae et Sardiniae*.

E. S. Roberts, *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*. Cambridge, 1887.

T. Mommsen et le Duc de Blacas, *La Monnaie Romaine*. Paris, 1865—75.

B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*. Oxford, 1887.

W. M. Lindsay, *The Latin Language*. Oxford, 1894.

Stolz, *Historische Lateinische Grammatik*. Leipzig, 1894.

Nissen, *Pompeianische Studien*. Leipzig, 1877.

Beloch, *Der Italische Bund unter Römischer Hegemonie*. Leipzig, 1880.

Campanien (Zweite Auflage). Berlin, 1890.

By the kindness of Mr W. H. D. Rouse and Mr **H. M. Bower** I was allowed to see an early proof of the latter's essay on *The Elevation and Procession of the Ceri at Gubbio*, which has now appeared (Folk Lore Society, David Nutt, 1897).

There can, I think, be little doubt that this existing procession has certain features in common with the Iguvine lustration, so that as the interpretation of the Tabulae Iguvinae advances, a comparison of details in the two ceremonies may become instructive. And even now every student of ancient Italian customs will be grateful for Mr Bower's delightful description (and photographs) of this curious survival.

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

A. *In the text of the Inscriptions and Commentary*

All inscriptions are printed in **heavy** type, which is **spaced** when the original is engraved in the local alphabet, Oscan, Umbrian or Faliscan, while the Greek alphabet is reproduced. Where the type is not spaced, the original is in one form or other of the Latin alphabet: thus the Volscian alphabet is printed similarly¹.

But dialectic forms known to us only through ms. tradition are printed in *heavy italics*, and I have used these also to represent the text of a few insc. only preserved in old ms. copies.

Conjectural restorations are printed in Roman type, e.g. **sakara**[klom].

Conjoint letters ('ligatures') are marked by a small link beneath, e.g. Osc. 𐌆𐌗 **an**.

A line underneath a letter indicates that it is damaged in the original.

†, that the text printed is probably corrupt, whether through injury of the material or the engraver's mistake.

* as in **a*[l]trud** denotes an emendation, i.e. an alteration which assumes an error on the part of the engraver.

.... denote spaces on the inscription where letters once stood or may have stood. Each punct denotes room for one letter. Where a blank space is left between the last punct and the sign of the end of the line (e.g. in no. 40) it is implied that the number of missing letters cannot be further defined. Where any such hiatus occurs elsewhere than at the end of a line the reader is warned in the note.

Marks of punctuation have only been inserted where they were both necessary and fairly certain. They will be found to be of small size, and slightly above the base-level of the line in which they occur.

¹ Nos. 98 and 99, which are semi-Oscan insc. in Campano-Etr. $\alpha\beta$, are unspaced, in order to mark them off from 97, an insc. of the same class, which is written in Osc. $\alpha\beta$.

Interpuncts, that is stops to divide words from one another, are not reproduced in the text, except by the usual interval; their use or non-use in the inscc. generally and their absence at any point are always noted in the commentary.

| marks the end of a line on the original. The numbers on the left hand of the inscc. refer to these lines.

|| marks the beginning of every fifth line.

Some twenty inscriptions are of special importance for a first study of the dialects, either from their extent, or from the comparative certainty of the received interpretation; the commentary on these is printed in larger type.

The compendium $a\beta$ is used for alphabet.

Transcription of V in Latin Alphabet.

This letter is always represented in this edition, both as vowel and consonant, by *u*. But some of the dialects are written both in the local alphabet and in the Latin, and in the former distinct symbols are employed for the vowel and the consonant. These are respectively transcribed *u* and *v*. Whatever view may be held as to the use of *v* in ordinary Latin texts, it will be agreed that in dealing with dialectic forms written in Latin alphabet, it is desirable to represent the original spelling faithfully, since in many of them (e.g. Osc.-L. *Benuentod*, Umb. *iuengar*) it is quite uncertain whether the actual sound denoted by **V** was a vowel or a consonant.

But words which are recorded in local as well as in Latin alphabet are usually quoted in this respect with the more explicit local spelling, so that, e.g. *Iguvium* not *Iguvium* is the spelling adopted; except only in quoting continuous passages written in Latin alphabet, especially direct citations from Latin sources.

B. In the Lists of Place Names

The reader's attention is especially invited to the following details of the notation.

1. Arrangement

Class A (*Well attested*) includes generally forms which occur without variation either

- (a) at least twice in trustworthy inscc.
- (β) at least twice in first-class texts, i.e. in the text of the best authors (e.g. Vergil and Horace) in passages where the reading is beyond all doubt.
- (γ) at least once in one of each of such authorities.
- (δ) at least once in one of such authorities, attested further by a modern name exactly corresponding according to known phonetic laws of Italian.

Class B (*Less certain*) includes generally forms which

- (a) are found in one trustworthy insc. and nowhere else.
- (β) are found more than once in ancient authors but not more than once in a first-class text and in no trustworthy insc. ; or
- (γ) occur with variation in the best authors.

Class C (*Doubtful*) includes generally all such forms as for any reason appear to be less certain than those in A and B.

The names in *A*, *B*, and *D* are arranged roughly from south to north ; and in *C* also, as far as their position is known.

2. *Signs of Provenance*

cl. (i.e. 'classical') denotes that a form occurs at least twice in first-class texts or frequently in ancient authors generally.

insc. denotes that a form occurs once in some inscription, the reference to which is given if it is the best authority for the form ; inscc. denotes occurrence on more than one inscription, or repeated occurrence on a trustworthy inscription.

nm. denotes that the form occurs on coins.

When either or all of these signs (cl., insc(c.), nm.) follow the last of two or more consecutive kindred forms (e.g. *Circeii* opp. -ceienses cl. inscc.) they apply to them all ; except that often only the ethnicon occurs in inscc. but both that and the place-name in classical authors ; and that in coins the name is often abbreviated. Unless there was some doubt as to either form, I have not thought it worth while to indicate these distinctions.

Names given only in Greek type (e.g. *Νήαθος* fl.) occur only in Greek authors.

A single reference, or only two references, attached to a form imply that so far as I can find it occurs nowhere else.

a.l. following a reference denotes that the form occurs more than once but in no better authority than that given.

An author's name without further reference added to a form, implies that it occurs several times in that author.

Itinn. denotes that the form occurs in more than one ancient Itinerary ; these are all quoted in C.I.L. and the reference is given at the beginning of every list of place-names.

* is attached to forms which do not themselves occur but may be inferred from their derivatives (e.g. the adj. **Lucus* in the masculine).

3. *Other Signs*

() round part of a name imply that the one part is used sometimes with, sometimes without the other, e.g. *Suessa* (*Aurunca*). What follows applies to both cases, unless it is otherwise stated.

[] denote a name of Latin origin, e.g. [*Valentia*].

[] a name of Greek origin, e.g. [Leucopetra].

For many reasons neither of these classes could well be omitted, and many of them may be adaptations or translations of earlier local names.

{ couples different names of the same place, e.g. Thurii and Copiae.

The Greek form of a name is only added to the Latin for special reasons ; often as evidence of quantity, e.g. Laus Λᾶος.

Quantities are only marked when attested by the occurrence of the form in verse, or by some definite statement ; final syllables, as a rule, are left unmarked and also the adjectival terminations -anus -inus, since their first syllable is presumably always long, but the particular forms of course do not always occur in poetry.

Modern names are printed in Italics. They are only added when they seem to bear some kind of historical relation to the ancient, whether the relation be purely phonetic or no.

? before the modern name indicates that its connexion with the ancient is doubtful.

The accents on the modern place-names mark the syllable accented in the present Italian pronunciation. In the absence of any record of this available to scholars, Prof. Antonio Sogliano, Assistant Director of the Naples Museum, generously undertook to add them so far as his personal acquaintance with the names allowed. The grave accent denotes an 'open' vowel (as in *Firenze*, *Nepi* ; but *Ferónia*, *Fibréno* with 'close' *o* and *e* respectively).

It seemed desirable to add in the paragraphs marked D such modern names as might have, from their form, any likelihood of representing unrecorded ancient ones ; but names like *Bellaguardia* (with Germanic -rd-) have been altogether omitted. Except by such negative tests I cannot vouch in any degree for the age of the modern names given in Class D ; indeed from attempts I have made in particular cases I doubt if there are any means of ascertaining it yet available to scholars. But the form of every name has been verified ; those of towns in the official *Dizionario Geografico Postale*, Roma, 1880 ; those of mountains and rivers either in Vogel's *Italien in 4 Blättern*, Gotha, 1889, or in the large Government Map of Italy now being published in parts. A few names however seemed to call for insertion which were not to be found in these authorities, given either by Kiepert's maps (at the end of C.I.L. ix. and x.), or to be found in a large but unfinished *Dizionario Corografico dell' Italia*, published by Civ. Giuseppe, Milan 1852¹. Such forms are marked (K.) or (Kiep.) and (*Diz. Cor.*) respectively. Other authorities are cited in full. A number of modern names which have been traditionally compared with ancient names, e.g. in de Vit's *Onomasticon*, I have felt bound to omit as unsupported, such as an alleged town *Furfone* on the site of the ancient Furfo, a river *Cosa* corresponding to Strabo's *Kóσας* (256 B).

¹ I regret that *Amato Amati's* new *Dizionario Corografico* was inaccessible to me (equally so in Cambridge, London, Rome and Naples).

C. In the Lists of Personal Names

These are based on the Indices of C.I.L. IV., IX., X., XIV., on the proof sheets of Vol. XI. Pt. 2 (which were kindly lent me by Prof. Bormann), and on parts of Kaibel's *Insc. Graecae Italiae et Siciliae*. I have occasionally added, under a separate heading, a few names of persons whom we know from ancient authors to have belonged to particular tribes, when the name has not occurred in *inscc.*, which is rarely the case. But I have made no attempt to collect such names.

Only the Nomina are given completely. For simplicity's sake they are given in the feminine singular as implying *gens*.

The Cognomina selected are those which appeared to me either to show dialectic characteristics or to have a bearing on some point in the dialect-inscriptions. Where both masculine and feminine forms of one Cognomen occur, only the former is given.

Frequent (Class A) implies at least six occurrences in the district; Class B contains names that occur less than six times, and Class C those that occur only once, in that district.

() round a name standing by itself implies that it only occurs in the derivative adoptive cognomen with *-anus*, e.g. (Caesoniana) 36 B implies that Caesonianus occurs more than once in Daunia.

l., *s.* after a name imply that in the great majority of its occurrences it belongs respectively to a *libertus* or *servus*.

(*g*, *l*) implies that the name occurs in both Greek and Latin *inscc.* of the district.

(*g*) that it is found only in the Greek *inscc.*

(*sup.*) { The lists do not include any names but such as occur in the sources specified for each respective area, but if any of these names are found also in the preceding dialectic inscriptions,
(*inf.*) { (*sup.*) is added; (*inf.*) denotes that the name occurs in some dialect-inscription elsewhere and will be found in the Glossary.

All the forms which for any reason might be suspected of showing marks of a dialect other than urban Latin have been underlined, e.g. Tettia, Rufus, Petronia (contrast Lat. *tri-quetra*-). It was clearly desirable to mark too many rather than too few, and I by no means wish to be understood as asserting dialectic character for all such forms. The following is, I believe, a complete list of the phonetic peculiarities thus indicated; many of these may prove to be natural either to classical Latin or at least to the Latin of the particular period (C.I.L. includes *inscc.* down to about 600 A.D.; see Mommsen, *ib.* IX. p. vii.) in which the name occurs; and I should be sorry to be thought to prejudge any one of the many questions which these forms raise; my object throughout has been simply to provide material for a judgment, not to give one.

LIST OF PHONETIC PECULIARITIES MARKED IN THE
LISTS OF PERSONAL NAMES.A. *In Vowels and Diphthongs.*

1. *oe-* preserved, e.g. *Coelia*; v. Lindsay, *Lat. Lang.* p. 246.
2. \bar{u} for \bar{o} , e.g. *Catunia*; v. p. 225 and Von Planta, *Osk.-Umb. Gram.* i. p. 116.
3. \check{e} for \check{y} , e.g. *Caledia* beside *-idia* (cf. Osc. \check{i} = Italic \check{y} , v. pp. 47 and 495, and Von Planta p. 96).
4. \bar{i} for \bar{u} , e.g. *Betitia* beside *-tut-*; v. p. 225, Conway, *Am. J. Phil.* 11. 306, and Von Planta p. 129.
5. \bar{o} for *au*, e.g. *Clodia*; v. Conway, *Idg. Forsch.* 4. 215.
6. Syncope of short vowel in second syllable, e.g. *Vespria*, perhaps *Opsia*; v. Von Planta p. 293.
7. Anaptyxis, e.g. *Calavia* beside *Caluia*; cf. p. 46 and v. Von Planta p. 253.

B. *In Consonants.*

1. Medial *-f-* preserved, e.g. *Aufidia*; v. p. 221 and Lindsay p. 78.
2. *-s-* between vowels, e.g. *Caesia*; v. p. 222 and Lindsay p. 305.
3. *-s-* before *m* or *n*, e.g. *Dusmia*; v. Von Planta p. 478.
4. *-rs-*, e.g. *Carsicia*; v. Von Planta p. 486, Lindsay p. 277.
5. *-tt-*, e.g. *Pollitta*; v. p. 224 with the authorities cited.
6. *-nn-*, e.g. *Sisenna*; v. p. 226 with the authorities cited.
7. Doubled consonant before *-i-*, *-u-*, *-r-*, *-l-*, e.g. *Iunnia*, *Attia*, *Appia*, *Appuleia*; with cognate forms (shown to be such by Ritschl, *Opusc.* 4. p. 262) like *Vetteia*, *Appaea*, *Cocceia*, *Attidia*; v. Von Planta p. 537.
8. Confusion of Mediae and Tenues, e.g. *Vibpsania*; v. p. 45 with footn.
9. *-tl-*, e.g. *Colla*; v. Lindsay p. 81.
10. *P-* for *Qu-* in *Pontia*, *Petronia*, etc.; v. Glossary.
11. Assibilation of dentals or palatals before *-i-* (cf. the note to 206), e.g. *Titsiena*, *Tuxia* (if for *Tuccia*).
12. *-st-* for *-xt-*, e.g. *Sestia*; v. Von Planta p. 376.
13. *Stl-*, *Sl-*, e.g. *Stlaccia*, *Slabia*; v. Lindsay p. 307.

PART I.

THE RECORDS OF THE DIALECTS.

ERRATA IN VOLUME I.

- Page 13 **18** and **21** read **Ou** for **Ov**.
- 38 *Dele* Lucilia in **34 A**.
- 68 l. 14 *from below* read possibly for probably and v. p. 523.
- 103 *first column* l. 1 read 88 for 89.
- 115 *last line* of **109** read **veru^ois** for **veruis**.
- 123 l. 18, 19 read it probably serves, and *dele* the sentence is it a mark of punctuation?
- 134 Read **maras** not **maris** in **137 f. 8**.
- 142 l. 5 of the note to **145** read 148 for 118.
- 152 l. 8 *from below* read used for invented.
- 157 *In the second column* read Lusia, not Lusius.
- 165 *In the third column* *dele* Petillia.
- 180 l. 2 of the heading read **162—167** for **162—169**.
- 192 ll. 21 and 23 of **175** read **pūtereipid** and **dekmanniūis** for **put-** and **-uis**.
- 226 l. 5 of the second line of REMARK 8 read (e.g. ueha 'uia' Varro *L. L.* 1. 14) compare either Osc. *i*=Lat. *ī*, or Praen. *conea* Praen. and Fal. *filea* etc.
- 253 *last line* of second paragraph: read 10 and 12 for 9 and 11.
- 307 *Dele* Bauco in **278 D**.
- 332 l. 7 *dele* Castrum Inui and see 256 B.
- 338 l. 15 *dele* Clivus Publicius.
- 366 Fiscellus mons should have been classed under A.
ib. *last paragraph* of C read in Lake Fucinus for in a lake, and cf. the Glossary s.v. *Esalicom*.
- 373 }
 377 } *Inscriptions 315—317, 323, and 337—344 should have been printed in*
 382 } *spaced type as the originals are in Faliscan Alphabet.*
 383 }
- 397 l. 18 of the *insc.* in Note xlii. read **dicator|ei]**, not **dictator|ei]**.
- 401 l. 5 *from below* read (**∨∨, ∨**) for (**∧∧, ∧**).
- 428 *The superfluous words* (FOURTH PERIOD) *should have been removed from the title* of **366**; v. p. 405 f.
- 452 *Dele* Aso in **374 D**.

THE ITALIC DIALECTS.

I. SOUTHERN OSCAN.

A. Messana.

1—4. *Mamertine Inscriptions of Messana.*

1 Discovered in Messina 'ad angulum veteris turris' in 1611; then copied by Buonfiglio (*Historia Siciliana*, ad fin.) and later by Gualter (cited by Rejna, *Notiz. istor. d. Citta di Messina*, 1658). A fragment of an identical inscr. was brought to the Messina Museum in 1815, whither about 1850 the first was at last transferred, after being re-discovered at intervals. From these four sources the text was restored by Mommsen, who conjectures that the building dedicated was not a temple but the wall of fortification: cf. the inscription of Lacco, p. 84.

στεινις καλινις σταττιηις | [μαρ]ιας πομπτιες
3, 4 νιυμσδιηις | μεδδειξ ουπσενς | [εινε]ιμ τωΓτο
5 μαμερτινο. | [α]ππελλουνη σακορο.

The first fragment has lost three or four letters at the beginning and end of each line, except l. 3, which is shorter and preserved bodily; the second contains only the last half of all the lines; the letters now wanting on both the stones are supplied from Rejna's copy, with which Buonfiglio's agrees exactly except in giving ηνο for R.'s εινε in l. 4. The punctuation is Mommsen's. The inscr. is finely engraved in Tarentine-Ionic αβ (*i.e.* Ionic with □ = *v* and presumably † = *h* as in the *Tabulae Heracleenses*), in its fully developed form, from left to

right, with $\xi = \sigma$, $\rho = \rho$, $ov = \bar{u}$; for o and ω see Note to the Table of Alphabets, Part II A inf. The date cannot be long after the Mamertine seizure of Messana, about 289 B.C. v. 4 inf. See also 309 A, s.v. **Mamers**. *U. D.* p. 193 xii. 39, *Zvet. Osc.* 160 xviii. 14, *Fabr.* 3063.

2 μαμερτινουμ

3 λ παα

On bricks in the Museum at Messina. Ion. $a\beta$ from left to right. *U. D.* p. 199, *Zvet. Osc.* 161 and 162, *Fabr.* 3064.

4 MAMERTINE COINS.

4 a. μαμερτινουμ

b. μαμετινουμ

Only one specimen of each of these coins is preserved; both are bronze, (*a*) with Head of Artemis)(an omphalos or cortina covered with a net, (*b*) with Apollo laureatus)(Bellona advancing with spear and shield. Both are in Ionic $a\beta$, but (*a*) is retrograde, (*b*) from left to right, and since the later coins of the Mamertines have a Greek legend (*μαμερτινων*, dating from 282 to 210 B.C. and later, see Head, *Historia Numorum* p. 136) the older of these two must be (*a*) which shows the regular direction of Oscan writing, while (*b*) shows the beginning of Greek influence. This chronological relation between the two directions is exactly reversed in the earliest Campanian inscriptions, cf. no. 8 inf.

For (*a*) see Friedländer, *Oskische Münzen* p. 60, *Mom. U. D.* p. 201; for (*b*), Salinas, *La Collezione Numismatica Pennisi*, tab. ix. 22, quoted in *Ephem. Epigr.* II. p. 193 by Corssen, who on quite inadequate grounds (cf. Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 136) assigned this coin to *Μαμέρτιον* in Bruttiiis (inf. 11 c).

B. Bruttii¹.5—10 *Bruttian Inscriptions.*

- 5 Found in *Monteleone* near *Bivona* (Vibo) and first published by Capialdi in 1846, in whose museum it remained till 1875: facsim. Mommsen, *U. D.* tab. xii. 37, p. 191.

ΔΙΟΥΦΕΙ ΦΕΡΣΟΡΕΙ ΤΑΥΡΟΜ

On a carelessly inscribed bronze plate $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. (.187 by .033 m.) with holes for nails at either end. Tar.-Ionic $\alpha\beta$ ($\square = v$, $\xi = s$, $P = r$) from left to right; there is a slight space after the first two words, but no interpunct. Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 191) suggests it was affixed to a bronze votive ox, although real oxen (Macrob. III. 10, but v. Sil. *Pun.* 6. 647) could not properly be offered to Jupiter.

Momms. *l. c.*, Fabr. 3034, Zvet. *Osc.* 146.

- 6 Place of discovery uncertain; now in the Museum at Palermo. First published in 1867 by Fabretti, C. I. Ital. 2890 bis.

ΤΡΕΒΙΣ Σ ΦΕΣΤΙΕΣ ΔΕΔΕΤ

τρεβις σ φεστιες δεδετ

On a broken bronze helmet, rather faintly engraved with a sharp chisel. Ion. $\alpha\beta$, retrograde, with no break or interpunct between the words. The value of the sign \mathcal{S} , which Havet (*Mém. Soc. Ling. Paris*, vi. p. 228) read as z , I believe to be f , v. inf. no. 138, and cf. Conway, *Camb. Philolog. Soc. Transactions* III., p. 223, *Class. Rev.* 1894 p. 348, and Thurneysen, *Indog. Anzeiger* IV. p. 38. The reading $-ies$ I owe to a kind communication of von Planta who has seen the helmet. If the \mathcal{z} before *φeστιες* is the name of the giver's father, it follows the Volscian and Umbrian not the Oscan order: v. Bücheler *Rh. Mus.* xxxix. 1884 p. 559.

Fab. 2890 bis, Zvet. *Osc.* 154, tab. xviii. 13. F. followed a forged duplicate.

¹ For the history of Vibo and the Bruttians v. Grote, *Gr. Hist.* x. p. 287, C. I. L. x. p. 7; also Note i. p. 4 inf. and the Remark p. 15 f. The town was held by the Oscan-speaking Bruttians (a rebellious off-shoot of the Lucanians) from 356 to about 330 B.C., and from about 290 till it became a Latin colony in either 239 or 192 B.C.

- 7 Place of discovery uncertain, now in the Antikenkabinet, Vienna: first published by Bücheler (*Rh. Mus.* xxxix. (1884), p. 558), whose text I follow, except in the order of the lines, which is Deecke's (apud Zvet. *Inscr. It. Infer.* p. 184).

σπεδῖς μαμερεκῖες | σαιπῖνυς ἀναδακετ

On the lower edge of a bronze helmet without visor or strap. Ion. αβ, retrograde, roughly engraved, with : between the words. The second line is written above the first, and hence Büch. and Bréal read them in the converse order. But l. 2 is the shorter by two or three letters and may well have been written after the other. The S, which is faint, I read as *f* (whereas σ is ζ) as in no. 6.

Zvet. *It. Infer.* 247, Deecke l. c., Büch. l. c., who compares Liv. 10. 44 (the taking of Saepinum in 293 B.C.); for the names Spedius and Mamercius v. inf. 12 c, 27 B, etc.

- 8—10 On tiles found in *Monteleone*; 8—10 were formerly in the Capialdi Museum, *bis* first (correctly) published in *U. D.* p. 192; 10 *bis* is from Kaibel 2402. 1.

8 ΚΟΤΤΕΙΥΣ

9 ΚΟΤΤΕΙ

10 ΚΟΤΤΙ

10 *bis* ΟΡΤΥΙΣ

Ion. αβ, deeply stamped, 8 from left to right, the other three retrograde; in 8 C = σ as in the Osco-Greek insc. of Lacco (p. 84 inf.), and in 14, 15, 29 inf. With them were other tiles with Oscan names in Greek inflexion, viz. (1) *περκενος* and *τρεβιον περκεννιον* (retrogr. with ζ), (2) *μαραι. υσοντιον* and *μαραι. υσ. ρ.* from left to right with C. This cursive form occurs also beside ξ (under the glaze) on an Attic or Geloan vase of the 5th cent. B.C. (see P. Gardner, *Catal. Gr. Vases in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford* no. 266).

Fabr. 3035—3040, Mommsen l.c., Kaibel l.c., Zvet. *Osc.* p. 82.

Note 1. *On the coin-legends of Vibo.* The bronze coins from *Bivona* (Vibo) which have the legends [E], [E]Π in Tar.-Ion. αβ (Mom. *U. D.* p. 201, Friedl. *Osk. Münz.* p. 61, Zvet. *Osc.* 184) are classed by Head (*Hist. Num.* p. 85) as Greek coins earlier than those with *επωριων*, and I see no reason for regarding them as Oscan. Friedländer did so with some hesitation, because of the absence of Π in the later legends, but in the tables of Heraklea (G. Meyer, *Griech. Gram.*² § 230, Roberts, *Greek Epigraphy* p. 271) we find the sound was disappearing at least in Tarentine Greek towards the end of the 4th century B.C. and it may well have done the same in the (Locrian or Syracusan?) dialect of Vibo. We have *ομιαδας* with no digamma in an insc. from Locri Epizephyrrii

itself (Roehl *I. G. A.* 537), dating from the 4th century (Roberts p. 242). Now the coins with □ are dated by Head from 379 to 350 B.C., the rest from 330—296. It is very unlikely that the former should have been issued by the barbarous Lucanians in their first tenure of the city from about 350—330 B.C., especially as the types are thoroughly Greek and recur with little variation in the later set of coins.

Note II. C. I. L. x. 8041, 59 may possibly be Oscan.

ΗΗΑΗ ?hann

It is on a tile found among the rubbish of the temple of Cybele, 6 miles from Monteleone in the vico Papaglione.

11 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE BRUTTII².

A. Well-attested (in form, date and locality).

Bruttii, Brittii both inscc. cl. (often with a single *t* in mss.), *Βρεττιοι* nmm.; for the alleged etyma v. infr. no. 25 A. Brutates Enn. ap. Fest. Müll. p. 35, Lucil. ap. Porphy. ad Hor. *Sat.* 1. 10. 30. Brutius ager (not Bruttium), Brittianus (Brutt-), cl.

{ *Ītālīa*, -lus, -licus cl. inscc. (cf. e.g. Arist. *Pol.* 4 [7]. 10 and the Osc. form of the name 199 ff.) and

{ Oenōtrīa, -tri cl. were both originally = Bruttium, or parts of it, cf. Momm. *Hist. Rom.* (Eng. trans.) i. 440, Nissen, *Ital. Landeskunde*, p. 60 and the full ref. given by Grote III. p. 349 n.

Hălex, -ηξ masc. fl. Stra. 6. 1. 9 (who makes it the boundary between Regium and Locri) al., cf. *Punta dell' Alice*, but this is N. of Croton, corresponding to Strabo's *Κρίμισσα ἄκρα*.

[Leucopetra, also called Petra cl.]

Rēgium, -ini, Regia Columna cl. inscc., cf. 186 D inf. *Rēggio*.

Scyllaeum prom. et opp. cl.

[Zephyrium prom., Locri Epizephyrii cl. nm.]

Acheron fl. cl. (nom. Acheros Liv. 8. 24; a quo oppidani Acheruntini Pl. 3. 5. 73?).

Medma or Medama Pl. 3. 5. 74 al., Mesma Steph. Byz. *Μεδμαίων* *Μεσμαιών* nm. (cir. 340 B.C.). Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 89. *Mésima f.*

Sila (silva) cl. *Sila*.

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² The tables of the Itineraries through the *Bruttii* are given C. I. L. x. p. 1—2.

Tauriana, -ani cl. insec. cf. Momms. ad C. I. L. x. 104.

Caulon prom., *Καυλωνία* opp., cl. (*πρότερον Αύλωνία* Stra. 6. 2. 10).

Sagra fem. fl. cl.

[Herculis portus cl.]

[Ithacesiae insulae cl.]

Vibo, -onenses cl. Gr. Ἰππώνιον, but nm. *Φειπ-, εἰπ-* v. Note i. supr. and Mom. C. I. L. x. p. 7. *Βινόνα*.

[Valentia, -tini cl. insec.; the two names are often used together, Vibo Valentia].

Scolacium cl. insec. (C. I. L. x. 103) *Σκυλλήτιον, νῦν δὲ Σκυλάκιον καλεῖται* Stra. 6. 1. 10 al. *Scylaccëum* Verg. Aen. 3. 553 al. *Squilláce*.

Tempsa, -psanus cl. e.g. (?) Od. 1. 184 (*Τεμέση, Τέμψαν δ' οἱ νῦν καλοῦσι* Stra. 6. 1. 5).

Terina Pl. 3. 5. 72 al. *Τερίνα* Stra. 6. 1. 5, *τερινα, τερει* nm. in Achæan αβ, Head *Hist. Num.* p. 96, Imhoof-Blumer, *Numism. Zeitschr.* Vienna 1886, p. 229. *Nócéra Tírinése*.

Lacīnium prom., Juno Lacinia, cl.

Aesārus fl. Stra. 6. 1. 12 al. (*-ᾶρος*, Theocr. 4. 17, *-ᾶρίς* Ov. *Met.* 15. 22, adj. *-ᾶρεus* ib. 15. 54).

Crōtō, -ōnienses, -oniates cl. (an Iapygian town, Stra. 6. 1. 11—12). *Cotróne*.

Clampetia, -tianus cl. e.g. Liv. 29. 38.

Consentia, -tinus cl., Cos- C. I. L. x. 6950, cf. the *di Consentes*. *Cosénza*.

Pandosia (-δοσία) cl. e.g. Liv. 8. 24.

Νήαιθος fl. Theocr. 4. 24 al. *Néto f.*

Pētēlia, -lini cl. insec. *Petilia Policastro*.

{ Thūrii cl. insec. Also called (by the Romans)

{ Copiae Stra. 6. 1. 13 al.

Crāthis fl. cl. *Crāti f.*

Sybaris fl. et opp., -ritani cl.

Σκίδρος, -ρανός cl. e.g. Herodt. 6. 21.

Muranum C. I. L. ix. 6950. *Moráno Cálabro*.

Cērillae Sil. 8. 579 al. *Κήριλλοι* Stra. *Cirélla*.

B. Less certain.

[*Ἡρακλεῖον* the southernmost prom. of Italy Stra. 6. 1.]

Cenus prom. Pl. 3. 5. 73 *Καίνυς* Stra. 6. 1. 5.

Καικίνος fl. cl. e.g. Thuc. 3. 103, Paus. 6. 6. 4. Is this the same as Carcinus fl. Pl. 3. 10. 96, Carcine urbs, sinus Carcinites, Mela 2. 4. 8? Add Κακίνης ὄ... (gloss lost) Hesych.

Cocintus (Κόκυνθος) Pl. 3. 5. 43 al.

Ἐλίας fl. Thuc. 7. 35, apparently the N. boundary of Croton.

Ἀβρυστον Ptol. 3. 1. 66. Aprustani Pl. 3. 11. 98. ? *Argústo*.

Teuranus ager S. C. de Bacc. C. I. L. x. 104 ubi v. Mommsen. ? *Tiriólo*.

Λάμης, -ητος fl. Δαμητικὸς κόλπος Hecat. ap. Steph. Byz., Aristot. *Polít.* 7. 9 al. *ἸΑμάτο* (V.) and *Laméto* (*Diz. Corog.*). Also called *Ναπητίνος κόλπος* v. sub C.

Lagaria Stra. 6. 1. 14, -rinum (uinum) Pl. 14. 6. 69.

Nerulum, -lonensis Liv. 9. 20 al.

Mustiae Pl. 3. 10. 95, Mela 2. 4. 8, *μν, μυσ* nm. Head p. 89, cf. Ἐπωρον inf. C.

C. Doubtful.

Ἐπωρον? *υπωρ* on joint coins of this town and Mustiae (*μν—υπωρ*) Head p. 89; Hipporum *Itin. Ant.* p. 115 Wess.

Μαμέρτιον Stra. 6. 1. 9, cf. 4 sup.

Tauroentum? Pl. 3. 5. 73. ?=Tauriana in A sup.

Orestis portus Plin. *ibid.*

Baletum fl. Plin. 3. 5. 72.

? Theseunti Tauriani } Cato ap. Prob. ad Verg. *Buc.* p. 4 Keil.
? Pecolus fl. }

Ἐσῶπις Strab. 6. 2. 7.

Metaurus fl.? Plin. 3. 5. 73, Stra. 6. 1. 5. ? *Márro f.* (K.).

ad Mallias *It. Ant.* p. 106.

Nicotera *It. Ant.* pp. 106, 111. *Nicótèra*.

Semirus fl. Plin. 3. 10. 96. *Simmari f.* (K.).

Bulotus (al. Buthr-) fl. Liv. 29. 7.

Arogas (alii Arocha) Plin. 3. 10. 96.

Baesidiae Liv. 30. 19, ? *Βάδιζα*, Polyb. ap. Steph. Byzant. s.v.

Angitula *It. Ant.* p. 106. *Angitóla f.*

Ναπητίνος κόλπος? Dion. Hal. 1. 35 al. (cf. supr. B Λάμης fl.).

Tacina fl.? *It. Ant.* p. 114. *Tácina f.* (K.).

Sabatus fl. *It. Ant.* pp. 105, 110. ? *Savúto f.*

Κρίμισσα ἄκρα Stra. 6. 1. 3, Steph. Byzant.

Capraseae Itim.

Traens fl. Diod. Sic. 12. 22 (acc. *Τράεντα*). *Trionti* f. (K.).

Ἑλέπορον fl. Polyaeus 5. 3. 2. Ἑλληπ-, -εσπ-, mss. of Polyb.
1. 6. 2 g. ? *Callipari* f. (K.).

Κυλιστάρνου γάνος ? fl. near the Siris, Lycophr. 595.

Clibanus mons Pl. 3 § 96.

Λάτυμνον ὄρος Theocr. 4. 19 and Schol. ad loc.

Στομάλιμνον Theocr. 4. 23.

Ἀρίνθη πόλις Οἰώτρων Hecat. ap. Steph. Byz. Arinthaesus occurs as
a soldier's name in the 4th Cent. A.D. But cf. Note xviii. p. 148 inf.

Βρυστακία πόλις Οἰώτρων Steph. Byz.

Ἐριμον

Ἰξίας (cf. Ἰσία Diod. Sic. 37. 2. 13)

Μενεκίνη

Κυτέριον

Μαλάνιος

Νίναια

Κόσσα (?=Cosae in Etruria)

} πόλεις Οἰώτρων ἐν μεσογείῳ Hec.
ap. Steph. Byz.

Φοιβία 4th century (B.C.) name of a part of Regium Stra. 6. 1. 6 ad fin.

Ῥουσκία Procop. B. Goth. 3. 28—30 al. Roscianum It. Ant. p. 114.
? *Rossáno*.

Römëchium Ov. Metam. 15. 705, cf. Dict. Geogr. s.v.

Batum fl. Plin. 3 § 72.

Babia Plin. 14 § 69.

[Dioscoron, Calypsus, Meloessa, Eranusa] and Tiris
islands off Cape Lacinium Pl. 3 § 96.

Aufugum ? Liv. 30. 19.

Argentanium *ib.*

Vergae ? *ib.*

Lymphaeum *ib.*

Ocriculum *ib.*

Ser... nm. of Achaean standard with Achaean αβ, probably Bruttian,
Head p. 98. *Seruitianum uinum* in Plin. 14 § 69 may come from Bruttium.

Paternum

Succeianum

Subsecium

Altanum

[Decastadium]

} It. Ant. p. 114—5.

D. *Further modern names.*

Alénto f. (K.), Gëráce, Melicúcca, Catanzáro, Ciró, Cariáti, S. Benedétto Ulláno, Coscîle f.

12 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE BRUTTII².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Aurelia
Caesia
 Iulia

2. *Cognomen.*

Rufus

B. *Less frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Acerronia	<u>Crittia</u> (<i>g</i>)	Minucia	<u>Sestia</u>
Atilia	Fabia	Nonia	Staia (<i>inf.</i>)
Caecilia (<i>g, l</i>)	Flauia	<u>Numisia</u> (<i>sup.</i>)	<u>Suallia</u>
<u>Caerellia</u>	Futia	Numônia (<i>g</i>)	Titia
Caluia	<u>Lollia</u>	Octauia	<u>Turillia?</u>
Cincia	Maria	<u>Pullia</u>	<u>Vagellia</u>
Claudia	Meconia (<i>Meg.</i>)	Satria (<i>inf.</i>)	Varia
Cornelia	<u>Minicia</u>	Segulia	<u>Vettia</u> (<i>g, l, inf.</i>)

2. *Among the Cognomina may be mentioned:*

Minatus (*g, inf.*)

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations. ('Frequent' = more than 5 times; 'less frequent' = 5 times or less, but more than once.)

² From C. I. L. x. 1—125, 8041, 8074—88, 8330, 8422, and the *insec.* on tiles etc. given in 8051 ff., and Kaibel, *I. G. Sic. et It.* 617—644, 2400—02. The list does not include any names but such as occur in these authorities from this area, but if any of these are found also in the preceding dialectic inscriptions, (*sup.*) is here added; (*inf.*) denotes that the name occurs in some dialect-inscription elsewhere; names showing possibly or certainly dialectic (*i.e.* non-Latin) characteristics are here underlined.

C. *Occurring only once in the district.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Aebutia	(<u>Decciana</u>)	(<u>Marciana</u>) (<i>inf.</i>)	Sallustia
Aemilia	<u>Dossennia</u>	<u>Mettia</u>	Saturia
<u>Alfia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Egnatia	Munatia	<u>Scaefia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Alfidia</u> L.	Fidubia	Muticilia	Septimia
<u>Amullia</u>	Heluia (<i>inf.</i>)	Nouanena?	Sextia
Anicia	Instia	Numitoria	Sicaenia (<i>g</i>)
Antonia (<i>g</i>)	Iunia	<u>Ollia</u>	Sicinia?
Aticia?	Iustia?	Oppidia	Statilia
<u>Aufidia</u>	Laberia	Orbia	Suetria
Auleia	Laronia	Ortoria (<i>g</i>)	Taminia
Aulia	Latia	Ouia (<i>inf.</i>)	Terentia
Beruena	Libertia	Paquia (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Tettia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
Calpurnia (<i>g</i>)	Licina	<u>Petronia</u> (<i>g, inf.</i>)	Titiria
Camilia	Lucia (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Pontia</u> (<i>g, inf.</i>)	<u>Tuccia</u>
Cantinia?	Magia	<u>Pontilia</u>	Valeria
Cipia (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Mallia</u>	<u>Popillia</u> (<i>g</i>)	Vehilia
<u>Clodia</u>	Mamercia (<i>sup.</i>)	Raia?	<u>Vibullia</u>
Clutoria	<u>Manllia</u>	<u>Rasinia</u>	Vipsania
<u>Cottia</u>			

2. *Among the Cognomina:*

<u>Bedesia</u>	Cila	Saluius	Verutus
Caedimnus?	<u>Limene</u>	<u>Tifanus</u>	Vlsianus

C. Lucania.

The Lucanians were a southern branch of the Samnite stock. They first appear in history about 390 B.C. when they were at war with the Greeks of Thurii and captured Laus and Paestum, the Italiot league being reconstructed to resist them (Diod. 14. 101, Stra. p. 251). Their communal coins (23) and their action as a single tribe in the wars of the IV and III centuries B.C. show that they formed a united confederacy or canton like other Samnite tribes (Hirpini, Frentani etc.). We know from Strabo (6. 1. 3, p. 254) that they had a democratic constitution save in time of war when a special βασιλεύς or Dictator was chosen from among the regular magistrates. The tribe allied with Rome in 298 B.C. (Liv. 10. 11 f.), and we find a cohort of Lucanians serving in the army soon after (id. 10. 33). But in the Hannibalic war the towns went different ways, and hereafter dealt with Rome singly. Strabo remarks that in his own day (66 B.C.—21 A.D.) they had all 'become Romans,' that is to say they spoke Latin.

None of the inscc. in Greek αβ which follow can be older than 400 B.C., if only because the Ionic characters in which they are written were not established (at Tarentum) before then (cf. Head pp. 45—6, Roberts p. 271); and it is scarcely probable that individual Lucanians—for 13, 17 and 22 seem private inscc.—would have learnt to use Greek characters of any kind before the end of the first quarter or half of the IV century. It is equally impossible to fix narrowly a lower limit of date, but it seems unlikely that the Greek αβ was used by Lucanians after the Hannibalic war. Roman influence had by that time been long supreme in their territory (e.g. Venusia 291 B.C., Paestum 273, Tarentum 272), and had probably even then established the use of the Roman alphabet which we find in 18—21 and at Bantia (28).

The little that is known of Potentia, Tegianum (*Diano*) and Anxia may be sought in C. I. L. x. pp. 21, 33 and 25 (with Roehl *I. G. A.* 547) respectively.

13—22 *Lucanian Inscriptions.*

- 13 Preserved only in two copies of a stone fragment found near the fountain of S. Giovanni close to Diano, by Mannelli in a ms. work (*Lucania Sconosciuta*, i. p. 94 and in an appendix of insec. from Diano at the end of vol. II.) dated 1792 now in the Naples Museum where I saw it in 1894. First published by Macchiaroli, *Diano*, p. 271 (Naples, 1868).

α λαπονις πακφηις | οπιες πιω. αις εκο | σαλαφς φαλε

Mannelli states that the stone is a fragment, representing it as broken at both ends but some way outside the letters. It measured .79 m. by .53 (31 in. by 21). Tar.-Ion. αβ, from left to right. Mannelli's two copies are not exactly alike, the first omits the initial α, the # of οπιες and the (single) interpunct which in the other is only wanting after α; both give a line of dots after πιω as though a vertical were lost. πακφηις would be the common form of the name, v. the Glossary. Büch.¹ would add φ to the last word. On the use of ο and ω, v. note to the table of Alphabets, Part II A.

Büch. *Jena Litterat.-Zeitung* 1874, p. 610 where Corssen's account (*Eph. Epigr.* II. p. 153) is roughly handled. *Zvet. Osc.* 144 tab. xviii. 10 a and b

- 14—16 Copied by Helbig from plaster casts taken by Sign. M. Lacava from broken stones built into the wall of the church *S. Maria di Rossano* at *Vaglio* near *Potenza*. *Bullett. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1881, p. 205.

14 στατις.. 15 ..δ εισειδομ 16 ..αιστορ'σι
αφδεις'στα..
κφαισ

Tar.-Ion. αβ from left to right with C = σ in 14 and 15 (cf. 8 supr.) but ξ in 16: 14 and 16 have each a single interpunct as shown above. 16 the remnant of α might be the last stroke of λ or μ. With these fragments is another, *μωνωμ με*, with uncial ω. *Zvet. Ital. Inf. Dial.* 233—5.

- 17 Formerly at *Fermo* in a private collection of S. de Minicis who bought it in Naples, and sent copies to Mommsen. Now lost.

ηερεκλεις σκ | λαβευς | ιι

¹ According to Zvetaieff's statement. But no such suggestion appears in the article in the *Jena Lit. Zeit.*

On a small cylinder of clay serving as a base for a clay ball which has two clubs clearly painted in black one on each side: was it a draughtsman (*Iatrunculus*)? They were often made of earthenware, and of various patterns. Tar.-Ion. αβ, from left to right, with † = h, Σ = σ, without interpunct. The ι of l. 1 is ' on Min.'s first copy, √ on his second. In l. 2 Min.'s second copy gave δ for λ (if the preceding σκ are part of the same word λ is clearly preferable) and κι for ν. The αβ shows that the insc. must come from S. Italy.

Momms. *U. D.* p. 191, tab. xii. 35, whence Fabr. 2847, and Zvet. *Osc.* 153.

8—21 On four small brass plates bought from a collection of antiquities in the *Basilicata* (=Lucania), now in the Museum at Turin. First published by Fabretti, 1864, and quoted by Mom. C. I. L. x. 501.

18 Ov Afaries Ov

20 C Soies Min

19 N Maraies N

21 Ov Caisidis Ov

Lat. αβ, with regular interpuncts. On the back of 21 and on two other plates respectively are *Tr. Platorius Tr., No. Comni. No.* (which in Oscan fashion omit *filius*; is *Comni* for Osc. *-nis, -nies* or Lat. *-nius*?) and *L. Villius V. f.*

Mommsen in Gerhard's *Archäol. Anzeiger* (Beiblatt of his *Zeitung*) 1865, p. 82 compares them with similar name-tablets from Euboea (Roehl *I. G. A.* 372, Roberts *Gr. Epigr.* 169), without expressing an opinion as to their purpose. Zvet. *Osc.* 155—9, Fabr. *Corp. Insc. It. Gloss.* col. 1681.

22 TITULUS ANXIANUS.

Found in 1846, half a mile S.E. of *Anzi*; first published by Lombardi, *Mem. dell' Inst. Arch.*, i. p. 231, and then by Mommsen, *U. D.* p. 191, tab. xii. 36. Now lost, except for a rumour that it is somewhere in Paris.

πωτ Φολ | λοῆωμ σορο | Φωμ ειν καπιδιτ | ωμ
 5, 6 καῆας λεικειτ κω | ..αχερηι λιοκακειτ σΦα | ..μ
 εσοτ βρατωμ μειαι ανα..

Finely engraved on a triangular *fastigium* of stone with the two lower corners broken off; the sides when complete were about $16\frac{3}{4}$ in., the base about $26\frac{1}{4}$ in. long = .417 m. and .659 m.; underneath is left the summit of the head of a youthful,

probably male figure, carved in high relief. "It appears to be a fragment of an *aedicula* such as we have in many Campanian tombstones [*e.g.* C. I. L. x. 4266, 4321], with the epitaph in the tympanum and beneath on the body of the stone a full-length figure of the dead, between pillars; but...since there are no other Samnite tombstones it may perhaps rather be part of a temple or shrine." Momms. *l.c.* Now however tombstones have appeared even in Samnium, see p. 105 inf.

Tar.-Ion. $\alpha\beta$, from left to right, with Λ , \dagger , Γ , ρ , ξ etc.; for the use of σ and ω see Note to the Table of Alphabets; interpunct after the 2nd and 5th words only. l. 5 init. has lost one large or two small letters. l. 6 only the last stroke of the μ and the first of the α are left, so that either of them may have been λ or μ .

Corssen *Kuhn's Zeitsch.* XVIII., pp. 161 and 241, *Büch. Rh. Mus.* 1875, p. 446; Bugge and Deecke, whose views are now coloured by Etruscan, have written on the insc. in *Bezz. Beitr.* x., p. 114, and in the Appendix to *Zvet. Insc. It. Infer.* no. 26 respectively. *Büch. (Rh. Mus.* 1878, p. 281) proposed to scan it as a Saturnian!

U. D. l. c., *Zvet. Osc.* 143, Fabr. 2903.

23—24 LUCANIAN COINS.

23 $\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha\nu\omicron\mu$

Bronze coins with head of Ares helmeted) (Pallas or Bellona with shield and spear point downwards; dated by Head along with the Bruttian bronze coinage from about 300 to 203 B.C., cf. also Momms. *U. D.* p. 112. Friedl. *Osk. M.* p. 57. Head, *Historia Numorum* p. 57. Poole, *Catal. Gr. Coins Br. Mus.* p. 224. Cf. also the letters $\lambda\upsilon$, $\lambda\upsilon\kappa$ on silver coins of Metapontum after its capture by the Lucanians about 300 B.C., Head *ib.* p. 55.

U. D. p. 204. *Zvet. Osc.* 183.

24 *Paestum (Poseidonia till its capture by Lucanians circ. 390 B.C.).*

$\pi\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\nu\omicron$

Ion. $\alpha\beta$, left to right; the silver stater has ζ the bronze coins ξ ; B.C. 300—268, issued either by Lucanians or by the Roman colony founded in

B.C. 273; for types etc. v. Head p. 68, Poole p. 274, Mommsen-Blacas, *Monnaie Romaine* I. p. 149 f.; for the form see **Note xvi** (to *καππανο* no. 146 infra).

Note iii. The bronze coins of Laus of the 4th century B.C. (Head p. 61 f.) with legends in Ion. αβ, besides the regular *λαυων* or *λα*, show abbreviated names which no doubt are those of magistrates, some of which may be of Oscan origin: v. Head, *l.c.* and cf. Friedländer, *Osk. M.* p. 57. These are

- a. ΣΠΕΛ . . (? *σπεδ-ιος*). b. μι βε (? Minius Bennius).
 c. κο μο (? Comonus, or Comnus Mummius).
 d. στα οψι (? Staius Opsidius). e. *Φιβι* (? Vibius).

(e) is fairly clear on a coin in the Berlin Königl. Kabinet, to judge from an impression which I owe to the kindness of Dr Dressel. The Brit. Museum specimen of the same coin (Head p. 61, Poole p. 237) has been generally read ΕΥΒ|, but Mr Head tells me it is not in good condition and might well be □|Β|. On the impression there appears a slight stroke to the right of the first | (|') but it seems to be really part of the wreath which separates the two syllables.

25 LUCANIAN GLOSS.

A. Gloss whose form and dialect is well-attested.

Βρέττιοι ἀποστάται, δράπεται.

Strabo 6. 1. 4 *ἀνόμασται δὲ τὸ ἔθνος τῶν Βρεττίων ὑπὸ Λευκανῶν· βρεττίους γὰρ καλοῦσι τοὺς ἀποστάτας.* Diod. Sic. 16. 15, *προσαγορεύθησαν βρέττιοι διὰ τὸ πλείστους εἶναι δούλους· κατὰ γὰρ τὴν τῶν ἐγχωρίων διάλεκτον οἱ δράπεται βρέττιοι προσηγορεύοντο.* Steph. Byz. gives also *Βρέττος πόλις Τυρρηνῶν*¹ *ἀπὸ Βρέττου τοῦ Ἡρακλέους*, though he mentions further a derivation of *Βρεντήσιον* ἀπὸ *Βρέντου* τοῦ Ἡρ. and similarly Hesych. *Βρέντιοι ἔθνος ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ.*

REMARK. From these notices combined with the Iapygian origin of Croton (11 A sup.) and the likeness between the names *Metapontum* and *Messapii* Mommsen concluded (*U. D.* p. 97) that the Bruttii were a branch of the Iapyges; and that this tribe (including the Messapii, Sallentini, Poediculi, Peucetii, and Daunii) originally covered the whole of S. Italy, but were pushed into its extremities by Samnite tribes (Hirpini, Apuli, Lucani) who subdued the ancestors of the Bruttians (hence 'δούλους') and made them speak their language. This he supported by interesting evidence (especially Aristot. *Pol.* 4 [7]. 10)

¹ Cf. p. 52 footn.

showing that the Bruttii like the Iapyges proper, were a kind of barbarous or pre-Hellenic Greeks.

Against this Helbig (*Hermes* xi. p. 257 ff. *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1884 p. 155 ff.) has urged with reason that the flat, fertile plains of the S.E. corner of the peninsula were no safe refuge for a defeated people, and that some of the names in the Iapygian district are found also in purely Italic territory (Aufidus, Anxa, Norba). Hence, while admitting that the Iapygians probably pushed their conquest as far as the Western side of the Gulf of Tarentum and the valleys that run into it, he holds that even in Iapygia itself they were not aborigines but invaders who had dispossessed an earlier genuinely Italic population (the Siculi). The power which they exercised accounts for the absence of Greek colonies on the coast of Italy that lay nearest to Greece; we have actually on record (e.g. *Hdt.* 7. 170) a terrible defeat inflicted by the Messapians on the Tarentines in 473 B.C. Further it is abundantly clear from tradition (e.g. Paul. *Fest.* 69 M.), and from numerous coincidences in names both of places (e.g. Ἰάπυγες, Χῶνες, *Genusia*, *Sallentini*, *Calabri*, the endings *-ntum*, *-etum*, etc.) and persons that the Iapygians came from the Illyrian coast and came by sea, and that they had established themselves in Iapygia at all events before the foundation of Rhegium in 743 B.C. Pauli has shown too that detachments of the same tribes settled in the East of central Italy (e.g. the Liburni of Picenum and the *Iapuzkum numen* who are warned off the Iguvine sacrifices 358 inf.) and on the North coast of the Adriatic (the Veneti); see *Die Venetern und ihre Schriftdenkmäler*, *Altital. Forschungen* III. Leipzig 1891, p. 413 ff., where he gives a succinct and convincing account of the question so far as it can be determined by the evidence we as yet possess. Professor Ridgeway points out to me further that according to Steph. Byz. (s. v. χῖοι, quoted Grote III. p. 347) the serfs of Magna Graecia were called Πέλασγοι, which in itself proves that the folk the Greeks conquered were not Iapygian.

The Bruttii therefore were distinct from the Iapygians, but the evidence of Strabo and Diodorus shows that they had been subdued by the Lucanians and moved further South. What their own name for themselves had been before that (Itali, Oenotri, Siceli, Pelasgi?) must be left for further research to determine.

26 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF LUCANIA².

A. Well-attested (in form, date and locality).

Lūcāni cl. inscc. Λευκανοί, but nm. Gr. λυκιανῶν Osc. λουκ- Head *Hist. Num.* p. 57, v. 23 sup. (*Lucus -a -um only in the phrase *bos Luca*); 'a Samnitibus orti duce Lucio' Plin. 3. 5. 71.

Oenōtri, -trii see 11 A. sup.

¹ For the arrangement and the meaning of the signs v. the list of Signs and Abbreviations.

² The tables of the Itineraries in Lucania are given C. I. L. x. pp. 1—2.

Laus (Λᾶος) fl. et opp. cl. cf. Note iii. sup. *Lao f.*

Blanda cl. insc.

[Heraclea, -ia (Ἡράκλεια), -cleensis, -cleotes cl. insc.]

Aciris fl. Tab. Heracl. (Kaibel 645) passim, Stra. 6. 1. 14 al. *Ágri f.*

Metapontum or -ium, -ntinus cl. (δοκεῖ Ἀντίοχος τὴν πόλιν πρό-
τερον κεκλήσθαι Μέταβον Stra. 6. 1. 15 and other authorities). *Metapónto.*

Grumentum, -tinus cl.

Buxentum (Πυξοῦς), -entini cl. insc.

Siris fl. et opp., -rini, -ρίται, cl. (e.g. Herodt. 8. 62), nm. (Head *Hist. Num.* p. 69 with σιρινος on one side and πυξοες on the other).

Pălinŭrus prom. cl. *Palinŭro.*

Vĕlĭa (Ἐλέη, later Ἐλέα, cf. also *Heles fl. B inf.), -iensis cl. insc.

Vĕlinus adj. Verg. *Aen.* 6. 366.

Paestum (older Ποσειδωνία) cl. insc. cf. 24 sup. and Momms. C. I. L. ix. p. 52. *Pĕsto.*

Leucōsia insula (-cōs- Ov. Sil., -κωσ- Stra.) cl. (?Leucothea Plin. e.g. 3. 6. 83). ?*Capo Licōsa.*

Tegianum, -nensis insc. (?Tergilani Plin. 3. 11. 98). *Teggĭāno.*

Atina, -ates Plin. 3. 11. 98 al., insc. *Atena.*

Eburum, -rinus Plin. 3. 11. 98 al., C. I. L. x. 451. *Ēboli.*

Volcei, -ceientes -ceianus cl. insc. *Buccĭno.*

Potentia, -entinus cl. insc. *Potĕnza.*

Numistro, -strani cl. e.g. Liv. 27. 2.

Alburnus mons Verg. *G.* 3. 146, -nus portus Lucil. ap. Prob. ad loc., Serv. ib., al. Cluverius *It. Ant.* 4. c. 14 vouches for the name *Alfarno* as locally used of ruins on the left bank of the Silarus 3 miles from its mouth. Tertull. *Apol.* 5 speaks of a *deus Alburnus*, worshipped by a M. Aemilius (?) without the consent of the Senate.

For Venusia see 33 A.

B. Less certain.

Xώνη, Xῶνες, the oldest name of the district according to Strabo, e.g. 6. 1. 2 and Aristot. *Pol.* iv. [vii.] 10; cf. 25 A. Rem.

Ursentini Pl. 3. 11. 98, Ορσαντινων nm. Fabr. 2911, Head *Hist. Num.* p. 75.

Morgetes Μόργητες Plin. 3. 5. 71, Stra. 6. 1. 6 al. (the reputed founders of Murgentia (cl.) in Sicily).

Consilinum? Lib. Colon. p. 209, v. Momms. C. I. L. x. p. 25. ?*Sála Consilĭna.*

Tanager fl. Verg. *G.* 3. 151 al. *Tanágro* (Vögel) *Négro* (Kiepert) f. *Lagonégro* (a village, Postal Dict.).

*Heles, acc. -etem, fl. near Velia Cic. *Fam.* 7. 20. 1, *Att.* 16. 7. 5; Stra. 6. 1. 1 mentions *κρήνητις* from which some called Velia Ἐλη (acc. Ἐλην, gen. Ἐλης).

Thebae Cato ap. Plin. 3 § 98, and Steph. Byz., cf. Tebanus pagus in Beneventum, 160 B.

Fundi of Volcei, in C. I. L. x. 407:

Auricus, Ciceralis, Maceriatius, Venatrinus, Visolitanius.

Pagi of Volcei, *ibid.*:

Forensis, Naranus, Trasamunc . . . , Aeq

[Nares Lucanae Sall. *Fragm. Hist.* p. 88 Dietsch. Itinn.]

C. *Doubtful.*

[*Δράκοντος ἱερὸν* Stra. 6. 1. 1.]

Lavinium (on the river Laus v. A supr.) Itinn. (but Plin. 3. 5. 72 Laus amnis, fuit et oppidum eodem nomine), cf. Keller, *Lat. Volksetym.* p. 13. *Láino*.

Lollianus, Percennianus, Q[u]aesicianus, Statuleianus, fundi in C. I. L. x. 444.

Semuncla *It. Ant.* p. 104.

Casuentum fl. Pl. 3. 11. 97. ? *Basiénto* f. (*K.*).

Acalandrum Stra. 6. 3. 4 al. ? *Saláandra*.

Καλασάρνα? Stra. 6. 1. 3, (alii *Acalandra*, as in 6. 3. 4).

Οὐερτῖναι Stra. 6. 1. 3.

Fugifulae Liv. 24. 20.

Orbitanium *ibid.*

[*Veteres Campi* Liv. 25. 16 ad fin.]

Calor fl. Itinn. *Calóre* f.

Sontini Pl. 3. 11. 98.

Melpes? fl. Plin. 3. 5. 72.

ad Semnum Tab. Peut.? *Sinni* f.

Anxia Tab. P. *Ánzi*.

Acerronia? Tab. Peut., An. Rav. 4. 32.

Balabo mons Tab. Peut. ? *Balváno*.

Πολίειον mythical name of Siris, Stra. 6. 1. 14.

Pandosia stated by Plut. *Pyrrh.* 26 to lie between Heraclea and the Siris may be a mere error in describing the site of the Bruttian town of that name.

Pal...?	} coins of Achaean standard with Achaean $\alpha\beta$, probably Lucanian, 550—500 B.C. Head <i>Hist.</i> <i>Num.</i> pp. 69, 75.
Mol... or Sol...?	
Asi...?	

D. Further modern names.

Caposele, Valva, Ricigliano, Caggiano, la Polla, Tricarico, Abriola, Laggia, Padula, Viggiano, Sarconi, S. Chirico Raparo, Vatolla, S. Biase, Futani, Ascea, Sapri, Tortora, Ajeta.

27 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF LUCANIA².

A. Frequent.

1. Nomina.

gens <u>Allia</u>	Calpurnia	Iulia	Plaetoria (Ple-)
<u>Annia (inf.)</u>	Claudia	Luxilia (Luxsi-)	<u>Pompeia</u>
Antonia	Flauia	Manilia	<u>Tattia</u>
<u>Arria</u>	Heluia (inf.)	Minatia	<u>Tullia</u>
Aurelia	Insteia (Ist-)	Otacilia	Valeria
<u>Bruttia (Britt-)</u>			

2. Among the Cognomina may be mentioned:

Bassus	Januarius	<u>Rufus</u>
Dazimus, Das- (g)	<u>Rufinus</u>	

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² From C. I. L. x. 126—507, 8089—8118, 8340 e—8342 b, etc., I. G. It. Sic. 645—667.

B. *Less Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens <u>Acerronia</u>	<u>Coelia</u>	<u>Maecia</u>	<u>Quelia</u>
<u>Acilia</u>	<u>Cominia</u> (<i>sup.</i>)	<u>Maecilia</u>	<u>Rufia</u>
<u>Aedinia</u>	<u>Cornelia</u>	<u>Magia</u>	<u>Sallustia</u>
<u>Aelia</u>	<u>Decimia</u> (-cum-)	<u>Marcia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Spedia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Aemilia</u>	<u>Digitia</u>	<u>Mettia</u>	<u>Staia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Afaria</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Dinnia</u>	<u>Nanoniam</u>	<u>Statia</u> (<i>sup.</i>)
<u>Allidia</u>	<u>Diruitia</u>	<u>Octauia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Stremponia</u>
<u>Ansia</u>	<u>Equitia</u>	<u>Oppia</u>	<u>Teltonia</u>
<u>Appia</u>	<u>Fabia</u>	<u>Ouilonia</u>	<u>Titia</u>
<u>Appuleia</u>	<u>Fabricia</u>	<u>Pactumeia</u>	<u>Turcia</u>
<u>Aquila</u> (-illia)	<u>Fadia</u>	<u>Papiria</u>	<u>Vaonia</u>
<u>Artoria</u>	<u>Figellia</u>	<u>Petronia</u>	<u>Vettia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Attia</u>	<u>Gauia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Pettia</u>	<u>Vibia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Auiana</u>	<u>Gellia</u>	<u>Pinaria</u>	<u>Vibidia</u> (<i>inf.?</i>)
<u>Bouiana</u>	<u>Haedinia</u>	<u>Pomponia</u>	<u>Villia</u>
<u>Caesia</u>	<u>Hateria</u>	<u>Pontia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Vinnia</u>
<u>Casinia</u>	<u>Herennia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Pontilia</u>	<u>Vintia</u>
<u>Ceppia</u>	<u>Iuuentia</u>	<u>Popaedia</u>	<u>Viuedia</u>
<u>Cincia</u>	<u>Lapillana</u>	<u>Porcatia</u>	<u>Volutia</u> ?
<u>Clodia</u>	<u>Lucia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Postumia</u>	

2. *Among the Cognomina*

<u>Amatistus</u> (i.e. <u>Amethystus</u>)	<u>Cominus</u> (<i>sup.?</i>)	<u>Proculus</u>	<u>Saturninus</u>
	<u>Polla</u>	<u>Rullus</u>	<u>Statuta</u>

C. *Occurring only once in the district.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Accia	Cossonia	<u>Manneia</u>	Sadria } (<i>inf.</i>)
Aebutia	Cossutia (<i>inf.</i>)	Martia	Satria } (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Aesquillia</u>	Curtia	Meneia ?	Sauonia
Ahia	Dexia	Meuia	Scalponia l.
Albia	Domitia	Minucia	Sempronia
Amdria ?	<u>Donnia</u> <i>lib.</i> ?	<u>Multasia</u>	Sexstilia
Ampudia	Epidia	<u>Mumma</u>	Stabilia
<u>Anneia</u>	<u>Eppia</u>	Naeuia	Statilia
Auidia	Fuluia	<u>Nanneia</u>	Stenia ? (<i>sup.</i>)
Autronia	Fundania	Nonia (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Stlaccia</u>
<u>Babullia</u>	Gabinia	<u>Numisia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Sulpicia
Baebia	Gampulaea	Numonia	<u>Traesia</u>
Baia	Gruleia	<u>Occia</u>	<u>Vergilia</u>
<u>Bennia</u>	Hordionia	<u>Oflia</u>	<u>Vesonia</u>
Bouia	Hostia	<u>Opsia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Vibina ?
<u>Brinnia</u>	Irpinia ?	Passienia	<u>Vinicia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
Caecilia	Laberia	Platoria (<i>sup.</i>)	Vipsania
Caedia l.	Latina	Plotia	<u>Vitellia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Caesetia</u>	Laturnia	Porcia	Vlipia
<u>Caesidia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Licinia	<u>Puculeia</u> ?	<u>Vmbennonia</u> ?
Caenia	<u>Lollia</u>	<u>Pullania</u>	Voconia
Caia	<u>Luccia</u>	Quintilia	Voluntilia
<u>Campusia</u>	Lucretia	Rabilia ?	Vtiana ?
Camurtia	<u>Maesia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Rasinia</u>	Vulcacia
<u>Cisatia</u> ?	<u>Mamia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Sabia ? (<i>inf.</i> ?)	

1 a. *To these may be added:*

Τιβ. Κλέπτιος Diod. Sic. 36. 8. 1, 37. 2. 11 Dind.-Müller.
 Marcus Lamponius (*sup.*) cl. e.g. App. 1. 40.

2. *Among the Cognomina*

Asprenas	<u>Herria</u>	<u>Rufilla</u>	Vala
Birbater	Mamia	Silo	Veiento
Grumentina	Mumma		

D. Apulia.

1. *The District of the Peucetii*¹.

28 TABULA BANTINA.

A broken bronze tablet found near the site of Bantia in 1793 and now in the Museum at Naples, where I read it in April 1894. Mommsen's (*U. D.* p. 145) was the first scientific edition.

The fragment is about 15 in. (.37 m.) broad by 10 (.25 m.) high, and probably contains about a third of one of the two columns of which the whole inscription consisted. It seems to be broken out of the middle of the left hand column, and traces of the other are visible on the right. The lines contain from 60 to 70 letters each, the variation being no doubt due to the preference for ending the line with a complete word. The inscription is in Latin $\alpha\beta$ (with A, C, E, G, L, M, N, O and P or P = p) and is carelessly, indeed ignorantly, written. There is generally an interpunct in the middle of the line after each

¹ Following Kiepert and Mommsen (*C. I. L.* ix. p. 43, tab. ii) and the best ancient authorities I have referred Bantia to Apulia, not Lucania, and taken the river Aufidus as the most convenient boundary between the Peucetii and Daunii with Plin. 3. 11. 103, although in 104 he assigns Venusia and Canusium, S. of the Aufidus, to the Daunii; Ptolemy (3. 1. 63) gives Venusia to the Peucetii and Canusium to the Daunii; I do not understand Beloch's (unexplained) classification (*Ital. Bund* p. 16) which does not agree with his map, but even Horace (*Sat.* 2. 1. 34) could not place Venusia and, as Strabo says (6. 3. 8), οὐ δυσχυριστέον περὶ αὐτῶν. For the relations between the tribes v. Apuli in 35 A. and 2 A. Rem.

word, and a blank space of some four or five letters left at the end of each section.

On the back is a fragment of a Latin inscription (C. I. L. I.¹ 197) written across the bronze in long lines of which the first half is lost. The mutilated paragraphs which it contains come from the end of some Roman law, and state the penalties to be imposed on Roman magistrates for its violation. Since the list of these includes the *III viri agris dandis assignandis* and these officers were abolished in 118 B.C. (App. B. Civ. 1. 27, confirmed by C. I. L. I.¹ 200) the law certainly dates from 133—118 B.C. The relation between the two sides is difficult to determine, but there can be no doubt that these limits of date are substantially correct for the Oscan inscription also. By that time therefore the Latin $\alpha\beta$ (if not the Latin language) could be read in the South Oscan territory.

The bronze is more carefully levelled on the Latin side, in particular it shows no trace of a junction between the two halves of the plate, but on the Oscan side a rough raised band of metal quite irregular in width and thickness, running down what was once the middle of the plate, seems to be the result of a join and to have forced the engraver of the Oscan to divide it into two columns. The Latin is less closely engraved, and has more room between its letters, lines and paragraphs. Its letters on the whole look to me to have a rather more archaic character than the Oscan; on the Lat. side (but never on the Oscan) t is several times Γ (which Ritschl *Opusc.* iv. 699 f. assigns to 150—50 B.C.); q is Q but on the Osc. Q , the latter being the normal form of the best period (90—50 B.C., Ritschl *ib.* p. 719), and generally on the Latin side the verticals pass more frequently above and below their normal level ($\Delta a, P d, H h, |$ and $|$ promiscuously for both \bar{i} and \bar{z} , $\Lambda\Lambda m, \vee \vee u$).

Mommsen (ad C. I. L. I.¹ 197) holds that the Latin insc. is part of the original document of which the Oscan is a translation, namely, a *foedus* between Rome and Bantia. Now the bad spelling of the Oscan side and also, perhaps, its use of the Latin abbreviation q for the Osc. *kval'sstur*, seem to show that it was at least engraved in Rome. This is admitted by Kirchoff (*Stadtr. v. Bant.* p. 91) who also regards it as a *foedus*. But he objects to Mommsen's view of the Latin side (*ib.* p. 92) on the grounds (1) that the Oscan inscription must have been a revision of the Bantine constitution, more or less on the model of the Roman (for similar revisions cf. Liv. 9. 20 with Weissenborn's note); (2) that this would not be called *haec lex plebeive scitum*, a phrase which occurs several times in the Latin; nor (3) be enforced on Roman magistrates by such severe penalties as the Latin prescribes. Hence Kirchoff concludes that the connexion between the two inscriptions is purely accidental.

Now (1) the character of our inscription appears to me to be established beyond the shadow of a doubt by the variety of its contents, which no smaller

hypothesis than Kirchhoff's will explain. Mommsen thought that the *tr. pl.* of the last paragraph could not denote a Bantine magistracy, but his attempt to refer it to the Roman tribunes involves an almost impossible translation of the sentence which has been generally and rightly rejected. (2) On the other hand I know of no evidence that a *foedus* which was binding on Roman magistrates and citizens and sanctioned by the *Centuriae* could not be called a *lex*, and there is enough to suggest that towards the end of the Republic the Plebs could sanction treaties as well as the *Centuriae* (Cic. *Balb.* § 33, and Suet. *Vesp.* 8 *plebiscita de societate ac foedere*, references I owe to Dr J. S. Reid). This objection, therefore, as well as the next, might be met by pressing Mommsen's conjecture as to the occasion of the treaty, namely that its object was to embody the Gracchan legislation (cf. Cic. *Rep.* 3. 29. 41 *Ti. Gracchus sociorum jura neglexit et foedera*, and ib. 1. 19. 31 *foederibus violatis*); if so it would need to be enforced on Roman magistrates, and those sections of it at least which contained the agrarian provisions might be called a *lex plebeive scitum*. But the differences described above between the two sides of the plate, though perhaps too slight to be altogether conclusive, do appear to me to make Kirchhoff's view (that the relation of the two sides is only accidental) decidedly more probable.

For the date of the Oscan, which on Mommsen's view would be the same as that of the Latin, Kirchhoff gives us the limits 180—90 B.C., the first because the order of magistracies fixed at Bantia is roughly that which was developed from the *Lex Villia Annalis* of that year at Rome; the second because the treaty must be earlier than the Social War which gave the Roman franchise to all Italian towns. But even on his showing I think narrower limits may be found. First, 180 B.C. is only a backward limit, while the general similarity of the *aß* in the two insc. shows that both belong to much the same epoch. The fact that vowels are doubled to denote length once or twice in the Latin but never in the Oscan has indeed been regarded as an indication of an earlier date for the latter, but very little stress can be laid on this, since an engraver could hardly apply a new fashion of spelling to a language of which he was so ignorant. Secondly if the two laws are not contemporaneous, how came the bronze to be used a second time? Clearly, because the earlier of the two had been repealed before, but not very long before, the second was enacted (cf. the relation between the *Lex Repetundarum* and the *Lex Agraria* C. I. L. 1.¹ p. 49 ff.) so that the side containing the first law could be turned to the wall on which the tablet was fixed. If then the Oscan were the earlier, it must have been repealed before 118 B.C.; if on the other hand the Latin be the earlier, the Oscan must be later than 133 B.C., but is not likely to be much later than 118 B.C. The difference in the two faces of the bronze, and in the letters, incline me to believe, on the whole, that the Latin was written first; especially as it is clearly less likely that a bronze once standing in Bantia should have been carried back to Rome (where we may presume the Latin insc. was engraved) and then (for some reason) carried back to Bantia again, than that it was first used in Rome, and that then, in the second place, the constitution of the little town of Bantia was inscribed on its back. In any case our inscription cannot be much later than 118 B.C. nor much earlier than 133, and the balance of what evidence we have is in favour of 118 as the upper limit.

...o.nom.ust izic itu... | ...sua...nus q moltam angitu...
 3 [nur... |deuast maimas carneis senateis tangi[nud
 4 am]pert.... | XL osii..[p]on ioc egmo comparascuster. ■■■■
 5 pis pertemust, p[rut]er pan..... | deuatud sipus com[e]nei
 perum dolora mallom, siom ioc comono mais egm[as tovti |
 6 cas amnud pan pieisum brateis auti cadeis amnud, inim
 7 idic siom dat sena[teis | tanginud maimas carneis pertu-
 mum. piei ■ comono pertemest, izic eizeic zicel[ei |
 8 comono ni hipid.

Pis pocapit post post ■■■■ comono hafiest meddis dat

1 All the letters are certain except the **it** of **itu**, for which Bü. reads **ro**; **r** and **it** are equally possible, but **u** (not **o**) is clear. About 25 letters are lost at the beginning of the line and about 20 at the end. 2 Bü. reads *sva...l...us, q moltam angii, v...mn.* The text given above is clear, except the first ■ which is doubtful and the [nur] which, with [nud am] and [rut] of the third and fourth lines respectively, were on ■ fragment now lost but copied by Rosini in 1797. There seems to be a trace of ■■ three letters space after **angitu**. About 19 letters are lost at the beginning of l. 2 and about 20 after **angitu**; about 18 at the beginning of l. 3 and about 14 after **tangi-**, four of which were doubtless *-pert* as Bü. conjectures. From 6 to 9 letters are lost at the end of the fourth line. Bréal conjectures *pertemest*. 4 perhaps **osid**; the next two letters are hopelessly obliterated. 5 **com[e]nei** restored from line 21. 6 *aes* apparently **pan-pieisumbrateis** and, 8 **comononi**, without interpuncts, which, however, may have been worn away. 8 Bü. cancels the second **post** as an error of the engraver's, and corrects **hafiest**: he and preceding editors take **hafiert** to be the reading of the bronze, but the **r** is very curious and different from the others; the vertical is a shapeless blotch and close to the right of it are three strokes ≡; I believe it is an **r** corrected by the graver to ■. I believe the **f** is an error for **p**, cf. **fefacid* l. 10 and v. Am. Journ. Phil. xi (1890), p. 309. The punct is omitted

- 9 castrid loufi.. | en eituas, factud pous touto deiuatuns
 10 tanginom deicans *siom dat eizasc idic tangineis | deicum,
 pod ualaemom touticom tadait ezum, nep fe*facid, pod pis
 11 dat eizac egmad min[s | deiuaid do*lud malud. suae pis
 12 contrud ex elc† fefacust auti comono hipust, molto etan|to
 estud: n ⊕ ⊕, in suae pis ionc fortis meddis moltaum
 13 herest, ampert minstreis aeteis | eituas moltas moltaum
 licitud.
 14 Suae pis pru meddixud altrei castrous auti eituas | zicolom
 dicust, izic comono ni hipid ne pon op toutad petirupert
 15 urust sipus perum dolom | mallom, in trutum zico touto
 peremust. petiropert neip mais pomtis com preiuatud
 16 actud | pruter pam medicatinom didest, in pon posmom con
 17 preiuatud urust, eisucen ziculud | zicolom XXX nesimum
 comonom ni hipid. suae pis contrud exeic fefacust, ionc

before **meddis**. Ad fin. Bü. reads **louf[rud]** but the **i** is quite clear, hence Bréal **loufit**: the following letter is less like **t** than **f** or **r** since the cross stroke is rather low down, and not more than two or three letters, if any, can have been lost at the end of the line. 9 Bréal would alter **deiuatuns** to **deiuatuus** though there is no other example in the inscription of vowels doubled to denote length. Bü. would correct to **eizaisc**. ***siom**, **aes stom**, clearly by mistake, and **idictangineis**. 10 **aes ezumnep**, and **fepacid**. All edd. corr. **fefacid** and 11 **docud**, all edd. corr. **dolud**. **aes EX·ELC**; Bü. corr. **exeic** from l. 17. Mommsen thought (*U. D.* p. 145) the lower stroke of the **L** due to a slight injury of the bronze. 13 **aes prumeddixud** and 14 **comonomi**. 15 So Bugge; after **pomtis** there is a space (of two or three letters) on the bronze; hence Bréal puts the full stop there, with no stop at **peremust** and a comma after **petiropert** where Bü. puts the stop. According to the bronze Bréal is right. 16 **aes** interpunctuates **medicat** and **inom**, but omits the mark between **pon** and **posmom**, **con** and **preiuatud**. 17 **aes nihipid** and 18 **meddismoltaum**. 19 **aes Sansae tautam**

18 suaepis | herest meddis moltaum, licitud, ampert mistreis
aeteis eituas licitud.

19 Pon censtur | *Bansae *toutam censazet, pis ceus Bantins

20 fust, censamur esuf in eituam, poizad licud | iusc censtur
~~censtum~~ angetuzet. aut suaepis censtomen nei cebnust

21 dolud mallud | in eizeic uincter, esuf comenei lamatir pr

22 meddixud toutad praesentid perum dolum | mallom, in
amiricatud allo famelo in ei siuom, paei eizeis fust, pae

23 ancensto fust, | toutico estud.

Pr suae praefucus pod post exac Bansae fust, ~~suae~~ pis op

24 eizois ~~com~~ | atrud ligud acum herest, auti pru medicatud

25 manim aserum eizazunc egmazum | pas exaiscen ligis scriptas
set, ne phim pruhipid mais zicolois X nesimois. ~~suae~~ pis

26 contrud | exeic pruhipust, molto etanto estud: $\pi \oplus$. in

27 ~~suae~~ pis ionc meddis moltaum herest, licitud | [ampert]
minstreis aeteis eituasoltas moltaum licitud.

28 Pr censtur Bansæ | [ni pis fu]id, nei ~~suae~~ q fust, nep
censtur fuid, nei ~~suae~~ pr fust. in suae pis pr in ~~suae~~ |

29ifi q fu †stacus† um nerum fust, izic post eizuc tr pl

Bü. corr. 20 *aes* init. A'S| generally read (or corrected) iusc.
22 *aes* paeieizeis, and paeancensto. 24 Bü. corr. altrud; in
ligud the letters are defective through a blemish in the bronze,
older than the inscription. The interp. is omitted in prumedicat-
tud and manimaserum. 25 *aes* ex aiscen. *ibid.* Bü. corr. pim.
28 *aes* ID·NI I·SVAE·[^]·FVST· and at the end of the line
insuaepis pr in suae. 29 Space for 10 or 11 letters is lost at the
beginning, then comes a doubtful sign like M or N, then a space
of two or three letters followed by IFI·Q·FV with a slight
mark at the foot of the first F whence Mommsen read nei for fi;
the second f seems clear to me. Next, according to Avellino's
article (*Bull. Nap.* iv. p. 28), on the fragment which he hastily
copied, IS·TACUSI. This is too long, since on the other side

- 30 ni fuid. suae pis | [contrud exeic tr pl pocapid Bansa_e f] ust,
 izic amprufid facus estud. idic medicim eizuc |
 31 . . . [.z...m nerum].....medicim acunum VI nesimum |
 32 [*contrud *exeic* fefacust].....aum pod |
 33 [*ni fuid suae op *eizois] medicim |

there were, he said, only four letters OSQV which exactly correspond with the Latin at that point, **per Jovem de[osqu]e**; the Latin side however is written rather less closely than the Oscan. Av.'s MS. appears to be lost. The first letters of the rest of the line still extant on the bronze seem clearly **um**, and before them there seems to me the upper half of **u** and before that is a gap of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to the broken **u** of **q·fu**, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the interp. after **q**, i.e. room for 10 or 11 upright strokes. Combining and extending the suggestions of Lange (*l. c.* p. 26) and Kirchhoff (*Stadtr. v. Bant.* p. 29), I would restore the whole line thus; [pis censtur auti] **ifi q fu** [st, pis es] **um** **nerum** etc., keeping Av.'s reading except in putting **ISE** (rubbed down say to **ISE**) for his ACV¹. **aes suaepis**. The brackets in the following lines mark the text that is based on Av.'s fragment which continues; 30 **ocapid bansa**, 31 **mz...m nerum**, 32 **om...udex uicfeh**, 33 **mbui suae... eizs. s**, 34 **nistreis acteis i**, 35 **est licitud tr**, 36 **comipid irucis**, 37 **tril estud**, 38 **timom**. The restorations in the text are Jordan's (*B. B.* VI. 195) from l. 32 onwards. In l. 31 he suggests **eizozum**, a very doubtful form (there is no 'erorum' in Umbr.); after **medicim**, which is clear, there appears to me the top of **u** or a punct followed by the tip of a vertical or **a**, and then almost certainly **cu** or **oi**, I read **acunum**, cf. **akenei** 175 inf. 32 Before **um** is left the tip of **a** or **m**. 33 is the last line of which any part remains on the bronze.

¹ *esum* is gen. plur. of *esei* on the Cipp. Abell. and = Umbr. *erom*. The clause [*pis e*] *sum nerum fust* would be a second definition of the persons ineligible for the tribunate, limiting the first, the limit no doubt referring chiefly to the quaestors, not all of whom were to be ineligible, but only those who had been *esum nerum*, v. Lange p. 27 ff.

- 34 [*mistreis *aeteis *eituas]... |
 35 [moltaum herest licitud tr pl]... |
 36 [*co hipid, *isuc is]... |
 37 [*trid estud]
 38 [timom].

Bücheler in Bruns' *Fontes Juris Romani Antiqui* (5th Ed. Freiburg in Breisgau, 1887) p. 46 gives the results of earlier writers. For the legal questions see Lange *Die osk. Inschr. d. Tab. Bant. u. die röm. Volksgerichte*, Göttingen 1853, and generally Kirchhoff *Stadtrecht von Bantia*, Berlin 1853, Mommsen *C. I. L.* i.¹ p. 46—7, Jordan *B. B.* vi. (1881) p. 195, Bréal *Mém. Soc. Ling. Paris*, iv. (1879—1881) p. 381. On the third paragraph see Bugge *Altit. Stud.* p. 54, and on the fragment of Avellino (parts of ll. 29—38), Avellino *Bull. Nap.* iv. (1846) p. 28, Jordan *l. c.*

U. D. p. 145, *Zv. Osc.* 142, *Tab. xix.*, *It. Inf.* 231 (with de Petra's second apograph), *Fabr.* 2897.

2. *The District of the Daunii.*

29—30 COINS OF AUSCULUM AND TEATE.

29 *Ausculum.*a. *avhvsκλ)(avhv*

Type: greyhound on round shield)(ear of barley with leaf.

b. *avhvsκλι*

Type: Horse's head bridled)(ear of barley with leaf.

c. *avσκλα*

Type: head of young Heracles with lion's skin and club)(Nike, with wreath and palm.

d. *avσκ...*e. *avσκλιv*

Type: Kalydonian boar, under a spear-head)(ear of barley with leaf.

αβ Tar.-Ion.; in (a) and (b) ξ=σ, Α=α, in (c) and (e) C and A, in (d), which alone is retrograde, O and A. They are all bronze. (a) and (b) are before 300 B.C. in good style; the rest in base style 300—200 B.C.

Poole *Cat. G. C. Br. Mus.* i. p. 131, Head *Hist. Num.* p. 38, Momm. *U. D.* p. 201. Friedl. *Osk. M.* p. 54. Dressel *Beschreibung d. ant. Münzen d. kön. Museen* (Berlin 1894), III. 1. p. 183. Zvet. *Osc.* 182.

30 *Teate (Teanum Apulum)*, first allied with Rome in 318 B.C. Liv. 9. 20, Momm. *l. inf. c.*a. *tiiatium*

Bronze coins found on the site of Teanum; type, wreathed Apollo)(Campanian bull, older than (b). Friedl. *Osk. M.* p. 47, Momm. *U. D.* p. 301; *Beschr. ant. Münz. Berl.* III. 1. p. 204. Zvet. *Osc.* 163 and others have erroneously referred these to *Teate Marrucinorum* who would probably have been puzzled by the Osc. αβ; cf. Momm. *Ann. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1846 p. 118 f. **t** is **T**, **u** **Y**, as naturally before 300 B.C.

b. *tiati*

Many coins of different types and sizes (for which see Head *Hist. Num.* p. 41, Poole *Cat. G. C. Br. Mus.* i. p. 145 ff.); both bronze and silver with the same inscr. in Latin (or Greek) characters. The silver has

Tarentine types ('300—268 B.C. or later' Head), and the bronze is of the uncial system and therefore later than 217 B.C.

Note iv. There are no other Oscan inscriptions from the Northern half of Apulia, but there is a Latin inscription (at Luceria, C. I. L. ix. 782) which, if the text be trustworthy, shows a curious admixture of Oscan forms (first pointed out by H. Buchholz, *Osk. Perfect. in Lat. Inschrift*, Berlin 1878). It is now built into the foundations of a house and can be seen but not read! The text is Mommsen's restoration of a copy printed from a manuscript which is now lost. The words which are wholly or partly Oscan are printed in heavy type. If these were not correctly copied, Dame Fortune for once has proved a good scholar; the forms in **-tad** and **-tid** are perfectly possible Oscan, though they occur nowhere else. Luceria became a Latin colony in 314 B.C. (cf. C. I. L. ix. p. 74).

In hoc loucarid **stircus** ne [qu]is **fundatid** neue cadauer **prolectad**, neue **parentatid**. Sei quis arvorsu hac faxit, [civ]ium quis uolet pro iudicatod n. [L.] manum iniect[i]o estod. Seive mag[i]s-teratus uolet moltare [li]cetod.

31—36 LOCAL AND PERSONAL NAMES OF ΙΑΠΥΓΙΑ (CALABRIA AND APULIA).

31 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF CALABRIA².

A. Well attested (in form, date and locality).

Īāpŷges³, -gīa, -gium promontorium (= *Capo di Leuca*), cl.

Cālāber³, -bri, Calabria cl. insc. The name *Calabrie* was transferred to the Bruttian promontory in the 11th cent. A.D.

Sallentini³ and Sālent- cl., Sall- C. I. L. i.¹ p. 457 (*Acta Triumph. Cap.*).

Messāpīi³, -īa cl. insc.

Leuca fem. sing. Luc. 5. 376, n. pl. Stra. 6. 3. 5. *Capo di Leuca*.

Minervae Castra cl.

Uzentum (Οὔζεντρον Ptol.) cl. insc., nm. αοζε, οζα, οζαυ. Momm. *U. D.* p. 51, Head p. 56. *Ugento*.

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² The Itinerary-tables for Calabria are given C. I. L. ix. p. 1.

³ On the ethnography of these and other names in this district see 25 A. Rem.

[Callipolis Pl., Mela. *Gallipoli*.]

Hydruntum, -tinus (Ἵδροῦς, Cic. Hydrus) cl. but Kiep. *Alte Geogr.* p. 453 cites Hutrentum from a late insc. which I cannot identify. *Otranto*.

Neretum, -tinus cl. insc. (Νήρητον Ptol. 3. I. 76). *Nardo*.

Lupiae (also Lupp-) cl., -ienses C. I. L. x. 1795. *Léce*.

Rūdīae, -dinus cl. C. I. L. ix. 23 (Ῥωδ- Stra.) *Rügge* (K.), *Ruggiáno*.

Brundisium, -sinus (Βρονντεσ-, Βρενδεσ-) cl. inscc., *Brent-* cl. (MSS. also -dus-)¹. Brenda Paul. Fest. p. 33 Müll. : for deriv. (Messap. *brentes* 'a stag's head') v. Mom. C. I. L. ix. p. 8, Kiep. *Alte Geogr.* p. 453. *Brindisi*.

Uria, *oppa* (nm. in Messap. *aß* Head p. 43) Ὑρία, Οὐρία cl., *Urites* Liv. 42. 48, v. Mom. C. I. L. ix. p. 20. *Oria*.

Manduria Liv. 27. 15 al. *Mandúria*.

Sätürium cl. -ius Verg. *G.* 2. 197, Sätürēiānus (caballus) Hor. Sat. 1. 6. 59, Σαῦρίων orac. ap. Strabo 6. 3. 2. *Torre di Säturo?* (*Dict. Anct. Geog.* s. v. *Tarentum*).

Aulon (vallis) cl. e.g. Hor. *Od.* 2. 6. 18.

Tārentum, -tinus (Τάρας) cl. inscc. *Taranto*.

Gālaesus fl. cl. *S. Madonna di Galeso* (K.).

B. Less certain.

Fratuentini C. I. L. ix. 1006 (-ertium Pl. 3. 11. 100).

Anxa the older name of Callipolis (*Gallipoli*) Pl. 3. 11. 100 al.

Veretum Stra. 6. 3. 5 (Βάρων καλοῦσω οἱ νῦν Ουέρητον) al. *S. M. di Vereto* (K.).

Λευτερνία παραλία between Leuca and Baris, Stra. 6. 3. 5 al.

Aletium Ptol. 3. 1. 76 (Ἀλίη-) al. ?nm. *Falethas* or *βαλεθας* (300 B.C.) cited C. I. L. ix. p. 3, Head p. 42. *Alézio, S. M. della Lizza*.

Nauna, and emporium Naunitanum C. I. L. ix. 10.

Barra (insula) Caes. *B. C.* 3. 23. 100 al. (= *Pharos* Mela 2. 7. 114).

Temenitis porta Tarenti Liv. 25. 9, Τημενίδες πύλαι Polyb. 27. 7, 30. 1.

C. Doubtful.

Ἡμιλάμιον, μέρος Μεσσαπίων Hesych.

Basta Pl. 3. 11. 100, ? = Βαῦστα (alii Βαῦστρα) Ptol. 3. 1. 67; cf.

Basterbini Pl. 3. 11. 105.

¹ Βρέντιοι ἔθνος ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ Hesych. seems ■ mistake for Βρέττιοι. See Βρέττιοι 25 A sup.

Valesium Pl. 3. 11. 101, -etium Mel. 2. 4. 66, -entium Tab. P.;
?cf. Aletium supr. B.

[Spēluncae N. of Brundisium Itinn.]

Stulnini Pl. 3. 11. 105, Στούρνοι Ptol. 3. 1, nm. στν- Head p. 43, ?cf.
territorium Austranum Lib. Col. 211.

ad Sappriportem (xv millia a Tarento) Liv. 26. 39.

Καρβίνα, -άται Athenae. 12. 23 ter.

Φάλαι near Tarentum, Iamblichus *Vita Pythag.* c. 31 § 190.

Graxa, Gra. . nm. like those of Brundisium, found on the Tarentine
gulf, Head p. 43, Garrucci *Mon. Ital. Antic.* p. 119. ? *Grassano*.

Grumbestini? Pl. 3. 11. 105; Garrucci, *ibid.* ascribes to this com-
munity coins with γρν (circa 300 B.C.); otherwise Head p. 39¹.

Varia? Pl. 3. 11. 100, *territorium Varinum* Lib. Col. p. 211 Lachm.
are probably only mistakes for Uria v. Mom. C. I. L. ix. p. 20.

Portus Sasina (? -ea)	} Pl. 3. 11. 100.
Senum ?	
Soletum desertum	
Miltopes statio	

Apamestini	} Pl. 3. 11. 105.
Argetini	
Deciani	
Palionenses ?	
Tutini	

Σπίνης ? ποταμός ἐν τῷ Ἰονίῳ κόλπῳ Myrsilus ap. Dion. Hal. 1. 28.

'Ελεύτιοι ἔθνος τῆς Ἰαπυγίας	} Hecat. ap. Steph. Byz.
Χανδάνη πόλις Ἰαπυγίας	

Austranum *territorium?* Lib. Colon. Lachm. p. 211, ?leg. Baustr.

D. Further modern names.

Punta della Ristola, Patu, Monteróni di Lecce, Porto S. Catáldo, Trepúzzi, S. Piet. Vernótico, Tuturáno, Meságne.

¹ The modern name Grúmo (*Appula*), with which he would connect them, and its derivatives are of frequent occurrence all over Italy, see the *Dizzionaria Postale* s.v. Helbig *Hermes* xi. p. 261 mentions a town *Grumum* but on what authority I do not know.

32 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF CALABRIA².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Antonia	Gabinia	Iulia	<u>Pomponia</u>
Claudia	Gerellana	Octauia l.	<u>Titinia</u>

2. *Cognomen.*RufusB. *Less frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Acerratia	Caluentia	Laenia	Publilia
Aemilia	Caninia	<u>Lollia</u>	Rutilia (<i>inf.</i>)
Albinia	<u>Clodia</u>	Lucretia	Sergia
<u>Allia</u>	Cocceia	<u>Memmia</u>	Seruilia
<u>Aquillia</u>	Cornelia	<u>Messia</u>	Sextia
Arruntia	Domitia	Mindia	Terraea lib.
Auidia	Fadia	<u>Mussiena</u>	<u>Tuccia</u>
Aulia	<u>Fannia</u>	Negilia l.	Tutoria
Betiliena	Flauia	Pacilia l.	Valeria
<u>Caesellia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Fufia</u>	<u>Petronia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Veratia
<u>Caesia</u>	Geminia	Plinia l.	Vibia (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Calauia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Grania	<u>Pompeia</u>	Vigilia
Calpurnia	Iunia (<i>inf.</i>)	Publicia	Volumnia

2. *Among the Cognomina may be mentioned*

Corinthus

Ianuarius

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.² From C. I. L. ix. 1—258, I. G. It. Sic. 668—684.

C. *Occurring only once in the district.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Acerratina	Ceruonia	Laecania	<u>Pontia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
Acilia	Cincia	Lania	Puticia
Aelia	Cordia	Lateria	Retula
<u>Afrania</u>	<u>Corfidia</u> <i>l.</i>	<u>Lucceia</u>	Rudia
<u>Ammia</u>	<u>Cossia</u>	Lucilia	Sabidia (<i>inf.</i>)
Aninia	Crispia	Maria	Saluia
{ Ania	Curia	<u>Mercellia</u>	Samiaria
{ <u>Annia</u> (<i>g, inf.</i>)	Curtia	Munatia	Septumulena
Appuleia	Ennenia?	Nearcha	Sileia
Arrecina	Fabia	Nemestronia	<u>Sillia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
Atoleia?	Faenia	Nouia	Spedia (<i>inf.</i>)
Audia (<i>inf.</i>)	Faleria	<u>Numisia</u> <i>l. (inf.)</i>	Statia (<i>inf.</i>)
Aurelia	<u>Ficellia</u>	Numitoria	Statilia
Axia	Fulvia	<u>Oppia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Stlaccia</u>
Baebia	<u>Gauia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Pactumeia	Titia
<u>Barria</u>	<u>Gerelliana</u>	Papiria	Tituria
Caecilia	<u>Gifnia</u>	Passenia	Vehilia
Caecina (nom. masc.)	Graecalia	Patronia <i>l.</i>	<u>Vettia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Caerellia</u>	Hoscinia	Peticia	Veturia
Camiana	Hostilia	Plotia <i>l.</i>	<u>Visellia</u>
Camurtia	Iuuentia	<u>Pollionia</u>	Vlpia
Cautina			

1 a. *To these may be added*

L. Rammius Brundisinus, Liv. 42, 17 ('Ερρένιος App. 9. 4).

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Dama	Paelina	Saturninus	Violus
Deceberillus	Papia <i>l. vir (inf.)</i>	Saturnio	Vistulla
<u>Fufus</u>	Saenanius	Stilpa (<i>g</i>)	Vrsus
Mercello	Samutha (<i>g</i>)		

33 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE PEUCETII².

A. Well attested (in form, date and locality).

- {Peucētia -ētia cl. also called
 {Poediculi cl. (Ποδ- Appian *B. C.* 1. 52); for the area of the tribes
 v. Strabo 6. 3. 8, 'ὄν δισχυριστέον περὶ αὐτῶν'; for their historical relations
 v. sub Apulus 35 A, and for their (Illyrian) origin and that of many
 place-names in this district see 25 A sup. and the authorities there cited.
 Silvium, -inus cl.
 Gnātia cl., Γναθίων Kaibel 685. Later (Pliny, Strabo) called *Egn-* or
Ignatia, v. C. I. L. ix. p. 28. *Torre d' Egnázia* (Vogel), *d' Agnázio* (K.).
 Caelia Pl. 3. 11. 100 al. nm. insc. (also Κελία, v. C. I. L. ix. p. 30). *Céglie*
Messapica.
 Bārium, -rinus cl. inscc.; also in pl. abl. Baris C. I. L. vi. 2381 b
 1. 10. *Bári delle Púglie*.
 Ācērontia Hor. *Od.* 3. 4. 14. al. (-untini C. I. L. ix. 417, later -ent-
 C. I. L. xi. 482). *Acerénza*.
 Bantia, -tinus cl. inscc. cf. supr. no. 28. Pliny is the only authority
 who refers this to Lucania, v. Momms. C. I. L. ix. p. 43. *Bánzi*.
 Forentum, -ntani cl. v. Momms. *ibid.* *Forénza*.
 Vēnūsia, -sinus cl. inscc., cf. p. 22 footn. *Venósa*.
 Voltūr (mons) Hor. *Od.* 3. 4. 9 al. *M. Vúlture*.
 Būtuntum, -tuntini -tuntinenses cl. (-untones Itinn.).
Bitónto.
 Rūbi Hor. *Sat.* i. 5. 94 al., 'Ρυψ, 'Ρυβαστείων nm. Head p. 40, Rubustini
 Pl. 3. 11. 105. *Rúvo di Púglia*.
 Ausculum cl. inscc. nm. (v. supr. no. 29); often written Asc- in mss.
 cf. Apulus 35 A. *Áscoli-Satriáno*.
 Aufidus fl. cl. v. under 160 (HIRPINI) A.
 Cānūsium, -sinus -σίται cl. inscc. *Canósa di Púglia*.
 Cannae, -nnenses cl. *Mássa di Cánne*.
 Vergellus fl. cl. *Vergélllo f.*

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² The tables of the Itineraries for Apulia are given C. I. L. ix. pp. 25—6. For the boundary between Daunia and Peucetia, see above p. 22 footn.

B. *Less certain.*

Collatini Pl. 3. 11. 105 al. = ager Carmeianus Lib. Colon. pp. 210, 261.

Genusia, -sinus Pl. 3. 11. 105 al. *Genósa.*

Diria, -rini Pl. 3. 11. 105, Itinn.

Bradanus fl. *It. Ant.* p. 104. *Brádano f.*

Norba Itinn. -banenses Pl. 3. 11. 105.

[Neapolis only known from coins from this district with the legend
νεαπ C. I. L. ix. p. 30 Head p. 40. *Polignáno.*]

Āmīnēa uinea C. I. L. x. 114 l. 29, -ēum uinum cl. 'δι' ἐνὸς ὕ'
Hesych., who makes Ἀμυαία = Peucetia; for other views see Macrob. 3.
20 ad fin. and Jahn ad loc.

Bandusia fons, see under 310 (SABINI) B.

C. *Doubtful.*

Canales *It. Ant.* p. 121.

Lupatia Itinn.

Blera Itinn.

Arnestum *It. Ant.* p. 313.

Ἀζετινοὶ nm. Head p. 38, Ezetium Itinn. (? = Aegetini Pl. 3. 11. 105
and Νήτιον Str. 6. 3. 7.).

Opino or Ad Pinum? *It. Ant.* pp. 104, 113. ?*Óppido* (older name
of *Palmíra*).

Furfane? Tab. P.

Natiolum? Itinn. ?*Giovínázso.*

Turenium? Itinn. ?*Tráni.*

Barduli Itinn. ?*Barléta.*

Pactius fl.? Pl. 3. 11. 102.

D. *Further modern names.*

Montepelóso, Bitétto, Fasáno, Matéra, Melfi.

34 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE PEUCETII².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens <u>Abuccia</u>	<u>Claudia</u>	<u>Herennia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Pompeia</u>
<u>Aelia</u>	<u>Clodia</u>	<u>Iulia</u>	<u>Publicia</u>
<u>Annia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Cornelia</u>	<u>Iunia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Salvia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Antonia</u>	<u>Dasimia</u>	<u>Licina</u>	<u>Sempronia</u>
<u>Auillia</u>	<u>Egnatia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Liuvia</u>	<u>Titia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Aurelia</u>	<u>Ennia</u>	<u>Lucilia</u>	<u>Valeria lib.</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Baebia</u>	<u>Fabia</u>	<u>Marcia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Vauidia lib.</u>
<u>Caecilia</u>	<u>Flauia</u>	<u>Maria</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Vettia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Canuleia</u>	<u>Gauia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Petronia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	

2. *Among the Cognomina may be mentioned*IanuariusRufus¹ For the arrangement and notation see the list of Signs and Abbreviations.² From C. I. L. ix. 259—685, 6172—6241, 6403—6, etc., I. G. It. Sic. 685—8.

B. *Less frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens <u>Acilia</u>	<u>Cassia</u>	Lucullena?	Sedeciana
Aemilia	Clatia	Lysia	Seia (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Alfia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Cominia (<i>inf.</i>)	Martia	Seruia
Aninia	Creperia (<i>inf.</i>)	Metilia (<i>inf.</i>)	Sextilia <i>lib.</i>
Antistia	Critonia <i>lib.</i>	Minatia, (<u>Men-</u>)(<i>inf.</i>)	Silia (<i>inf.</i>)
Appalena	Curia	Minucia <i>lib.</i>	Sotidia
Appia	Curtia <i>lib.</i>	Mucia	Staëdia (<i>inf.</i>)
Appuleia	Decimia <i>lib.</i>	Munatia	Statia (<i>inf.</i>)
Apronia	Domitia	<u>Muttiena</u>	Sulpicia
<u>Aquillia</u>	<u>Drussia</u>	Nonia (<i>inf.</i>)	Tarutia <i>lib.</i>
(Arreniana)	Esquilia	<u>Numisia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Titinia</u>
<u>Arria</u>	Fadia	<u>Nummia</u>	<u>Trebellia</u>
Artoria	Faenia	<u>Oppia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Triccia</u>
Ata? <i>lib.</i>	Faleria	Ouia <i>lib.</i> (<i>inf.</i>)	(<u>Tulliana</u>)
Athania	Ferrena	Papiria	Tutoria <i>lib.</i>
Atilia	Flaminia	Plestina	Velasia?
<u>Attia</u>	Fuluia	<u>Pontia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Vellaea</u> <i>lib.</i>
<u>Anittia</u>	Geminia	<u>Pomponia</u>	Veratia
Baberia (<i>inf.</i>)	Graecidia	Rabiria	Verronia
<u>Betitia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Heluia (<i>inf.</i>)	Raeuidia <i>lib.</i>	Vibia (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Bruttia</u> , <u>Bri-</u> (<i>g, l</i>)	Lepidia	Roscia	<u>Vinnia</u>
Burbatia	Libuscidia	Satria (<i>inf.</i>)	Vlpio
<u>Busidia</u>	Lucilia	<u>Scalacia</u>	Voconia
Caetronia	Lucretia	Scutaria	<u>Volusia</u>
Caluia (<i>inf.</i>)			

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Dumnana	<u>Marullus</u>	<u>Rufillus</u>	Salassus
Marullina <i>l.</i>	<u>Polla</u>	<u>Rufinus</u>	Saturninus

C. *Occurring only once in the district.*1. *Nomina.*

gens <u>Accia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Cleppia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Mamilia	Rutilia
<u>Acuua</u>	<u>Clonidia</u>	<u>Mettia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Sabellia</u> <i>lib.</i>
<u>Aedinia</u>	<u>Cocia</u> <i>lib.</i>	Mitulcia?	Saenia
<u>Albia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Coelia</u>	<u>Murdia</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Salisia</u>
<u>Alfidia</u>	<u>Cuspia</u> ?	<u>Murrasia</u> <i>lib.</i>	Satrena
<u>Anicia</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Decia</u>	<u>Mutronia</u>	<u>Saufeia</u>
<u>Apertia</u>	<u>Dellia</u>	Naria	Sauonia
<u>Articuleia</u>	<u>Didia</u>	Neria	Scribonia
<u>Aufidia</u>	<u>Ducea</u> ?	<u>Nouia</u>	Sentia
<u>Auidiacca</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Eggia</u>	Numeria	Sepunia
<u>Autronia</u>	<u>Eppia</u>	Numpidia	Sextia
<u>Babullia</u>	<u>Fonteia</u>	<u>Octauia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Sibilisia</u>
<u>Badia</u>	<u>Fufidia</u>	<u>Oflia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Sogellia</u>
<u>Balonia</u>	<u>Fullonia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Ossidia</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Sosia</u>
<u>Barbatia</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Fundania</u>	<u>Pacilia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Stallia</u>
<u>Battia</u> ?	<u>Gellia</u>	<u>Pacuua</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Statilia</u> <i>lib.</i>
<u>Bimia</u> ?	<u>Gerellana</u>	<u>Peduca</u>	<u>Tagullia</u> <i>lib.</i>
<u>Biuellia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Glitia</u>	<u>Perpernia</u>	Tannonia ?
<u>Blassidia</u>	<u>Grittia</u>	<u>Pescennia</u>	Tedia
<u>Caelia</u>	<u>Heia</u> (<i>inf.</i> ?)	<u>Peticia</u>	<u>Terentia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Caelidia</u>	<u>Herminia</u>	<u>Petilia</u>	Timinia
<u>Caelonia</u> ?	<u>Horatia</u>	<u>Petinia</u>	<u>Tintiria</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Caesellia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Hostilia</u>	<u>Pisentia</u>	<u>Turellia</u> <i>lib.</i>
<u>Callonia</u>	<u>Ignatia</u>	<u>Pontiena</u>	<u>Turpilia</u>
<u>Camillia</u>	<u>Lania</u>	<u>Postumia</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Veidia</u>
<u>Campila</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Larcia</u>	<u>Postumulena</u>	<u>Venellia</u>
<u>Caninia</u>	<u>Lautinia</u> ? <i>lib.</i>	<u>Publilia</u>	<u>Vibiena</u>
<u>Carinatia</u>	<u>Ligeria</u>	<u>Pulfennia</u>	<u>Vinucia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Cascia</u>	<u>Lorenia</u>	<u>Rauelia</u> ?	<u>Virginia</u>
<u>Catinia</u>	<u>Lucania</u>	<u>Rossia</u>	<u>Viselia</u>
<u>Cecienu</u>	<u>Maecia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Rufrena</u>	<u>Volcacia</u>
<u>Ceia</u>	<u>Mallia</u>	<u>Rumeia</u>	<u>Vssaea</u>
<u>Ceternia</u>	<u>Mamercia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)		

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Alticus	Dasm[us]	Marus	Silo (<i>inf.</i>)
Aprilis	Eleuther	Sagaris (<i>g</i>)	Vrsus
Brochus			

35 PLACE-NAMES OF DAUNIA.

A. *Well attested.*

Dauni¹ and -nii, -nia cl.

Aecae cl. inscc.

Herdōnia and -nea cl., -doniae, C. I. L. IX. 1156, *ορδανων* nm.

Head, p. 39, Ardaneae Liv. 24. 20; -onienses Plin. -onitanus?

C. I. L. IX. 670. *Ordonā*.

Sălăpīa, -pinus, also Salp- cl., *σαλαπ- σαλπ-* nm. Head, p. 41.

Lago di Salpi.

Lūcēria, -erinus cl. inscc. -*καρία* Polyb. *Lucera*.

Arpi -pani -pini cl.; also Ἀργυρίππα *Argyripta* (fem. sing.),

e.g. Verg. *Aen.* 11. 246; cf. Arpinum 256 A inf. *Arpe* (Kiep.).

Sīpontum Σιποῦς, -untini -ontini cl. inscc. *Mad. di Siponto* (Kiep.).

Gargānus (mons) cl. *M. Gargāno*.

Mătīnus (mons) cl. ? cf. *Mattinata*.

Hyria Ἵριον Οὔρειον Stra. 6. 3. 9 al. *υριατων* nm. Head, p. 39;
cf. Uria in Calabria (31 A).

Těānum Apulum, -anenses cl. inscc.; older Těāte, -ātes, cf.
no. 30 supr. and Mom. C. I. L. IX. p. 67.

Āpūlus, Āpūlia (mss. often Appu-, inscc. always Apu-) cl. inscc.

(Āp- only in Hor. *Od.* 3. 24. 4 mare Apulicum? and 3. 4. 10 nutricis
limina Apuliae?) The name properly belonged to a Samnite² stock
living round Mt. Garganus (Stra. 6. 3. 11). *Puglia* in e.g. *Rivno di P.*

For Larinum see under 197 (FRENTANI) A.

B. *Less certain.*

Vibinum, -nates Pl. 3. 11. 105 al. Οὐιβάρνα? Ptol. 3. 1. 63. *Bovino*,
mediaev. *Bibina* (*Dict. Corog.*).

Cerbalus Pl. 3. 11. 103. *Cerváro*.

Atrani Pl. 3. 11. 105. *Atre* It. Rav. 4. 31.

¹ For the origin of this tribe and of several place-names in the district, see
■ A Rem.

² Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 103) notes that the Apuli were regularly (e.g. Liv. 9.
13) allied with the Samnites, whereas the Dauni and Arpani were as regularly
joined with the Romans.

Geronium (-reonium bis in mss. Liv.) cl. (Γερούμιον, Γερωμία, Γερωμία.)

Merinates (ex Gargano) Pl. 3. 11. 105. *Torre di Merino* (Kiep.).

Κεραυνιλία Diod. Sic. 20. 26. *Cerignōla*.

C. *Doubtful.*

Respa *It. Ant.* p. 313.

Aufidena *It. Ant.* p. 313.

Salinae Itinn.

Sentianum and Velinianum *It. Ant.* p. 112 v. Mom. C. I. L. IX. p. 657.

Acuca Liv. 24. 20.

Aquilonis mutatio *It. Hier.* p. 609. ? *Celōne f.*

Ānimūla? best mss. of Paul. Fest. Müll. 25, and restored text Plaut. *Mil.* 3. 1. 53. In both places Büch. (Fleckeisen's *Jahrb.* 1863, p. 774), and others would read Aminula.

Anxanum Itinn.

Ergitium Tab. P. Egr- An. Rav. (bis).

Tatinie An. Rav. 4. 31.

Apenestae Ptol. 3. 1. 14.

Fertor fl. (alii Frento) Pl. 3. 11. 103. *Fortore f.*

Aegesus portus	} Pl. 3. 11. 102.
Garnae portus	
Lacus Pantanus	

Monades Pl. 3. 11. 104.

Dardi Pl. 3. 11. 104.

Mateolani Pl. 3. 11. 105, Mat. nm. Head p. 40. ? *Matéra* sup. **33 D.**

Σιδινοί? nm. (-ων) with type like those of Mateola, in Ion. αβ, Poole, *Cat. Gr. Coins Br. Mus.* I. p. 395.

Cliternia Pl. 3. 11. 103 (cf. under **275** (AEQUICOLI) **A**).

Δρίον λόφος τῆς Δαυρίας Stra. 6. 3. 9 but gen. Δρίονος Scylax 15.

Ποδαλειρίου ἡρώων Stra. 6. 3. 9.

Ἴερὸς λόφος? Τάλιον? and

Καταράκτα? Diod. Sic. 20. 26.

Āpīnae et Trīcae (Martial 14. 1) were once cities in Apulia according to Pliny 3 § 104, but the use of the plural in the proverb and of *trīcae* independently makes it doubtful whether the places ever existed except in a grammarian's cobweb. Ribbeck, *Leipziger Studien* IX. p. 337, derives the words from ἀφάναι 'Cloud-cuckoo-borough' and τρίχες; on the phonetic change in the last see Lindsay, *Lat. Lang.* p. 58.

D. *Further modern names.*

S. Martino in Pensilis, Perázzo, Ripabottóni, Chîèuti, Lesina, Varáno, Triffóne (Kiep.), Iélsi, Biccari, Fóggia, Ortanóva, Fáeto, Biscéglie, Molfétta, Coráto, Rionéro in Vulture, Atélla.

36 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE DAUNI².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Aurelia

Baebia

Calpurnia

2. *None of the frequent Cognomina call for notice.*B. *Less frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Aemilia	<u>Herennia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Nonia (<i>inf.</i>)	Statia (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Ammia</u>	Hezzia?	Ocratia	Sulpicia
Anicia	Iulia	Octauia <i>lib.</i> (<i>inf.</i>)	Talania
<u>Arria</u>	Iunia (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Oppia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Teia (<i>inf.</i>)
(Caesoniana)	<u>Luccia</u>	<u>Petronia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Terentia (<i>inf.</i>)
Claudia	Lutatia	Pilia <i>lib.</i>	Tiberia
Egnatia (<i>inf.</i>)	Magia	<u>Pontia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Valeria (<i>inf.</i>)
Erucia	Maria (<i>inf.</i>)	Saenia <i>lib.</i>	Vergilia
Fabia	Media (Mae-) <i>lib.</i>	Satria <i>lib.</i> (<i>inf.</i>)	Vibiena
Flauia	Minatia (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Sestia</u> <i>lib.</i>	Vitoria
<u>Gauia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Muttiena</u>	Sextia	Vlpia
Heluia (<i>inf.</i>)	Naeuia (<i>inf.</i>)	Staia (<i>inf.</i>)	

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Bassus

Ianuarius

Rufus

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² From C. I. L. IX. 686—723, 782—967, 6242, 6252—4, etc.

C. *Occurring only once in the district.*1. *Nomina.*

gens <u>Accia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Capria</u> <i>lib.</i>	Messia ?	<u>Rufria</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Acestia</u>	<u>Caspilana</u>	<u>Mettiena</u>	<u>Sattia</u>
Achillenia	Catilia	<u>Minucia</u>	Sertia
(Acutiana)	Cerrinia	<u>Mummia</u>	Seruia <i>lib.</i>
Aelia	<u>Clusenia</u>	Neria	Sescenia <i>lib.</i>
Albicia	Cronia	Nouia	Sorgia <i>lib.</i>
<u>Alfia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Curiatia	<u>Numisia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Statoria
<u>Allia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Dastidia	<u>Nummia</u>	Stenia (<i>inf.</i>)
Angilia ?	Didiolenia	Obinia ?	<u>Stlar...</u> ?
<u>Annia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Domitia	<u>Paccia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Tamullia</u>
Artoria	<u>Ennia</u>	<u>Paculeia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Tettia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
Aruentia <i>lib.</i>	<u>Fiscenia?</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Pasidia</u>	(<u>Tisiana</u>)
Asuiuia <i>lib.</i>	Galuia	<u>Pettia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Titia <i>lib.</i> (<i>inf.</i>)
Atilia	Genucia <i>lib.</i>	Plautia <i>lib.</i>	Trebia (<i>inf.</i>)
Aucidia	Grania	Polit... ?	Tremelia <i>lib.</i>
Auidia	Ipta ?	<u>Pomponia</u>	<u>Vecillia</u>
<u>Babbia</u> <i>lib.</i> (<i>inf.</i>)	Licina	Raecia	Veratia
<u>Boatia</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Luceia</u> <i>lib.</i>	Rubria	Vibbina ?
<u>Busia</u>	Lucerinia	<u>Rufinia</u>	Villia
<u>Caesia</u>	<u>Lusia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Rufrania</u>	<u>Vmettia</u>
Canuleia <i>lib.</i>	Maia <i>lib.</i> (<i>inf.</i>)		

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Alenus	Aprylla	Corinthus	Sabulus
Apra	Camene	<u>Pollio</u>	Saturnina
Aprio			

37 GLOSSES FROM SOUTHERN ITALY.

(From Hesychius¹, except where other reference is given.)

A. Certainly Oscan, as being assigned to S. Italy or Sicily and either (α) showing distinctively Oscan phonetic characteristics, or (β) closely resembling Oscan words, or (γ) being parallel to Latin words without distinctively Latin characteristics.

a. With Oscan characteristics.

1. With variation between breathed and voiced explosives².

- { βατάνια· τὰ λοπάδια. ἡ δὲ λέξις Σικελικὴ. The form is given also by Pollux 10. § 107 [Immisch *l.c.* p. 315] who adds πατάλλια, πατέλλιον (6. § 90) the latter clearly from Lat. (or Ital.) *patella*.
- { πατάνια· τὰ ἐπέταλα λοπάδια καὶ τὰ ἐπέταλα καὶ φιαλοειδῆ ποτήρια ἃ πέδαχνα καλοῦσι· τινὲς δὲ διὰ τοῦ β βατάνια λέγουσι, cf. πάτανα· τρύβλιον (Lat. *ratina*) and add (?)
- πέτακνον· ποτήριον ἐπέταλον· τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ πέταχνον, and
- πάταχνον· σκεῦος λοπαδίῳ ἐμφερές.
- { βυτίνη· λάγνος ἢ ἄμις, Ταραντ., add
- { πυτίνη· πλεκτὴ λάγνος οἴνου (*al.* οἶνον). ἔπλεκον δὲ ταύτας ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ οἱ δεσμῶται. καὶ σπυρίδας καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα. ἢ ἡ ἄμις.

Immisch (*l.c.* p. 311) compares from *Gloss. Gr.-Lat.* and *Lat.-Gr.* (Goetz II. pp. 204, 259): Vagna seu cupa, βούττις μεγάλη, ἣν τινες γαῦλον καλοῦσιν. Βούττις, cupa. Βούττιον, cupella. Further Fr. *botte*, *boute*.

¹ Immisch, *Leipziger Studien* 8 p. 267 ff. gives an interesting, and, I suppose, an exhaustive account of the channels through which words of Italic origin found their way into Greek books. The chief intermediaries were the Sicilian writers of comedy, Epicharmus (c. 480 B.C.), Sophron (c. 400 B.C.), Rhinthon (c. 300 B.C.) and Blaesus of Capreae (300—200 B.C.), all of whom Hesychius constantly cites. These are important for our purpose because at the dates of all but the last of them Oscan was probably the only Italian dialect with which the Greeks of Sicily would come frequently into contact. For details as to other and later Greek writers who use or cite words of Italian origin, and for the growth of the gloss material down to the times of Hesychius, the reader must be referred to Immisch's careful monograph.

I should perhaps explain that I compiled a list of forms from Hesych. before I discovered Immisch's article; hence I have only mentioned his name where he gives forms which I had overlooked, or where I have copied some note of his.

² Bugge *Kuhn's Zeitschr.* 22. 385, Conway *Am. Journ. Phil.* 11. 307 ff.; the theory is on the whole rejected by von Planta *Osk.-Umb. Gr.* p. 559 ff. See ■ rejoinder in *Class. Rev.* 1893 p. 467 f. Compare also p. 227 *inf.* Note xxiv.

2. *With anaptyctic vowel.*

Ἡρύκαλον· τὸν Ἡρακλέα· Σώφρων ὑποκοριστικῶς. (Immisch p. 310.)
 τὸρονος· τόννος Ταραντ.

3. *Otherwise marked.*

{ ἀρβίννη· κρέας, Σικελοί.
 { arbilla, aruina, id est pinguedo corporis Fest. 20 M. (Immisch *l.c.*
 { p. 322.)

It is tempting to recognise in this form Osc. *b* = Lat. *v* = I.-Eu. *g*, especially if *-vv-* be correct rather than *-ll-*. The word *aruina* (Verg. *Aen.* 7. 627) seems pure Latin; cf. *A. Cornelius Cossus Aruina* Liv. 8. 38. 1.

β. *Resembling Oscan words.*

ἽΟρούα· χορδή. καὶ σύστρεμμα πολιτικόν, εἰς ὃ Ἐπιχάρμου δράμα. ἽΟρούα·
 χορδὴ ἐφθή.

Immisch *l.c.* p. 314 justly compares Oscan *uruvū* 'curva' and Lat. *urvare* 'circumdare' (Enn.).

γ. *Parallel to Latin words, but not distinctively Latin.*

βούβελα· κρέα βοεῖα. Immisch p. 323 justly compares Lat. *bubula*.
 μοῖτον 'mutuum, a loan.'

Varro *L. L.* 5. 179 Si datum quod reddatur, mutuum, quod Siculi μοῖτον, itaque scribit Sophro μοῖτον...—the following word being corrupt, as is the Hesychian gloss on μοῖτοι except that the word is explicitly quoted from a proverb of the Σικελοί (ingeniously restored by Immisch *l.c.* p. 318).

πάμπανον· ἡ Δημήτηρ ἐν Ἡρακλεία. Immisch p. 327 compares Lat. *rampinus*.

ρόγοί ὄρια· σιτικά, σιτοβολῶνες. Immisch *l.c.* p. 316 adds from Pollux 9. § 45 (σιτοβόλια) δὲ ρόγοις Σικελιῶται ὠνόμαζον, καὶ ἔστι τοῦνομα ἐν Ἐπιχάρμου Βουσίριδι, and from Tab. Heracl. (Kaibel, *Insc. Gr. It. et Sic.* 645) I. l. 102 ἀπάξοντι ἐς τὸν δαμόσιον ρόγον. Jordan *Krit. Beitr.* p. 84 identified the word with Lat. *rogus*, assuming that the pyre was so named by the Romans from its likeness to a barn.

To these Immisch (p. 295) would add σάννορος, μωρὸς παρὰ Ῥίνθωνι, Ταραντῖνοι comparing Latin *sannio* 'buffoon,' and also ἀπεκέλλερεν, ἐκκεκλήρικεν, ἀκῆλως, ἔως ὑπὸ Τυρρηῶν, κύβωλα, ἄγκωνα ἢ μεγάλα ὄστᾶ καὶ ὠλέκρανα, πόρτακος, ὄμωσ' with other words whose Oscan character seems even less obvious.

REMARK 1. The (originally) Sicilian form λίτρα compared with Lat. *libra* clearly points to an early Italic **lithra*. On the meaning of the word see Hultsch *Gr.-Rom. Metrol.*² p. 290.

REMARK 2. Ancient grammarians, as Steph. Byz. *s.v.* Ἀμβρακία -κῖνος, described all ethnica ending in -ῖνος as belonging to the τύπος Ἰταλικός, and they are certainly very frequent in Magna Graecia (*e.g.* Λεοντῖνος, Ῥηγῖνος, Ταραντῖνος) at dates long before any Latin influence is to be thought of. The termination does occur elsewhere on Greek soil, *e.g.* Ἀμοργῖνος, yet it is possible that Ahrens *Gr. Dial.* II. p. 390 and Immisch *l.c.* p. 271 may be right in ascribing its prevalence in Magna Graecia to the influence of its almost universal use by the Italic peoples. The word ἡμίνα (Imm. p. 310) may be a similar hybrid.

-ήσιος = Lat. -ensis (*e.g.* Ποτολήσιοι = *Puteolenses) so far as I know does not appear in any genuine Greek names.

The words τριάς, τετράς, ἑξάς (gen. -ᾶντος) denoting coins of the value of $\frac{3}{12}$, $\frac{4}{12}$, $\frac{6}{12}$ of a λίτρα (Hultsch *Metrol.*² p. 290) all in Hesychius, Immisch *l.c.* p. 317 plausibly regards as containing the termination of the Lat. *triens*, *quadrans* etc. (whatever that may come from; it cannot, of course, be the Lat. word as Imm. supposed).

B. Glosses unassigned but showing Oscan phonetic characteristics.

1. With variation between breathed and voiced explosives.

(See p. 45 footn. 2.)

{ βλένα· μύξα, οἱ δὲ διὰ τοῦ π πλένα καὶ πλέννα τὰ ἀσθενῆ καὶ δυσκίνητα :
add
βλεννόν· νωθῆ, μωρόν, and πλένναι· μύξαι.
blennos stultos esse Plautus (*Bacch.* 1088) indicat qui ait: Stulti, stolidi,
fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones. Paul. ex F. 35 M.
πάξ· ὑπόδημα εὐνόδητον = Lat. *bauxa*, *bauxa*.

? 2. With anaptyctic vowel¹.

{ κάναδοι· γνάθοι
πελένα· ζεῦγος βοῶν } cf. τόρονος *supr.* A a. 2.
{ κάραννος· ζημία (also with quite other significations).
κάρνη· ζημία, αὐτόκαρνος· αὐτοζήμιος.
ἑκατογκάρανοι· ἑκατὸν αἱ ἐπιζήμιον πραττόμεναι. ? Cf. Osc. *carneis*.

3. With ě for ĭ.

σέλπον· σιλφιον.

¹ But φερένα· φέρνα is given as Aeolic by Herodian and the others may be so too.

4. Otherwise marked?

πομποβόλω· πέντε ὀβελίσκους [ἔχοντι]. ? Cf. Osc. *pomtis*.

Ταρπίνιος 'Tarquinius' in the paraphrase in Cod. Coisl. (Par. 345) and repeatedly in that in Cod. Vat. 1307 and several mss of Tzetz. ad Lycophr. 1446, though some give Ταρκύν-; in the same note the name of the third king in the unorthodox list is given by the paraphr. in Cod. Vat. 1307 as 'Οστίνιος' Ἀγγυς, others Ἄπυς and (?) Ἄμπυς. The latter may conceivably be an Oscan or Volscian form as Ταρπίνιος seems to be, but? cf. *Mons Tarpeius* which can hardly be anything but Latin.

C. Glosses unassigned but showing close resemblance to Oscan or Latin and possibly Oscan words.

αἰκλοῖ· αἰ γωνία τοῦ βέλους. ? Cf. *Aeclanum*.

ἀκιρίς· λύχνος. ? Cf. *Aciris fl.*

ἔξομπλον· ἴσον Low Lat. for *exemplum*, as *solomni*, *antomnarum*, (Schuchardt 2, p. 250, cf. 3, p. 279. (Immisch p. 361.)

Ἐριέντης· Ἀφροδίτης ἐπώνυμον, cf.

Ἄρέντα Lycophr. 832 (τὸν θεῶ κλαυσθέντα (i.e. Adonis)... Σχοινίδι... Ἄρέντα, Ἐίνη), the former probably, the latter possibly = Osc. *Herentas*.

Immisch p. 326 suggests that the Hesychian form owes its ι to such Greek names as Ἐριάνθης, Ἐριφύλη κ.τ.λ.

[Ἴταλός· ταῦρος, from Timaeus fr. 12 M. (cf. Paul. ex F. 106 M.) appears to be a Graecized form of an Italic **vitlo*- Lat. *vitulus*. On the derivation of Graeco-Latin *Italia*, Osc. *vitelliū* see the authorities quoted s.vv *Italia*, *Oenotria* on p. 5.]

καβάλλης· ἐργάτης ἵππος, cf. Lat. *caballus*.

νάρω· συνήμι (codd. νάρα, corr. Lobeck, litterarum ductui obsequens).

νάρειν· κνέιν, κρύπτειν, ζητέιν.

γνάρει (codd. ἰνάρει)· μαστεύει. Büch. *Umb.* p. 58 cf. Lat. *gnārus*, *gnarūtum*, *gnaruris*.

πολλαχρόν· καλόν is conceivably a Grecized Osc. form of Lat. *pulcher* (pure Oscan **pūlūkkhr*- ?). M. Schmidt would corr. ἀπαλόχροον.

φύτορες· γεννήτορες. Cf. Osc. *fūutrei*.

τερίμη· τάφρος.

Immisch p. 328 compares Osc. *teremn-iss* etc.; if so, Hesych. should have written *τερεμ-* (perhaps **τερεμην*?).

D. Glosses possibly Oscan as being either assigned to S. Italy and not clearly Greek in form¹, or assigned to Italy generally and not clearly Latin.

ἄβας· ἱερὰ νόσος παρὰ Ταραντίνοις.

† ἄκελλεά· ἐκλεψανοί†· Ταραντίνοι.

ἄλλην· λάχανον, Ἰταλοί. Immisch *l.c.* p. 307 compares Lat. *allium*.

ἀναρός· ἄγγελος, Ταραντ.

ἀστάνδης· ἡμεροδρόμος ἢ ἄγγελος, Ταραντ.

Immisch *l.c.* p. 272 vouches for a form ἀσάννης in a ms. of Zonaras at Dresden: if this is not a mere corruption, the -νν- marks either the later Oscan, or the true Oscan as compared with an originally Greek (or Messapian?) form.

βαννάται· αἱ λοξοὶ καὶ μὴ ἰθυτενεῖς ὁδοί, τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ βάννατροι, παρὰ Ταραντ.

Immisch *l.c.* 309 compares Umb. *bananica* (368 *inf.*), Osc. *Bansa-* and Hesych. βανός (βανν-)· ὄρη στρογγύλα.

βάστα· ὑποδήματα, Ἰταλιῶται.

[βρασ[σί]κη· κράμβη, Ἰταλιῶται, probably pure Latin.]

γολύριον· κέλυφος οἰκείου Ταραντίνοις.

γραιβία ἢ γραιτία (*i.e.* γραιφία)· πανήγυρις, Ταραντ.

damium 'sacrificium in operto Bonae Deae, minime publicum.'

Damia 'Bona Dea,' *damiatrix* 'sacerdos eius,' Paul. Fest. 68 Müll., and so Placid. p. 30 Deuerl.

δάμεια ἑορτὴ παρὰ Ταραντίνοις, and δάναιε· δαιδοῦλαι, Ταραντ. (lege δάμειαι· δαδουχίαι, with M. Schmidt ad loc. conjecturing that the priests performed a 'hunt for Persephone' with torches) Hesych.

'*damium*, θυσίαι ὑπαίθριον γιγνόμενον' *Gloss. Lat.-Graec.* Goetz, p. 37 would seem corrupt.

[Ἐκτόρειοι κόμαι, ὡς Δαύνιοι καὶ Πευκέτιοι, ἔχοντες τὴν ἀπ' Ἰλίου τοῖς ὄμοις περικεχυμένην τρίχα, but the name at least seems clearly of Greek origin (Lycophron 1133), and is explained also by Pollux and Eustathius².]

¹ Excluding these three Messapian glosses;

βίσβην· δρέπανον ἀμπελοτόμον, Μεσάπιοι, καὶ ἑορτὴν Βισβαία ἣν ἡμεῖς κλαδευτήρια.

βρένδον· ἔλαφον cf. *supr.* *Brundisium*.

πανός, ἄρτος, Μεσάπιοι Athen. 3 p. 111 c.

² I have inserted between [] two glosses whose form is clearly Greek, on the chance that they may represent some Italic term used for the same thing.

Εὐκόλος· Ἑρμῆς παρὰ Μεταποντίους, cf. Osc. *Enklū⁶*, with which Grassmann *Kuhn's Zeitschr.* 16. 106 compared Gr. *εὐκλής*, though he could quote no example of any Greek use of this word as a divine appellative.

I prefer therefore to connect it with Εὐκόλος.

μαίριήν· τὸ κακῶς ἔχειν, Ταραντ. (s.v. μαῖρα 'dog star').

μίρον· ὅταν ἀπονυστάξῃ τις λέγουσι Ταραντ.

ὀδάχα· καταπύγων, Ταραντ.

[παιδοκόρης Ἑρμῆς τιμᾶται ἐν Μεταποντίους.]

τελλίην· ὁ δεῖνα, Ταραντ. ('ordo τελίην requirit').

Φαῦνος· Ἰταλικὸς θεός (with which φαῦνος· φαίνων αὐτόν has probably no connexion).

E. Glosses assigned to the *Τυρρῆνοί* by *Hesychius* which are not *Latin*¹, but may conceivably be *Italic*.

ἄισοί· θεοὶ ὑπὸ Τυρρηνῶν.

ἄνταρ· ἀετὸς ὑπὸ Τυρρηνῶν, Εὐφορίων δὲ διάσμα.

ἄρακος· ἰέραξ, Τυρρῆ.

ἄριμος· πίθηκος Τυρρῆ. Steph. Byz. 118. 14.

ἄταισόν· ἀναδενδράς, Τυρρῆ.

βύρρος· κάρθαρος, Τυρρῆ.

γάπος· ὄχημα, Τυρρῆ.

δάμνος· ἵππος, Τυρρῆ. (extra litterarum ordinem).

δροῦνα· ἡ ἀρχὴ ὑπὸ Τυρρῆ.

¹ Pure Latin words assigned by him to the same people are *δέα· θεά* and *κάπρα· αἴξ*. This broad use of the name dates from Greek writers of the 4th (and indeed 5th) century B.C., cf. p. 52 footn.

II. CENTRAL OSCAN.

A. Campania.

1. *The towns of the Sarnus valley.*

A century after the Samnite invasion of Campania¹, that is, at the end of the IV century B.C., we find the towns of Surrentum, Pompeii, Stabiae and Herculaneum in alliance with Nuceria, which was the chief town of the group. This is shown² by the absence of coins from all but Nuceria, by the enrolment of all four towns (and only these in Campania) in the Tribus Menenia in 89 B.C., by the enumeration of Polybius (3. 91), and by many other details in the history of the towns. The league joined in the great Samnite war but submitted to Rome on favourable terms in 307 B.C. (Liv. 9. 38—41). It was broken up in 89 B.C. when the four surviving towns were attached to Rome by separate treaties, Nuceria receiving the territory of the destroyed Stabiae (*Ager Nucerinus* in Pliny's catalogue 3 § 62).

The chief magistrates of the league were probably, as in other Oscan confederations (e.g. 170 *inf.*), a *meddix tuticus* (44—5 *inf.*) and a *kvaissstur* (52 *inf.*), whom Beloch would distinguish (*Camp.* p. 243) from the officials of similar titles in the separate towns (*meddix* and *kvaissstur pūmpaiians* 39 and 42), and from the aediles (39, 53) whose office was probably always urban. Beloch's distinction however is not quite clear at Capua: see p. 108 *inf.* and 117.

For the special history of Nuceria see Beloch *Camp.*² p. 242 and 449, or C. I. L. x. p. 124. Of the comparatively few Latin inscc. from the town itself none can be older than Sulla, and probably none are older than Augustus, so that it seems likely that Oscan was spoken there till well on

¹ See the introduction to the inscc. of Cumæ, p. 83 *inf.*

² Beloch *Campanien* p. 239.

into the last century B.C.¹ But the only Oscan inscc. we have are the legends of the coins of the league (144 *inf.*) which belong to a far earlier date.

Surrentum.

Tradition refers Surrentum to Greek founders (e.g. Verg. *Aen.* 7. 738, Diod. Sic. 5. 7) and through all its history it was strongly under Greek influence; the chief temples of the promontory belonged to Greek deities, the Sirens and Athene, and we find the neighbourhood full of Greeks down to late times (e.g. Staius *Silv.* 2. 2. 5). It was occupied by the Samnites, some time in the fifth or fourth century B.C., and, as we have seen, allied to Nuceria. There is no direct evidence of an Etruscan settlement, unless either of the inscc. below (38 and Note v) should be so regarded; for the phrase πόλις Τυρρηνίας applied to Surrentum by Steph. Byz. vouches for nothing in view of the well-known use of the name Τυρρηνία in Greek² (starting from the 5th century B.C.³) to describe the W. coast of Italy generally. But on general grounds the theory of some infusion of Etruscans cannot be called improbable since there was undoubtedly a considerable Etruscan vase-factory no further North than Suessula as late as 300 B.C. (p. 94 *inf.*), and on the South side of their promontory the *ager Picentinus fuit Tuscorum* according to Plin. 3 § 64.

Surrentum was a municipium (not a colony) down to late times, and of its Latin inscc. few if any are older than the Augustan period.

¹ Mommsen C. I. L. *l.c.* would refer to the Nucerrine senate the *Osci ludi* of Cicero's letter to Marius (*Fam.* 7. 1. 3).

² E.g. Pausan. 8. 7. 3 Δικαιαρχία ἢ Τυρρηνῶν.

³ Steph. Byz. refers to Tyrrhenia also Picentia, Puteoli, Suessa, Pithekussae and Nuceria, quoting the last from the historian Philistus, a contemporary of the younger Dionysius. Sophocles (*Triptol.* fr. 527 Dind.) extends Tyrrhenia from Oenotria (see 11 A *sup.*) to Liguria, and Euripides (*Med.* 1349, 1356) puts Scylla in Τυρρηγῶν πέδον. Cf. 37 E *sup.*

38 Found in *Vico Equense* near *Sorrento* in 1877, now in the Naples Museum, where I saw it in 1894; phot. facsim. in *Zvet. Osc. tab. xviii. 1.*

papes avfi

On the right-hand ear of an amphora: Osc. *aβ*, though with $\bar{\eta}=v$; the letters about 1 in. (.024 m.) high, roughly stamped; no interpunct, but just possibly a slight gap was intended after **pape**. The **i** does not reach down so far as the other letters and there is a faint diagonal stroke above it ($\bar{\eta}$) which may be meant for another **i**; Pauli (*Neue philol. Rundschau* 1887 p. 123) would read **pape saufii**, or **-fie**. *Zvet. Osc. 133.*

Note v. I cannot be sure of the Oscan character of an insc. found in *Sorrento* in 1813, now in the Naples Museum, where I saw it in 1894; phot. facsim. *Zvet. Osc. tab. xviii. 2.*

*F*IPIVEIS or *Vipineis*?

On a tufa stone 13 by 16 in. (.32 by .4 m.), the letters 3 in. (.08 m.) high, l. to r. There are very few tombstones with Osc. inscc. and they are only found in districts where Gr. influence was strong (89—90 *inf.*¹), which here would appear also in the use of one name only, in the *aβ* (Tar.-Ionic with $P=r$, $N=n$, $\zeta=s$, $F=v$), and in its direction from left to right. *Zvetaieff* and *de Petra* think the second letter is the Oscan **i**, and there is certainly a short thorn with broken edges, which *Momms.* (*U. D.* p. 190) and the earlier editors regarded as accidental. It is unlikely that this sign, which belongs to the later Osc. *aβ*, should appear among Gr. letters, especially in an insc. in which the Gr. order is retained, although the coins of *Hyria* show a confusion even more remarkable, *v. inf. 142.* And if **i** were used in the first syllable, it ought to have appeared also in the last; **-eis** is the regular orthography in the genitive. Pauli (*l.c. sup.*) would read *vipineis* and count the insc. one of the Campano-Etruscan group (see p. 94 ff.); I know of no others of that class written from left to right, though there are several Oscan inscc. (e.g. 1, 5, 13 *sup.*) so written.

Mommsen l.c., *Zvet. Osc. 134*, *Fabr. 2827.*

¹ But see also p. 109 f.

Pompeii.

Strabo tells us (5. 4. 8) that the inhabitants of Pompeii were successively Oscans, Etruscans with Pelasgians, and Samnites, the last being finally 'expelled' by the Romans. It lay close to the Sarnus, about a mile from the coast of the Bay of Naples, and served as an emporium for Nuceria, Nola and Acerra. It is first mentioned in history in 309 B.C. (Liv. 9. 38), when it was attacked, as a member of the Nucernine league (p. 51), by a Roman fleet. It remained faithful to the Roman alliance from 307 till 90 B.C., when it joined in the Italian revolt, but was taken by Sulla (App. *B. C.* 1. 3. 9, Vell. 2. 16), and subsequently received a colony of his veterans, led by his nephew Publius Sulla, and possessing the full Roman franchise. The original inhabitants were now in an inferior position, and continually at feud with the intruders (Cic. *Sull.* c. 21). All official inscc. are henceforward written in Latin. It is possible¹ that the true Pompeians dwelt for a time outside the walls in a *pagus* whose site we do not know, but which afterwards belonged to an Augustal guild of freedmen (*pagus Augustus felix suburbanus*). If so, it is clear from the Latin inscc. that they had no separate municipality, but they may conceivably have had a special religious organisation ultimately replaced by that of the guild; the latter was founded in A.D. 3 (C. I. L. x. 824), a time when we may suppose that the irksome political barrier between the old and new inhabitants had been removed. With Herculaneum the town suffered severely from the earthquake of Feb. 5, 63 A.D. (cf. e.g. Sen. *N. Q.* 6. 1, Tac. *Ann.* 15. 22) and was finally overwhelmed by the great eruption of Vesuvius Aug. 24—5, 79 A.D. (cf. e.g. Plin. *Ep.* 6. 16. 20).

The oldest of the Latin inscc. of Pompeii are C. I. L. x. 794 (quoted 44 *inf.*), the record of the building of colonnades in the Forum by the 'quaestor' V. Popidius, and two or three election

¹ Nissen *Pomp. Stud.* p. 381, Mommsen C. I. L. x. p. 90.

placards (C. I. L. iv. 29, 30, 36) of one Q. Caecilius, a candidate for the same office. It cannot be an accident that the $\alpha\beta$ of these inscc. belongs distinctly to Sullan or pre-Sullan times, while no such officer as a quaestor appears in any later documents (e.g. in C. I. L. x. 844, an insc. 'Ciceronianae aetatis,' it is the duoviri who carry out the resolution of the decuriones for building the small theatre), but does appear in the Oscan inscc. (*v. inf.*). Hence it has been inferred that these oldest Latin inscc. are also older than Sulla's colony; if so, Latin must have been in use, and in fairly common use (if the *programmata* were to be of any service) in Pompeii at that date. On the other hand the good condition of the painted Oscan inscc. (60—76, no doubt the latest group) at the times when they were first uncovered (1797 onwards) and their subsequent decay (cf. the notes to 60 ff.) appear to me¹ to make it improbable that they are older, at the earliest, than the Christian era. The two languages undoubtedly existed side by side during the last century B.C., Latin being alone recognised officially and in society, while Oscan was preserved mainly by intercourse with the country folk who frequented the market. Thus beside many Latin *programmata* later than those just mentioned, we have similar inscc. in Oscan, addressed to Oscan speaking voters (64, 67 and Note vii, p. 75), where *IIIIner.* obviously relates to the quattuorvirate (*i.e.* the two duovirs² and the two aediles), a title characteristic of the Sullan and Triumviral colonies³.

The *quaestor* of the Latin inscc. referred to above has been also regarded (see Mommsen C. I. L. x. p. 93) as an officer of the more or less hypothetical *pagus* of the expelled Pompeians. This seems to me very unlikely from both the character and language of the inscc. themselves; an officer of the unhappy exiles would not build porches in the Forum, much less would he appeal to his constituents in Latin. But another alternative to accepting these inscc. as older than the Sullan colony may perhaps be suggested. May not the veterans have taken over the old municipal constitution as they found it for the first year or two, and only subsequently abolished the quaestorship? That that office could exist in a colony beside that of the

¹ *Indog. Forschungen* III. p. 85 as against Nissen *Pomp. Stud.* p. 492.

² The sign commonly read INER (C. I. L. iv. 50, 54, 56, 70) should perhaps be taken as the Oscan title of the duovirate (IIINER).

³ Beloch *Ital. Bund* p. 8.

iviri is shown by many inscc., e.g. from Abella, Aeclanum and Vibo¹. On the other hand, the old Pompeian family of the Popidii must have made friends with the conquerors very quickly, if one of them was put in charge of the town revenues within a year or two of the conquest.

The Oscan inscc. which are older than Sulla (39—59) may be roughly put into three chronological groups, according to the degree of finish with which they are written, and the forms of **f** and **d**, whose loops are open in earlier and closed in later inscc.²

(1) **42** and **50** have their strokes thickened at the ends ('finals') like the Terminus Abellanus, show **8** and **9**, and generally are cut in handsome style. They may be safely assigned to the Gracchan period.

(2) *a.* **40**, **46**, **48** and **50** have no finals but show **8** and **9**.

b. **43**, **44**, **45** and **53** have no finals, and show **8** beside **9**, occasionally **9**.

These eight inscc. are probably a little earlier.

(3) **39** and **47** are only plainly cut, and have a more open **8**; **47** has **9**, **39** **9** and **9** and has no double letter in *medix*. If the archaeologists may be trusted, **47** dates from the 3rd century B.C. (see the note) and the writing of this group is at all events older than that of the other. The fragment **56** should perhaps be put with them on account of its primitive material.

The magistrates mentioned in the Oscan period are

1 *meddix tivtiks* (**44**, **45**, **47**).

1 *medix pūmpaians* (**39**).

2 *aidilis* (**39**, **40**, a single one in **53**).

1 *kvaīsstur pūmpaians* (**42**).

1 *kvaīsstur* undefined (**43**, **49**, **50**, **52**).

2 *kvaīzstur* undefined (**48**).

¹ Wilmann's *Exempla Inscc. Lat.* 1821, 1838—40, or C. I. L. ix. and x. *sub locc.*

² See Part II. A *The Italic Alphabets*, and cf. e.g. the inscc. of Pietrabbondante (168—174 *inf.*).

In 42, 43 and 52 the quaestor acts *kũmbennieis tanginud*, but in 50 *kũmparakineis*.

For a possible distinction between the magistrates of the towu and of the league, see p. 51.

The first recorded diggings at Pompeii were made in the years 1594—1600, when an aqueduct for Torre Annunziata was carried through the hillside, but no serious attempt was made to investigate the remains until the year 1748, when the accidental discovery of one or two columns and pictures roused the curiosity of Charles III. The amphitheatre and theatre were then uncovered, and thenceforward the hunt for works of art was resumed at frequent intervals, but the excavation was never conducted on any consistent plan until, in 1863, Fiorelli was appointed director and developed the careful system¹ which has been since continuously carried on. According to his reckoning the whole city will be laid bare somewhere about 1950. The half that has been so far uncovered contains the forum, and, probably, most of the public buildings.

39—59 are cut in stone, 60—76 are painted, those in 77 are stamped on tiles, 78—86 are scratched with a stylus. They are all in the later Osc. aß, and the words are separated by a single interpunct in the middle of the line, unless it is otherwise stated.

¹ The plan of the *regiones* of the excavations is given by Fiorelli, *Scavi di Pompei*, 1861—1872, Naples, 1873, tab. 1, and in the map of Pompeii in C. I. L. iv.

39—41 *Road-makers' tablets.*

- 39 Found in Pompeii in August 1851, close to the Porta Stabiana; now in the Naples Museum, where I read it in March 1894; phot. facsim. *Zvet. Osc. tab. x. 5 and x. a.* The punctuation is obvious except in l. 3, v. *inf.*

.siuttiis m, n pūntiis m | a]īdilis ekak vīam
 3, 4 terem[na | t]tens. ant pūnttram staf[i | anam viū
 5 te[r]emnatust per. | x. iūssu vīa pūmpaiiana ter |
 6, 7 emnattens perek III ant ka. | la iūveis meelikiieis.

Very regularly engraved on a block of travertine¹ stone about 28 in. (broad) by 4 ft. high (.70 by 1.2 m.), only the upper 21 in. (.53 m.) being covered by the inscc.; the letters 1½ in. (.044 m.) high. There is no attempt at finials, the loops of f are very open, and once that of d.

1. l begins with the lower half of a vertical stroke, which may be i or the last of a, t, p, n or m; the interpunct is obliterated after siuttiis; the last letter may be n or m, only the n part is clear, and the two verticals are closer together than usually in n; after it the corner is broken, and may have held at least 2 letters more, but the line need not have been filled to the end, just as one letter's space was possibly left at the beginning, unless the lost praenomen had two letters. 2 the second k is certain, though only its left-hand tip is left, since v and z are invariably carried to the top of the line, but this stroke, as regularly in z, is not; ad fin. restored from l. 6. 3 p is quite gone and only the angle of u is left, ū is read because of Lat. pons, and there is a mark on the stone which may be a trace of the punct; the stop at teremnattens should perhaps be put at stafianam with Pauli, *Altit. Stud.* II. p. 109. 4 possibly one letter is lost at the end of the line. 5 the u of ius might be ū, the upper half is broken. 6 after the last a there is the end of a stroke slanting upwards, which does not reach the top of the line, and faint traces of a vertical after it; it must, I think, be ī with its thorn injured, unless the cross stroke be wholly accidental; it is far too low to be u. 7 the second l is ↓, and it would naturally be read il, but there are

¹ *Lapis Tiburtinus.*

8, 9 ekass vi|ass inī via iūviia inī dekkvia|rīm med
 10 ikeis pūmpaiianeis | serevkid imaden uupsens, iū[s|
 11 su aīdilis prūfattens.

no other conjunct letters in the insc. and the line is not crowded. 10 the *i* in *id* might conceivably have been *i̇*; the last *u* has left only its right-hand tip.

Nissen *Pompeianische Studien* (Leipz. 1877) p. 532 ff., who gives notes from letters of Bücheler's; the latter has dealt with this insc. also in *Jena Lit.-Zeitung* 1874 p. 609, *Rh. M.* 1875 p. 446. Aufrecht *K.Z.* II. p. 55. *Zvet. Osc.* 62, Fabr. 2785.

40 Three stone fragments found in 1836, now in the Naples Museum, joined together, seen by me March 1894; phot. facsim. *Zvet. Osc. tab.* xiii. 9.

p mat..... | aīdil..... | teremnatte.. |
 .mens viū pat |

Regularly cut on a stone tablet with rather handsome border 13 in. high by 16 (·32 by ·41 m.), letters about 2 in. (·045 m.) high. *Osc.* *aβ* with †, but not ∇ (*viū* is clear); the interpunct is broken away after the first word of l. 4. The dots indicate the difference in length between the first three lines and the last, but all of them have lost a good deal more, by the breaking of the stone on the left; how much, it is not easy to say, but the plur. **-mens** shows that l. 1 must have contained the name of a second aedile, which would demand a space equal to at least six letters after **pat**. l. 1 only the tip of the vertical stroke of *l* remains, in l. 3 only the feet of the two *t*, and in l. 4 only the right-hand half of its cross. Bartholomæ (*Bezz. Beiträge* XII. p. 85) would restore **pattens*, which will hardly do with the nom. *viū*; better would be **pat**tust 'passa, patefacta est'; Nissen (*Pompeian. Stud.* p. 536) **pat**^{it} *perek* (e.g. x.).

Nissen *l.c.*, *U. D.* p. 182, *Zvet. Osc.* 73, Fabr. 2790.

41 Found October 1875, now in the Naples Museum, seen by me March 1894; phot. facs. *Zvet. Osc. tab.* xiv. 1.

...p ni ma... | ...iam saa... | ...ttens

On a fragment of stone precisely similar to the last in style, only that there is less of it (8 in. by 10, = ·2 by ·25 m.). l. 2 only] is left of the last *a*, in l. 3 only the cross of the first *t*. In l. 1 *p* is no doubt the praenomen of the father of the first building-officer, *ni* (*umsis*) the praen. of the second. *Zvet. Osc.* 75.

42—55 *Dedication or foundation stones.*

42 Found in 1797 in Pompeii, now in the Museum at Naples, seen by me March 1894; phot. facsim. *Zvet. Osc. tab. xi.*

v aadirans v eitiuvam paam | vereiiaī pūmpaii
 3,4 anai trīstaa|mentud deded, eisak eitiuvad | v
 5 viinikiis mr kvaisstur pūmp|aiians triibūm ekak
 6,7 kūmben|nieis tanginud ūpsannam | deded, isidum
 prūfatted.

A splendidly engraved travertine¹ tablet, 16 in. by 30 (·405 by ·76 m.), the letters 1½ in. (·045 m.) high and (once) coloured red, the most perfect specimen we have of the latest Osc. *aβ*. It is curious that conjunct letters should appear only in pūmpaiianai, and even in that word only the first time that it occurs². The insc. was built into the back wall of a court known as the *Curia Isiaca*, which on the other three sides is surrounded by pillars (8 on either hand, 5 in front), and measures 22 by 16 feet. The insc. no doubt refers to the *Curia*, though many of the inscribed stones of Pompeii have nothing to do with the buildings in which ultimately they came to be set. Behind the wall was the temple of Isis, which, as we know from C. I. L. x. 846, was restored after the earthquake in 63 A.D. Nissen (*Pomp. Stud.* p. 158 ff.) gives an interesting description of the *Curia*, holding that it was a palaestra, and concluding from the architecture that it is pre-Sullan; the same thing is no doubt implied by the mention of the **kvaisstur pūmpaiians**; see p. 55 f.

Between two pillars of the court was the statue of a doryphoros with a Latin insc. (C. I. L. x. 851) stating that it was erected by one M. Lucretius Decidianus, and restored by a descendant. From other inscc. (ib. 788,

¹ Not marble, as commonly stated; so far as I can find there are no Oscan inscc. on marble.

² The initial v of ll. 1 and 4 stands in the margin to the right of the vertical line from which the other lines begin.

789, 815) it appears that Decid. himself lived before A.D. 14, and that the restoration took place after the earthquake in 63 A.D. Hence Buck (*Osk. Vocalism*, p. 5) seems to conclude that our insc. is later than 63. This is clearly true of the copy in its present position, but proves nothing as to the original; indeed since the court must have been there before the statue, this alone would show that about A.D. 14 was a lower limit of date for the Oscan insc.

Nissen *l.c.*, Momm. *U. D.* p. 183, *Zvet. Osc.* 63, Fabr. 2791.

- 43 Dug up in the *Thermae Stabianae*, 1854, now in the Naples Museum, seen by me March 1894; phot. facsim. *Zvet. Osc.* tab. xiii. 2 (cf. xii. 2).

mr atiniis mr kvaisstur eitiuvad | mūta-
sikad kūmbennieis tang[in | aaman[a]ffed.

Simply engraved beneath a sun-dial of Travertine stone, letters rather over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (.013 m.) high; in the centre the stone is damaged. The loops of **f** are not quite closed, but that of **d** is. l. 1 the second **t** has lost its cross and appears as **∨**, no doubt a mistake in the graving; the conjunct letter at the end is due to crowding. l. 2 perhaps **tang**[inud], but if the line matched l. 1 there is only room for [in.

Corssen *K. Z.* xi. p. 334, *Zvet. Osc.* 66, Fabr. 2794.

- 44 Found in September 1838 in a house in the *Strada dei mercanti*, now in the Naples Museum, seen by me March 1894; phot. facsim. *Zvet. Osc.* tab. xii. 3.

v pūpidiis v med tūv | passtata ekak
ūpsan | deded, isidu prūfattd.

Regularly but not finely cut on a corniced block of Travertine 10 in. high by 24 (.245 by .59 m.), letters $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (.04 m.) long; **f** is quite open, and some examples of **d**. The Popidii were Pompeians, but the office here mentioned seems to belong to the Nucérine league (see p. 51). Cf. *V. Popidius Ep. f. q. porticus faciendas coeravit* C. I. L. x. 794 (=I¹. 1249), an insc. found in the forum of Pompeii and relating to the colonnade round it, the $\alpha\beta$ of which cannot be much later than Sulla (see p. 55 *sup.*). The first editor (Avellino) did not see the dot of the first **∨** in l. 1, nor the thorn of the first **∣** in l. 3, but they are now clear; **e** is omitted in the last

word of the insc. for want of space; the last letter is **d**, not **r** as in Avell.'s text. I could see no interpunct at the end of ll. 1 and 3, but there is certainly one at the end of l. 2.

U. D. p. 180, *Zvet. Osc.* 65, Fabr. 2786.

- 45 Found in June 1813 over the inner arch of the north-eastern or Nola-gate, now in the Brit. Mus.; phot. facsim. *Zvet. Osc. tab.* xiii. 1.

v pūpidiis v | med tūv | aamanaffed, |
 isidu | prūfatted.

On a marble slab 17 in. long by 11 high (.425 by .275 m.), with letters 1½ in. (.044 m.) high, formerly attached to a larger block of tufa stone, on which was a finely carved female head, with heavy tresses of hair falling on either side, like the heads above the gate of the amphitheatre at Capua; Nissen (*Pomp. Stud.* p. 511) calls her the 'Stadtgöttin' (cf. also p. 339). Some of the early editors concluded from the (now) broken edges of the slab that it had nothing to do with the sculpture, but had been built in by chance; but if so, the masons would have had the decency to turn the inscribed side out of sight, or at least to set it in a less conspicuous position. **f** has open loops but not **d**. The insc. is finely carved, in perfect preservation; the lines are unequal because the words are not divided. *Momm. U. D.* p. 181, *Zvet. Osc.* 64, Fabr. 2787.

- 46 Found in the atrium of the *casa del Fauno*, 1831, now in the Naples Museum, seen by me March 1894; woodcut of rubbing in *Zvet. Osc. tab.* xiii. 3.

fluusaī.

Finely engraved on a tiny altar 10½ in. high by 5½ broad (.263 by .138 m.), letters ¼ in. high (.020 m.). **f** has open loops. With it was found a bronze statuette which has since disappeared.

The interior of the *casa* is older than its second or outer peristyle, which belongs to the latest development of the style of the Basilica (a building which dates from the Sullan epoch, having nothing but Latin inscc., C. I. L. iv. 1780—1952). But on these very outer walls are several Oscan *graffiti* (79—81, 84—5), and hence Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 188) inferred that the house belonged to an old Oscan family, by whom the language was kept up a good deal later than it was in the city generally. See *Mau Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1875, p. 62.

Momms. U. D. p. 180, *Zvet. Osc.* 67, Fabr. 2793.

- 47 Found in May 1796 in a small circular Doric temple of eight pillars known as the bidental, of which this block (of travertine) formed part of the epistyle; now in the Naples Museum, where I read it in March 1894; phot. facsim. *Zvet. Osc. tab. xiii. 5.*

ni trebiis tr med tūv | aamanaffed

Regularly cut, letters about $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. (.055 m.) high; the loops of **b f** and **d** are open. In the centre of the temple was a small round altar, which has been regarded as a *puteal* or a *bidental*, but without sufficient reason, see Mommsen *U. D.* p. 182 and Nissen *Pomp. Stud.* p. 338, who assigns it to the 3rd century B.C. (p. 671).

U. D. p. 182, *Zvet. Osc.* 69, Fabr. 2788.

- 48 Found in April 1893 in the *casa* of Cornelius Rufus in the Strada dell' Abbondanza Reg. vii. 4. no. 14, and now in the Museum at Naples, where I read it in March 1894; published by Sogliano in *Not. Scav.* 1893, p. 212, also in *Mittheil. Deutsch. Arch. Inst. Rom.* 1894, p. 61.

mz avdiis klī | dekis seppiis
ūpf | kvaizstur upsens

Evenly but not finely cut in full Osc. *αβ* with regular central interpunct on a small square pedestal of travertine (.46 m. by .48 by .26 high) with three square sockets in its flat top, in which pieces of mortar are left; it was found with its face turned to the wall, in the space beneath the staircase. The insc. is complete and all the letters are perfectly clear. Between **k** and **l** in l. 1 there is a punct which is certainly accidental, as it is neither so deep, so round, nor so near the centre of the line as the rest.

The insc. is noteworthy in one or two respects. **mz** had not been recognised elsewhere, though it really occurs in 176 *inf.* It seems to represent either **Matos*, the source of the *gens Matia* (from Campanian and Pelignian territory, 155 C. and 242 C.) or the Osc. for Lat. (Sabine) *Mettus*, the original of Osc. **metiis**. **kvaizstur** would seem to be plur., but hitherto we have had no trace of two quaestors in Pompeii, see p. 56. Unless we have here a private person joining with an official, for which I

know no parallel, this insc. proves that at some time or other—between 250—100 B.C., as the thoroughly good style of the writing shows—there were two quaestors. The spelling **-zst-** is curious—is it really phonetic or a mere freak, following **cenzstur**, where the *z* had a phonetic origin between *n* and *s* (Brugm. *Gds.* I. § 209)?

- 49 Found in 1818 in the *Strada dei mercanti*, now in the Naples Museum, where I read it in 1894; phot. facsim. *Zvet. Osc. tab.* xiii. 6.

...k]vaisstur | ...t]anginud | ...u deded |
 ...ekhad | ...profa]tted

About 10 in. (.243 m.) of the left-hand end of a slab of travertine 15 in. (.38 m.) high, the letters 1½ in. (.040 m.) high, finely cut and coloured red; interp. in l. 3. From 10 to 20 letters are probably missing at the beginning of each line, to judge from the first, which no doubt has lost merely the name of the quaestor; cf. the preceding inscc.

U. D. p. 184, *Zvet. Osc.* 70, Fabr. 2789.

- 50 Found in two fragments in 1831 and 1841 respectively in rooms adjoining the atrium of the *casa del Fauno*; now in the Naples Museum, where I read it in 1894; phot. facsim. *Zvet. Osc.* xiii. 7.

...]puriis ma | k]vaisstur | kû]mparakineis | ta]ngin
aamanaffed

Boldly, but not quite evenly cut in a slab of travertine, about 15 in. high and (now) 17 in. long (.383 by .420 m.), the letters about 2 in. (.05 m.) long; interp. in ll. 1 and 4; the letters have finials and the loops of **d** and **f** are closed. l. 1 *Zvet.* plausibly suggests **spuriis**; for the *r* cf. *Verner's Law in Italy*, p. 70. l. 2 ends and no doubt began a letter or two short of the rest, l. 4 is rather squeezed, in spite of the abbreviation and the conjunct letters; the **d** has lost its tail.

U. D. p. 183, *Zvet. Osc.* 71, Fabr. 2792.

- 51 Found in 1873; now in the Naples Museum where I saw it in March 1894, phot. facsim. Zvet. *Osc. tab. xiii. 8.*

...ūps]ann... | ..e]kad... | ...prū]fat[ted

The fragment measures about $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. (.106 by .062 m.), the letters $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (.028 m.) high. The left-hand side is straight, **upsann** is a common abbreviation and there is no interpunct after **ekad**, though there is plenty of room, and this word therefore probably ended a line; but *prūfatted* would be abbreviated rather *prūftd* (cf. **prūfts** = *prūfattens*) than *profat*, and therefore probably the stone has been sawn off three letters' space from the end, the last line but one being shorter than the rest, as in no. 45. Zvet. *Osc. 72.*

- 52 Found in 1882 in the sanctuary of the temple of Apollo, commonly called the temple of Venus, now in the Naples Museum where I read it in March 1894; published by Mau, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1882, p. 223.

ū kamp.....kvaïs]stūr kūbenn[ieis tangin]
appelluneis eītiu[vad.. ..ūps]annu aaman[aff]ed

One line of letters 2 in. high, 8 ft. 6 in. long (2.55 m.), stamped by successive dots in the square margin of a part of the pavement of the *cella*. The thorn of **!** is nowhere clear but the punct of **ū** is, in all three cases. 10 letters are missing in the first gap, 10 in the second, about 16 in the third, and 3 in the last. It is only by degrees that so much of the text has been read (cf. Mau *l.c.* pp. 189 and 205); Mau saw a letter or two more of the words restored when the insc. was *in situ*, than I could in the Museum.

For a deity as paymaster, cf. C. I. L. i¹. 569 (=x. 378) *porticum...et loc(um) privat(um) de stipe Dian(ae) emendum...coeravere.*

Büch. *Rh. Mus.* 1882, p. 643, Jordan *Symb. ad histor. relig. Italic.*, Königsberg 1883, p. 16, Zvet. *Insc. Ital. Infer. Dial.* 156 a.

- 53 Found in Aug. 1865 in the *casa del Fauno*, now in the Naples Museum; phot. facsim. Zvet. *Osc. tab. xiii. 4.*

v sadiriis v aīdil

Boldly cut on a fragment of a basis¹ of travertine, about 32 in. (.810 m.) long, the letters of the usual height ($1\frac{5}{8}$ in. = .040 m.); the interpunct

¹ Not an epistyle; the supposed cornice is below the letters and projects so far that it would have completely concealed them from an observer on a lower level.

is wanting after **aidil**, this form therefore is the last word of the line; is it the nominative sing. in full or an abbreviation? There is plenty of room for another letter or two. Zvet. *Osc.* 68, Fabr. 2819 a.

- 54 Two fragments of Travertine stone found in May 1868, now in the Naples Museum, seen by me March 1894; facsim. Zvet. *Osc.* tab. xiv. 2.

mr pū[p]idiis mr | pū.....an.

Letters well made, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (.028 m.) high, but now so worn that they can hardly be read; the stones together are 4 by $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. (.100 by .290 m.). There is a faint mark before **■** in l. 2, and after **ū** apparently | (? **a**). Zvet. *Osc.* 76. Fabr. 2819 b.

- 55 In 1875 was in *promptuario Mus. Pompeiani*; phot. facsim. Zvet. *Osc.* tab. xiv. 3.

epid

Boldly cut (.040 m. = $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. high) on **■** fragment of a handsome epistyle. Sueton. *Rhet.* 4 mentions a certain Epidius of Nuceria who was said to have been drowned in the Sarnus and afterwards counted as a river-god. But the name is a common one in Campania, v. *infr.* no. 155 A and cf. the inscr. quoted in the note to no. 44. Zvet. *Osc.* 77, Fabr. *Suppl.* 1, n. 505.

- 56 Found 1847, now in the Naples Museum, where I saw it; phot. Zvet. *Osc.* tab. xiv. 4.

mrnū

In huge letters ($4\frac{1}{2}$ in. = .115 m. high) deeply cut and painted red and apparently a complete word, on a block of limestone¹, the only example of an *insc.* on this material (Nissen *Pomp. Stud.* p. 13) which was superseded by the harder kind of tufa. Fiorelli, *Giorn. Scav. Pomp.* 1850 dispens. II. p. xix., read an interpunct after the r but the hole seems shallow and accidental. Zvet. *Osc.* 78, Fabr. *Suppl.* 1, no. 504.

Note vi. On a small circular altar of marble whose surface had been much broken, standing in the *Casa della piccola Fontana* (Reg. vi. Ins. 8 no. 23),

¹ Not tufa, as is generally stated.

I noticed what appeared to be the remains of letters $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ($\cdot 012$ m.).

...kil.. or ..dil..

but they and still more the remains of what I took to be a line beneath them were too faint to be read with certainty. They are only given here in the hope that a keener eye may some day detect more.

57 *The mensa ponderaria.*

Found in a niche of the wall at the back of the forum (cf. Momm. ad C. I. L. x. 787) in 1816, now in the Naples Museum; facsim. Zvet. *Osc.* XIII. 10 *a* and *b*, another by Mommsen C. I. L. x. 793; the text from these, and from an impression kindly sent me by Mr E. N. Rolfe, of Naples, which I compared with the original in March 1894.

a. (*illegible*)

c. (*illegible*)

b. iasiis

d. k^uinik..

e. seb...ik

Engraved respectively, in the latest *Osc.* *a*³, beneath five circular cavities of graduated size (with small holes pierced at the bottom) in a tablet of travertine 22 in. by 88 ($0\cdot 552$ by $2\cdot 225$ m.), that is to say exactly 2 by 8 Oscan feet ($\cdot 275$ m.), for which see below; the letters nearly 2 in. ($\cdot 04$ m.) high¹. In the corners of the tablet are two pairs of much smaller hollows, two of which are cut into the beginning of (*a*) and the end of (*e*), and must have been later additions. The *Osc.* words were intentionally defaced in antiquity.

Of (*a*) Zvet. gives N| (ia, not in which would be H|), Mommsen only |; there is room for 3 or 4 letters on both sides (the right-hand space being measured as it was before the corner cavity was made, which, as it is, leaves room for only one letter). (*b*) init. Momm. and Rolfe give \mathcal{J} , Zvet. only the curved stroke of this, but reads the whole word as diasiis; only the ias and the final is are certain; the first letter is practically hopeless, but the remains look like b more than any other letter. (*c*) only four vertical strokes, two at the beginning (Zvet. adds a horizontal stroke above them, \mathcal{J}), and two in the middle of the line, with space for about 2 letters on either side of them. (*d*) Momm. -nik, Zvet. -niks; the first syllable is certain, and after the second k, which is fairly certain, at least two symbols have been erased, which may have been numerals; all

¹ Zvet. gives the height of the letters ■ $\cdot 47$ m., ■ clerical error for $\cdot 047$.

that is left of them are the top fragments of two verticals. (*e*) Momm. **seb.ik**, Zvet. **sebs̄ik**, the **k** close upon the corner cavity. The left-hand side of the **b** is injured and it may possibly have been an **h** (Θ). There seems to be a vertical after it so that **sebisik** or **sebdik** or **sebrik** are possible; no part of the word is certain except **se...k**; **i** or **l** equally possible.

The tablet is a standard for measures of capacity; but it is difficult, indeed impossible, to determine what their relation is to the erased Oscan names. What they were themselves has at last been precisely determined by my friend Mr G. P. Bidder, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and now of the Zoological Station, Naples, who has very kindly measured the contents of the cavities (*a, b, c, d, e, f, g*) for me, and, omitting the duplicates of the two smallest (*f, g*), the result is that almost exactly

$$g : f : e : d : c : b : a,$$

as $\frac{1}{2} : 1 : 8 : 16 : 24 : 36 : 48,$

where unity = $\cdot 593 \pm 3$ litres. Hence it seems clear that we have before us standards at least corresponding to the Roman measures of capacity, as follows:

<i>g</i>	hemina	= $\frac{1}{2}$ sextarius,
<i>f</i>	sextarius	
<i>e</i>	semodius	= 8 sextarii,
<i>d</i>	modius	= 16 sextarii,
<i>c</i>	urna or 4 congii	= 24 sextarii,
<i>b</i>	ἡμιμετρήτης or 6 congii	= 36 sextarii,
<i>a</i>	amphora or quadrantal or trimodium	= 48 sextarii.

This seems confirmed, if any confirmation be needed, by the fact that the outlet-holes of *a* and *d* measure $\cdot 013$ m. in diameter, of the rest only $\cdot 004$, probably because the modius and quadrantal were used for grain-measures, the rest only for liquids. The values hitherto deduced for the sextarius vary from $\cdot 536$ to $\cdot 576$ litres. (Hultsch *Metrologie*² p. 118 ff.)

For further details, including the determination of the Oscan pound, see the Appendix.

A Lat. insc. on the back (C. I. L. x. 793) shows that the measures have undergone a modification: *A. Clodius A. f. Flaccus, N. Arcaeus N. f. Arellian(us) Caledus d(uo) v(iri) i(ure) d(icundo) mensuras exaequandas ex dec(urionum) decr(eto)*. Now this A. Clodius was duovir a third time in B.C. 3—2 (C. I. L. x. 890), so that this, his first tenure of the office, cannot be later than 14 B.C., since municipal duoviri could not hold their office twice within a quinquennium (cf. Nissen *Pomp. Stud.* p. 72). The Lat. insc. therefore belongs to the general equalisation of coinage, weights etc. which followed the establishment of the empire.

58—76 *Inscriptions on outside walls, at street corners, etc.*

(58—59 bis are cut, the rest are painted in red.)

- 58 On a tufa-pillar of a house, *reg. 7, ins. 4, no. 60*, Zvet. *Osc. tab. xiv. 5*, no. 79.

SUV

- 59 Found in 1823, now in the Naples museum, seen by me March 1894; facsim. *Fior. Mon. Ep. Pomp. x. 2*, Zvet. *Osc. xvii. 2*.

ahvdiuni akun cxii

Letters $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. (.087 m.) high, squarely and rather elegantly cut in plaster and then coloured; a small square serves instead of the usual interpunct; the C is joined to the X, X̄. *U. D. p. 188*, Zvet. *Osc. 92*, Fabr. 2806.

- 59 bis =C. I. L. x. 8066. 5, 6, 8. On the top of bases on to which the basins of fountains were afterwards fitted, so as to cover these signs, which are clearly mason's marks (Mau *Mittheil. Rom.* 1895 p. 49).

(a) k s v (b) k m (c) k mta.

- 60 Painted on a pillar of tufa stone close to the corner of the *Vico del Narcisso* leading from the *Strada Consolare* to the N.W. wall (*reg. 6, ins. 2, no. 4*), uncovered in 1797, now quite illegible, but preserved in the facsim. of Fiorelli taken in 1847, *Mon. Epigr. Pomp. tab. vi. 1*, whence this text. Zvet. *Osc. tab. xiv. 7* gives a photograph of greatly reduced size.

eksuk amvianud eituns | anter tiurri^o xii ini^o ver |
sarnnu puf faamat | mr aadiriis v

Roughly painted in red, covering a space of about 59 in. long by 17 (1.47 by .42 m.), the letters from 3 to 4 in. high (.075 to .100 m.), in *Osc. aß* with **l** but not **ü**, whose absence however is certainly not an indication of

early date: interp. regular. l. 2 reached to the edge, hence the abbreviation. In l. 3 instead of Fior.'s **sarinu** I print the form which appeared to me most probable in the next insc., which I saw. It is supported to some extent by *porta Volturn.* at Capua, C. I. L. x. 3913. There is no attempt at any finish in the formation of the letters, though the horizontal line is well kept.

The painted insc. must have been in good condition when Pompeii was overwhelmed in 79 A.D., and hence show that Oscan was spoken there till well within the 1st century A.D.

Many guesses have been made as to the meaning of these four *eituns*-inscriptions; Mommsen suggested, reasonably enough, that they must be advertisements of some kind; cf. Conway, *Idg. Forschungen* III. p. 85. Nissen (*Pomp. Stud.* p. 498 ff.) thought they were military notices dating from 90 B.C.! Bücheler has written a few words on the insc. in *Rh. Mus.* xxxiii. p. 41, and apud Nissen *l.c.* p. 498.

U. D. p. 185, *Zvet. Osc.* 80, Fabr. 2795.

- 61 About 10 feet up from the ground on a tufa pillar, the next but one to the corner of the *Vico d. Fullonica* leading from the *Str. d. Terme* (a continuation of the *Str. Consolare*) to the N.W. wall (*reg.* 6, *ins.* 6, *n.* 3), where I read it in April 1894; first read by Lepsius about 1840.

eksuk amvianud eit | anter tiurri xii inⁱ | veru
sarnnu puf | faamat mr aadiriis v

Like 60 in all respects, save that the pillar was 9 in. (.225 m.) narrower, and therefore the insc. as a whole is perforce somewhat cramped, and **eituns** abbreviated in deference to the custom which forbad a word to be divided between 2 lines. l. 1 is clear; between **amvian** and **ud** are two large spots of black paint which must have been there before the insc. l. 2 **ti-** not **tiⁱ**. l. 3 the thorn of the **I** of the old reading **sarinu** is not at all clear, and there is a space between the vertical and the next **n** with an oblique stroke and traces of another vertical before it, so that **sarnnu** seems almost certain.

U. D. p. 185, *Zvet. Osc.* 81, Fabr. 2796.

- 62 At the same height on the corner pillar of the *Str. d. Terme* and the *Vico d. Fauno* which leads to the N. W. wall (*reg. 12, ins. 6, nos. 23—25*), first published by Corssen in 1873; facsim. made by Zvet. in 1875, given *Osc. tab. xvi. 1*. I saw it in April 1894, but only *fisanis* is now clear.

ek[s]uk amvianud eitu | ant tiurr]ī x inī xi puf |
faama]t̄ t fisanis ū

l. 1 **s** had completely vanished. l. 2 init. in Zvet.'s copy there is space for 9 to 12 letters, not more. l. 3 the first **t** had lost its cross; before it space for 5 or 6 letters. The interpunct was lost in l. 1 before *eitu*, l. 2 before *xi*, l. 3 before *ū*.

Zvet. *Osc. 83*¹. Schöne's copy, given by Corssen *Eph. Ep. II. p. 172, no. 30*, is worthless.

- 63 About the same height up on the corner pillar of the *Vico d. Terme* and the *V. d. Soprastanti* which leads from the N. end of the forum to the W. wall (*reg. 7, ins. 7*), uncovered about 1820, first read in 1873. Zvet. *Osc. tab. xv.* gives facsim. made by de Petra taken in 1875 and verified by himself. Earlier copies were inaccurate. It was still in fair preservation in April 1894 when I read it.

eksuk amv[ī]anud | eītuns an[ter tr]īibu | ma kas-
trikiieis̄ inī | mr.spurneis̄ l | puf faamat | v sehsim-
briis̄ l

The first line is now almost completely gone, the second is clear save for the letters in brackets; the third clear; in the fourth as it is now *īī* might be read for *n* since the strokes are nearer together than are those of *n* usually. In l. 6 *sehsimbr* (not *sehs imbr*) is quite clear; then follows *v* \vee Γ *t*, clearly the lower halves of *iis* and either *l* or a smudged *v*; de Petra's reading *-brar* is I think impossible. I see no reason for separating *sehs* from the following letters; the *ī* is all but joined on to it, and as there is plenty of room on the stone after the *l* there is no ground for supposing with Nissen and Büch. the abbreviation of *imperator* into '*imbrtr*' (!). As to *sehsimbriis* ('Sexembrius'?) v. *Idg. Forschungen III. p. 86* footn.

Zvet. *Osc. 82, Nissen, Pomp. Stud. p. 500.*

¹ Zvet. states that the letters are .97 m. high, & slip for .097.

64—66 On tufa pillars of the house at the corner of the *Str. d. Teatri* and the *Str. d. Fontana d' Abbondanza*; facsim. in *Fiorelli Mon. Ep. Pomp.* vii. 1, 2, 3, whence this text, and *Zvet. Osc.* xvi. 2, 3, 6, greatly reduced.

Among them are sprinkled Lat. inscc. of which the most legible are, *M. Marium aed. faci. oro uos*, and *Artor. Vest. faciat. aed. m. ma.*

64

ma herenni | IIII | d e n d eiũ

On the fourth pillar from the corner in the *Str. de' Teatri*, now illegible. The letters were 9 in. high (.225 m.), with regular interpuncts, even after all the seven abbreviations in 1, 2, where the first **d** Momm. read as 'perhaps *ni-*.' **e** has lost its base line (∩).

U. D. p. 186, tab. xi. 29 f, 1, *Zvet. Osc.* 84, Fabr. 2797.

65

l ũpi...n | nied....

On the fifth pillar from the corner in the same street. Letters about 6 in. (.15 m.) high. Momm. (*U. D.* tab. xi. 29 f, 2) saw rather more than Fiorelli; of the **n** and **d** only \wedge and \vee remained, and now hardly anything at all.

U. D. p. 187, *Zvet. Osc.* 89, Fabr. 2801.

66

pikũf n . x

On the corner pillar on the face in the *Str. della Fontana*, where in 1894 it was still just legible, except the numeral. Letters 9 in. high (.225 m.). No interpunct after **f**, but room for one; after **n** a quite illegible blotch; **x** is smudged but fairly clear in the facsimile, though it might be **k**. For a suggestion as to the meaning see *Classical Review* vii. p. 468.

U. D. p. 187, tab. xi. 29 g, 3, *Zvet. Osc.* 85, Fabr. 2798.

- 67 On a tufa pillar in the *Str. d. Font. d' Abbond.* near the forum; first read about 1820, and in April 1894 still fairly well preserved; *Fior. Mon. Ep. Pomp.* ix.; *Zvet. Osc.* xvi. 4.

mr perkhen | IIII ner d.. | labiku niel.. | IIII seis
aphinis | altinũm

Rough letters, 5—6 in. (.135 m.) high; 5 lines only, not 6 as the earlier editors supposed; E is rounded into G . 1. 2 **r** is C , after **r** there is a punct, and I doubt if it was ever **i**; after **d** a hasta, and at the end of the line possibly **m**. 1. 3 **l** is certain; **i** might be i° ; '**k** might be **d**' (Momm.); after **l** possibly **sa** or **st**. 4 the thorn of I has now vanished. The rest is still clear, save that **i** in **al tinũm** might be i° . Beside the insc. is the Lat. formula, often occurring on election-placards for the Quattuorvirate, but not yet explained, *v. a. s. p. p.* (Momm. C. I. L. x. p. 93.)

U. D. p. 186, *Zvet. Osc.* 86, Fabr. 2802.

- 68 On the corner tufa pillar next to that on which no. 59 is painted. *Fiorelli Mon. E. P.* viii. 1, *Zvet. Osc.* xvi. 6. Now quite washed out (March, 1894).

p kiipiis

More carefully painted than the preceding inscc., letters 3—4 in. (.085 m.) high, interpunct after **p**. *U. D.* p. 186, *Zvet. Osc.* 88, Fabr. 2799.

- 69 On the next tufa pillar to no. \blacksquare supr., first read about 1820; *Fior.* viii. 3, *Zvet. Osc.* xvi. 8 (who places it wrongly in the *Str. d. Teatri*). Now quite gone.

l.ũe...n | idn e erk

Letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high (.137 m.), interpunct after **l** and **idn**; after the first **e** of l. 2 Lepsius (*Insc. Umb. et Osc.* xxii. 10) read an **a**; at this point is a slight break in the stone, interrupting both lines after their first **e**; 'the **k** might be **n**' (Momm.).

U. D. p. 186, *Zvet. Osc.* 90, Fabr. 2800.

- 70 On four of the fluted tufa columns which bound the forum (cf. C. I. L. x. 794, quoted above no. 44), fairly high up, first read in 1850 but has now disappeared; Fior. x. 1, Zvet. (with photograph of pillars) *Osc.* xvii. 1.

vaamunim

Carefully painted, letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. (.387 m.) high; underneath it, on one pillar, VICTORIA. I take the *Osc.* word to denote the part of the forum at which bail (*uadimonium*) was 'answered to' ('sistebatur').

Zvet. *Osc.* 91, Fabr. 2803.

- 71 On a tufa pillar of *reg.* 7, *ins.* 4, n. 59. Zvet. *Osc.* xvii. 3, taken in Sept. 1875; I did not succeed in finding it in April, 1894.

v | p afillis

The letter of the first line was 6 in. (.15 m.) high, the rest 5 in. (.125 m.); there was no trace of any other letters after the **v** in the facsimile but they may have been washed off; interpunct after **p**. It was wrongly read *a. a. silli* by earlier editors. Zvet. *Osc.* 93, Fabr. *Suppl.* 3, no. 427.

- 72 Seen by me in April 1894 on the corner pillar of the *Casa dei Diadumeni* (*reg.* 9, *ins.* 3) in the *Strada* of the same name, but so far as I know not yet published; only a few letters are left of an *insc.* in red paint in the same style as the rest.

...mah... | ihi..

h in l. 2 is **h**, after the second **i** is something like **ūt**, but too obscure to be certainly read.

- 72 bis On a tufa pillar of *reg.* 7, *ins.* 9, 58, 59 (east side), first read in 1873, now vanished. Zvet. *Osc.* xvii. 4.

..ūt ni |uk.n

A mere fragment, the letters 9 in. (.22 m.) high. Before **ūt** is **Ɱ** which has been read **ar**; interpunct before and after **ni**. There are two doubtful signs left before the **u**, **k** is > which looks hardly big enough for **g** (>). Zvet. *Osc.* 94.

Note vii. Corssen (*Eph. Ep.* II. p. 175) gives from a sketch of Schöne (1873), as being painted on a tufa pillar of no. 37 in the *Str. d. Mercurio*,

skiru?

which neither Zvet. nor Sogliano nor I have been able to find, so that the reading rests on Schöne's authority only. Zvet. *Osc.* 98.

In the *Str. d. Font. d' Abbond.* n. 15 and 16 respectively were the fragments

|||| n

III

Zvet. *Osc.* 99, 100.

73—76 *Inscriptions painted on plaster.*

- 73 On an outside wall of the *casa del Fauno*, in large letters now lost; Zvet. *Osc.* 87, tab. xvi. 5.

ifi

- 74 In the *casa di Pomponio* in the *Str. di Mercurio*, first read about 1820, now no longer visible; facsim. Fior. *Mon. Ep. Pomp.* x. 15, Zvet. *Osc.* xvii. 5.

emens meliissaii.... II.ig.paarigtis

Letters $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (.018 m.) high and regular; in the first half of the line the letters marked as injured had little more than faint outlines, but the second was clear from p onwards. For *Melissaeus* cf. no. 155 A infr. *U. D.* p. 187 (from Lepsius), Zvet. *Osc.* 95, Fabr. 2805.

- 75 In the *casa d. Medusa* in the *Str. di Mercurio*; first read by Mommsen about 1847; Fior. *Mon. Ep. Pomp.* x. 14, Zvet. *Osc.* xvii. 6. I could not find it.

maamieise mefitaiia^ois |ukin

Letters $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (.006 m.) high; s is rounded but n and III have the pure Oscan form; all the facsim. of l. 1 are perfectly clear, but the ending of the first word

as it stands is certainly not Oscan. Momm. adds that there may have been once another line of letters above this. For *Mammius* cf. no. 155 A *infr.* *U. D.* p. 187, *Zvet. Osc.* 96, *Fabr.* 2804.

- 76 On rough plaster covering an outer wall of Sarnus-stone (*reg.* 6, *ins.* 14); *Zvet. Osc.* 101 repeats the text from Sogliano, *Notigl. Scav.* 1876—7, p. 243. I could not find it.

l veat.... pisu

In large letters, amid several Lat. *insec.* both painted and scratched; the former include two or three election-programmata, e.g. *M. Samellium Modestum aed. o(ro) f(aciatis)*.

77 *Inscriptions on tiles found in Pompeii.*




These have been carefully edited and described by Dressel and Mommsen, *C. I. L.* x. 8042, nos. 103 and 140—164, to which the reader may be referred in case of need. The details have a purely archaeological value, and therefore are not repeated here, but to each *insec.* is added its number in Mommsen's list. *Zvet. Osc.* 102—116 is a less complete and less authoritative account; *Insec. It. Inf.* no. 181—206 is an abridgment of Mommsen's. Fabretti's (2802—2124 circa, *Suppl.* i. 502 ff.) is quite incomplete.

Where the words or letters are separated in the text there is an interpunct in the original.

A. *On tiles of which we have more than one specimen.*

1 (=150)	ni lare... (n=N)	2 (=157)	l titti l
3 (=158)	dek tre	4 (=159)	d t
5 (=145)	v bra	6 (=146)	d
7 (=155)	n r (n=N)	8 (=156)	pr t
9 (=164)	a	10 (=103)	c vahies (Lat. aβ)
10 bis (<i>Not. Scav.</i> 1895 p. 207) nīveela			


B. *On tiles of which there is only a single specimen.*11 (=147) **v vaaviis**

In the Naples Museum, seen by me March 1894; Zvet. *Osc.* xvii. 7; the letters are over an inch (.030 m.) high, **aa** is  instead of the usual . Dressel gives  but reads it **aa**. There seems to be an interpunct after the first **v**.

12 (=153) **k^oi pa tir p^ul.. | vs..**

Written with a stilus, not stamped: the first letter might be **d**, the interpunct before **t** was certain, and not more than two letters wanting at the end of the line. 1. 2 Before what Dressel took for **v** there was no letter, only an injury to the stone; hence de Petra's and Corssen's restoration *ki patir pu[mpaiians] ups[ed]* is very doubtful.

13 (=148) **gn hegi...**14 (=141) **g asilli**15 (=142) **g a**16 (=149) **v i^ost**17 (=154) **ni pupie** Mau *Pomp. Beitr.* 186 reads **p^up-**18 (=162) **...pask pak**19 (=151) **m^ui^o (m = NN)**20 (=161) **...rar..**21 (=163) **...ki^ois**22 (=165) **li^o** possibly Lat. PPH23 (=144) **β** above  (a dolphin between them): more Latin than Oscan.24 (=140) **a**

25 (=143) **bn?** **n** = **N** with the left-hand upper corner broken, possibly Osc. .

C. *On tiles which are now lost.*26 (=152) **mr p**27 (=160) **v^u tre** (once read **i^u tre**)

Note viii. In addition to these Corss. *Eph. Ep.* ii. p. 179, Fabr. *Suppl.* i. 502 give **dek te...** on a tile which was lost but had been copied by E. Brizi. Is it anything more than a misreading of 3 or 4 supra?

Corssen (*ibid.* p. 180—1) gives also two *insec.* stamped on earthenware *dolia*, which are now lost, from copies by Schöne.

a. **ū nūv**


These letters are followed by **ui**, which are rather taller and possibly are only the number *vi* written in the Osc. order, for which cf. Note *xxi.* p. 217 *infr.* For nos. on *dolia* cf. *C. I. L.* iv. p. 171. *Zvet. Osc.* 115, *Fabr.* 2723 *b.*

b. **step kai?** *Zvet. Osc.* 116. *Fabr.* 2819 *e.*

78—86 *Inscriptions scratched with a stilus (graffiti).*

- 78 In the atrium of *reg.* 9, *ins.* 1, no. 22; *Zvet. Osc.* xvii. 13, where an **i** is added at the end which Nissen (*C. I. L.* iv. 2395) omits. I could not find the *insec.* in March 1894.


sabinis

Letters 1 in. (.024 m.) high, **a** = ; according to the facsim. there is a stroke through the last **i** rather above the middle (which is probably accidental, not the thorn of **i**, as it is too long, too high up, and begins on the left of the vertical). Nissen gives the first **s** as Σ .

Zvet. Osc. 117, *Fabr.* 2822.


- 79 On the W. wall of the *Casa del Fauno*, now not visible (*r.* 6, *ins.* 12), *Zvet. Osc.* xvii. 14.



...nis puf..

Letters 4 in. high (.10 m.) very rough; a space but no interpunct after **nis**. For the date of the *insec.* on this house see the note to  *supra.* *Zvet. Osc.* 118.

- 80 On the E. wall of the same house, *Zvet. Osc.* xvii. 16, but the plaster has now fallen away all along this wall.

pis pis?

Letters $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (.012 m.) high; the last **s** is  Greek ξ with the upper half rounded, the first the Osc. ζ . On the right is **RR** which cannot be Oscan. *Zvet. Osc.* 120.

On the same wall was a monogram  which, if it be Oscan (**pa?**), is miswritten for . *id. ib.* 119, *tab.* xvii. 15.

- 81 Fragments of Oscan alphabets on the same walls, now fallen away completely. Zvet. *Osc.* xvii. 17—24, Mau, *Bull. Ins. Arch. Rom.* 1875 p. 60, Fiorelli *Mon. Ep. Pomp.* x. 9—12.

On the E. wall outside.

a. a b g d e v z h . . . m n p r s t u
f i û

The whole $a\beta$ proceeds from left to right, but each of the first four letters was turned towards the left (\sqcap β \succ β , and also teste Zvet. \square and ζ), the rest faced towards the right; the writer must have been used to the Latin $a\beta$. Mau saw also | and κ but made nothing of the following letters except i (which was |·) and û. Zvet. found the rest 'satis clarae' in Oct. 1875. h was \diamond .

b. ■ b . | d e . . | h . k . . . | n p . . . |
u f i .

All these letters (and their direction as ■ whole) were from left to right, except \sqcap (no doubt because it does not resemble Lat. A) and \surd (no doubt kept by \mathcal{M} , which would be uninfluenced by Lat. M). Mau saw i after h and a broken u at the end.

On the W. wall outside.

c. a b g d e e. a b g d
d. a b b g d f. a b g d

In (d) and (f) g was rounded; in (d) d was \succ ; these were all retrograde.

On a tufa pillar on the other side of the street were scratched the letters n and p. Zvet. *Osc.* 132.

- 82 Etiamnunc in pariete lupanaris; C. I. L. iv. tab. xvii. 6, unde Zvet. *Osc.* xvii. 32.

markas

Zvet. *Osc.* 130, Fabr. 2821.

83—86 *Doubtful graffiti.*

- 83 On the outside wall of the *casa del poeta tragico* in the *vico d. Fullonica*. Fior. Mon. Ep. Pomp. x. 4, Momm. U. D. p. 188. Still quite clear.

g ivda^oi^oehs^oii

Large letters, absurdly irregular; h is generally read **o** but it has a (possibly accidental) dot near the middle. They are followed by *hsoieiriio* (with an ordinary *h*), which Mommsen calls 'müssige Striche,' a description which it is difficult not to apply to the whole insc., at least if it is regarded as anything but a badly needed exercise in writing. **a** is [] and the two **i** and the last two **i** have a short stroke to the right at top and bottom []. U. D. l. c. Zvet. Osc. 122, Fabr. 2807.

- 84 On the outer wall of the *casa del Fauno*, no longer visible. Fior. Mon. Ep. Pomp. x. 5, U. D. p. 188, Zvet. Osc. xvii. 26.

d^oi u pibis^ous?

The letters vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (.037 to .012 m.) in height, indeed the first two letters, which are the largest, do not seem to have been written at the same time as the rest; the first **u** may be **X**; the sign before the second **u** is **u** bad **i** or a bad **s**; only the lower angle of this **u** is left. The gaps in the text indicate spaces, not interpuncts, on the original. For the date of this and the following insc. see the note to ■ supra. Zvet. Osc. 213, Fabr. 2808.

- 85 In the same place—formerly; the same authorities.

p kui^oirinis

Not quite so doubtful as the last, the letters $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (.006 m.) high: **u** is **Y**, **i** may be merely a dent in the plaster made earlier than the insc., **i** has an inclined vertical with its thorn on the left and is very much like **u**. Zvet. Osc. 124, Fabr. 2809.

- 86 On the base of some statue in front of one of the pillars of the South portico of the Temple of Apollo, scratched with a blunt tool in the rough plaster which

was meant to be covered with stucco; in April 1894 it was still legible, and the last **m** almost as clear as the rest, I thought, though Mau omits it.

l mumm...

Mau (*Pompeianische Beiträge* p. 96) dates the insc. with the temple at about 78 B.C. *Zvet. Insc. It. Inf. Dial.* 156 b.

Note ix. *The following are very doubtful graffiti: of the last four even the locality is unknown.*

a. On the inner wall of the atrium of the *casa del Centenario*; Mau, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1881 p. 126 (cf. p. 122), less fully *Not. Scav.* 1879 p. 282. It was scratched in plaster which fell to pieces almost as soon as it was exposed, so that the reading cannot be verified.

nevpûs ieri | sal?

The letters in Mau's sketch are pure Osc., but the first word sounds very doubtful. The insc. must be later than 15 A.D. as the wall over which the plaster was put bears a Lat. insc. of that date. Deecke gave an Etruscan interpretation in the *Wochenschr. Klass. Phil.* 1887 p. 132. *Zvet. Insc. It. Inf. D.* 156 c.

b. In the *vico d. Fauno*. *Fior. Mon. Ep. Pomp.* x 7; Garrucci *Insc. gravées au trait sur les murs de Pompéi* (Brussels, 1854), p. 54 read it otherwise.

p..a.riēs?

Before **p**, at about one letter's distance, is an **■** twice as large as the other letters. *Zvet. Osc.* 125, *Fabr.* 2810.

c. *Fior. l. c.* x 13 (e), *Garr. l. c.*

ni pinni?

The first **n** is **∨**, the first **|** has a thorn, slanting downwards, on the left hence *Fior.* thought it an **î** turned round. *Zvet. Osc.* 126, *Fabr.* 2812.

d—f. Garrucci *l. c.*

d. **abuk..dn?**

Zv. 127, *Fabr.* 2813.

e. **gusmus??**

Zv. 128, *Fabr.* 2811.

f. **pd ∞ ∞**

Zv. 129, *Fabr.* 2820.

REMARK. A Latin insc. on a basin of terra-cotta, part of a handmill, given in *Notiz. Scav.* 1882 p. 83, is written in Lat. *aβ*, but in the retrograde Osc. order: *C. Petron. Saturnin.*

87 *Inscription of Herculaneum.*

Strabo (5. 4. 8) tells us that Herculaneum went through the same changes of population as Pompeii: Oscans, Etruscans, Samnites; but its remains seem to show no trace of Greek colonisation (Beloch, *Camp.* p. 218). We have seen (p. 51) that the town belonged to the Nucernine League, and with the other members it entered the Roman alliance in 307 B.C., and remained faithful to Rome until the invasion of Papius Mutilus in the first year of the Social War, when the Italian party in the town handed it over to him: it was however re-taken by Sulla's legate in the following year (Vell. Pat. 2. 16), and became a municipium. Like Pompeii, the town suffered from the earthquake of 63 A.D., and was overwhelmed by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79. Later eruptions have covered it still more deeply. The oldest Latin insc. belong to the first century of the Empire, and I see no reason to doubt that Oscan was still spoken in the town in the last century B.C.

The first excavations on the site were made in 1709 and lasted till 1716, being resumed from 1827 to 1837, and from 1869 to 1875. Since the modern village of Resina largely covers the site, we can hardly hope to see the town as a whole ever uncovered, especially as it lies at so much greater depth, and beneath more hardened ash-tufa than Pompeii; but this latter circumstance makes it probable that, when the excavations are continued, their fruits will be all the richer for having been well protected.

A marble table for offerings found in Herculaneum in 1739, probably in the Theatre with a bronze statue of Hercules, and perhaps a small marble Venus, standing on a bearded Priapus which is known to have been there. The table is now in the Naples Museum, where I saw it March 1894; facsim. Momm. *U. D.* x 18, *Zvet. Osc.* x 4.

a. herentateis sūm.

b. l slaabiis l aukil meddiss tūvtiks herentatei
herukinaï prūffed.

(*a*) is in the middle of the flat surface of the table, which is surrounded by a raised moulding and measures 49 in. by $25\frac{1}{2}$ (1·23 by ·64 m.), (*b*) along an outside edge, which it comfortably fills beneath the moulding: a

channel is cut in one corner through the moulding to allow water or blood to run off.

The letters of (a) are $1\frac{1}{2}$, of (b) 1 in. high (.035 and .025 m.), both finely cut in *Osc. aβ*. As in the inscc. of the best period, the middle bar of e is shorter than the others. The reading is clear except that the punct of \bar{u} in (a) is almost worn away. *U. D.* p. 179, *Zvet. Osc.* 60, *Fabr.* 2784.

Note x. Three letters stamped on ■ lamp found at Herculaneum; *Antichità di Ercolano*, Naples 1792, viii, p. 183.

x \bar{u} s

The letters and the (single) interpuncts seem clear in the facsimile; their first editor read them as Latin, *z. v. x.*, Fabretti (2784, 2) took the last two signs as Oscan, but it is conceivable that they are Greek marks of value or capacity, cf. Kretschmer, *Gr. Vasenschr.* p. 2 and Note xiv. p. 138 inf. *Zvet. Osc.* 61.

2. *Inscriptions of Cumae (88—92).*

Chalcidian Cumae¹, the oldest (by tradition) of all Greek colonies in the West, the mother city² of Naples, and the source of the art of writing for nearly the whole of Italy, appears in early records as the bulwark of Hellenism amid the competing tribes of the peninsula. In 524 B.C. (Dion. Hal. 7. 2) the men of Cumae under Aristodemos won a great victory over the Etruscans of Capua, the Daunii of Nola and the Ausones of Mt Massicus; fifty years later we find the town allied with Hiero in his great naval victory over the Etruscans. But the prosperity and refinement which are attested for us by a beautiful series of coins³ were overwhelmed by the Samnite invasion in the last quarter of the fifth century⁴, though the buildings of the town and such of the population as

¹ For the Euboean origin of the town see an interesting passage in Beloch's *Campanien*², p. 147 f., with p. 438, and for the date of its foundation id. *Nachträge*, p. 435 ff., and Helbig, *Hom. Epos*², p. 430.

² *Stra.* 5, p. 246.

³ 500—420 B.C., *Head*, p. 31.

⁴ About 421 B.C. according to Diod. Sic. 12. 76, 420 according to Liv. 4. 44. Mommsen's ascription (in *C. I. L.* x. p. 350) of the date 428 to Diodorus must be due, I think, to some clerical error, as the whole chapter in D. relates events of 421 (cf. Thuc. 5. 32), and the archon by whom the next chapter is dated cannot be attributed to any one of the years 428—420 except 420 itself, see Clinton, *Fast. Hellen.* at these dates. To Thucydides (6. 4) Cumae was ἐν Ὀπικίᾳ, on which see 153 A inf.

were suffered to survive exercised a strong Greek influence on their rude captors, traces of which were still to be observed even after, and long after, the town had again changed its language (Stra. 5. 4. 3). To this no doubt we should attribute the appearance of purely sepulchral insc. at Cumae alone of Campanian towns (save perhaps Surrentum, p. 53 and cf. 22); and the dominance of Greek in the neighbourhood is illustrated by the insc. of Lacco (C. I. G. 5861, Kaibel 894), set upon a fortress in Aenaria by Campanian (i.e. Samnite) soldiers or condottieri some time between 474 and 326 B.C.¹ It runs: Πακίος Νυμφίου Μαίος Πακύλλου ἄρξαντες ἀνέθηκαν τὸ τοιχίον καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται. As Mommsen points out, the alphabet is partly cursive², the Greek barbarous (ἄρξαντες for ἄρχοντες³, ἀνέθηκαν for ἀνέστησαν), and the names clearly Oscan.

In 338 B.C. (Liv. 8. 14) Cumae passed into the Roman alliance and received the *civitas sine suffragio*⁴. In the Hannibalic war it remained faithful to Rome, though besieged and ravaged (Liv. 23. 35 ff., 24. 13). But the change that in the end converted it from a busy port to a country resort noted for its quietness (e.g. Juvenal III. *imit.*) began in 184 B.C. (C. I. L. x. 1781), when the Latin colony of Puteoli was founded, which at once became the emporium of the Campanian plain. We may perhaps connect with this the quaint but no doubt necessary request of the Cumaeans in 180 B.C. to be allowed to use Latin for public purposes (Liv. 40. 42). This incident, if it does not imply the practical disappearance of Oscan from the town, cannot have long preceded it, and we can hardly suppose that the few insc. that follow are much, if at all, later than this date, though they are of a private character. Cumae received

¹ I.e. while the island was in the nominal possession of Naples, which took it over from Hiero some time after his victory over the Etruscans (Stra. 5. 4. 9), and surrendered it to Rome (Suet. *Aug.* 93) probably at the peace in 326 B.C. (Liv. 8. 26), see Mom. *U. D.* p. 198, though Beloch (*Camp.*² p. 447) refers the surrender to the time of Sulla, and the insc. to the third century.

² With $\diamond = o$ and $\zeta = \sigma$, see the note to 8 sup.

³ This use of the aor. partic. occurs also in other insc. of this district, e.g. C. I. G. 5790 *b* from Naples (Beloch, *Camp.*² p. 8).

⁴ It seems probable (Mom. C. I. L. x. p. 170) that they revolted and again submitted, along with the Neapolitans, in 326 B.C., unless, with Beloch (*Camp.*² p. 442), we regard this, and not 338, as the date of their first contact with Rome.

full Roman citizenship in the Social War, and became a colony some time under Augustus or later¹. Its few Latin inscc. begin from the times of Augustus.

The ancient burial ground lay to the N. of the town, in the modern Licola; the Samnite graves are about 15 feet beneath the Roman (Beloch, *Camp.*² p. 167).³

- 88 On a tufa stele found in June 1885 near *Licola* in the necropolis of Cumae, now in the Naples Museum. A rough facsimile was given by Sogliano in *Notiz. Scav.* 1885, p. 322 (reproduced by Zvet. *Insc. It. Inf. Dial.*, p. 170). The present text is from a paper-impression sent me by the former, which I compared with the original in March 1894.

.....il.....|ss t̄int a.. |
 ..d ana..s ..|re t̄umaf st |
 ist

The stele is 43 in. high, 16 broad and 15 thick (1·075 by ·40 by ·37 m.); the insc. runs across the face at the top, covering about 10 in. (·25 m.) of the length; beneath it are two emblems side by side, on the left a long leaf-shaped fan, on the right a pointed porch or frame containing a circle over a pear-shaped loop, no doubt a mirror with a clumsy handle, as Sogliano suggests: the whole is clearly one of the class of *iuvilas* or dedicated coats of arms, see p. 101 ff. *inf.*

The letters are from 2 to 1½ in. (·04 m.) high, deeply cut from right to left in late Osc. *aß* (with N, NN for H, H|); the interpunct is generally near the top of the line (and hence once or twice omitted in Sogliano's transcript). 1. I after a space of three letters shows a possible trace of the lower half of ü, then □, probably the lower half of either **v**, **h**, or **e**, **V** being perhaps the most likely; ↓ is fairly clear, then apparently an interpunct followed by the lower half of **a**, **e**, **v**, or **p**, then illegible strokes (room for five or six letters). 2. ss is clear, and before **t** a punct. Sogliano read another after **n**, where however there is a large breakage in the stone, but the punct between **t** and **a** is quite clear; then possibly > or > (or >· or >·). 3. I can make out nothing before **d** except an apparent interpunct between two verticals (not ü); after **d** the punct

¹ Beloch, *Camp.*² p. 450, against Mom. C. I. L. x. p. 351, who refers the colony to Augustus.

and **ana** are certain, and then what looks like either **m** or **im**, which I take for **lii**; then **s** is certain, after it a punct followed by the lower half of **m**.

All the letters of ll. 4, 5 with interpuncts at **e** and **f** are certain: a punct at the end of 4 is probably accidental.

The whole might be restored in some such way as the following: [*ek. i]ũ[v]il., [pam sakri]ss Tint. A... D. Analiis M. retūmaf., st. ist.* The gens *Annalia* occurs in Picenum (374 inf. B). For *sakri*ss the name of a festival or gentile assembly like *pūmperiais* would be better, but it must be short and in the 3rd declension, or else contain *-ss-* in the body of the word, which would then be here abbreviated. For the double name of the family cf. *Tirentium Magium* 101 inf., for *retūmaf* see the Glossary, and for such abbreviations as *retūmaf(ed)*, *st(aflatū) *st(atitū)* or *st(aief)*, cf. 106—7 etc. They were especially necessary here because the space left by the carver for the engraver was very limited; indeed the wedge-like summits of the emblems run up through three lines of the text.

- 89, 90 Fragments of two other tufa stelae found near Cumae in 1853, now in the Naples Museum, where I saw them in March 1894; facsim. *Zvet. Osc.* viii. 1 and 2.

89 g silli g

90 statie | silie s | salavs

89 is a plain block 10 in. high by 18 broad (·24 by ·48 m.), with huge letters (5 in. = ·125 m. high) and single interpuncts.

90 is a larger slab (28 in. by 21 = ·69 by ·52 m.) cut in the shape of a temple porch (cf. no. 22) with the inscr. between the pillars and (apparently) a head or some heraldic device in a shallow arch above, as in C. I. L. x. 4165. The letters are only $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. (·055 m.) high and more regular than in 89. There is an interpunct and a whole letter's space before **s** in l. 2; does that letter belong to **statie** or to **silie**, or to both, or to neither? For the first alternative cf. 106—7 inf. Corssen (*Ephem. Epigr.* II. p. 164) regarded both inscc. as sepulchral.

Zvet. Osc. 52—3, Fabr. 2760—1.

- 91 Round the side of a handsome two-handled goblet of black clay, 7 in. high by 10 broad (·17 by ·25 m.), found in a grave at Cumae in 1853, and now in the *Ermitage-Museum* at St Petersburg: facsim. *Zvet. Osc.* viii. 3.

upils ufiis

The letters, once gilt, are of somewhat primitive type, *e.g.* **l** is √, **p** is ▭, **s** Z; there is one interpunct between the names, but three in a vertical line after the second, to distinguish the end from the beginning on the circular ground.

Zvet. *Osc.* 54, Fabr. 2762.

■ Scratched on a slab of terra-cotta 12 in. by 9 (.30 by .22 m.) found, according to Garrucci (*Tegolo Cumano*, Naples, 1862) in a field near the *Arco Felice* at Cumae, but now lost; from him Zvet. *Osc.* viii. 4.

ûpsim?

Written twice, once on either wing of a cloak stretched out at arm's length on both sides by a woman's figure standing on a flattened sphere partly merged in the ground-line; the whole delicately drawn with a stilus. On the cloak are ten stars, and the figure seems to me to symbolise the evening, cf. Verg. *Aen.* 8. 369 *Nox ruit et fuscis tellurem amplectitur alis*. It is a great pity the original is lost; without it one can scarcely regard the text as a certainty. For a suggestion as to the meaning see *Class. Rev.* VII. p. 464 footn. 5.

Zvet. *Osc.* 55, Fabr. 2763 bis.

3. *Inscriptions of Nola and Abella (93—96).*

The oldest inhabitants of Nola of whom we have knowledge were the Ausones (Hekat. ap. Steph. Byz.) and they were subdued sometime in the VI or V¹ century B.C. by the Etruscans, after the foundation of Capua (Cato ap. Vell. 1. 7). The Etruscan settlement is attested by numerous inscc. of a later date, see p. 94, and Note xi., and no doubt contributed to the early development of civilisation in the town, especially perhaps by fostering its intercourse with the Greeks of Naples. About the end of the vth century B.C. Nola fell into the hands of the Samnites, but it still maintained a close connexion with the Neapolitans, so that various writers (*e.g.* Sil. Ital. 12. 161) call Nola also 'Chalcidian.' Hence too came the Greek legends of its coins (340—268 B.C., Head p. 34), and the wealth of Greek, especially Athenian, vases that have passed from the tombs of Nola to all the collections of Europe. The local manufacture

¹ See p. 99 *inf.* footn.

also is famous, especially for the fineness of its black enamel. Some part of this work would seem to have been conducted by Etruscans who survived the Samnite invasion, see p. 94 *inf.*

Nola first appears in Roman annals in 328 B.C., when it took part against Rome in the quarrel that kindled the great Samnite war (Liv. 8. 23, Dion. Hal. 15. 5). It was conquered by the Romans in 313 (Liv. 9. 28) and admitted to their alliance on favourable terms (Liv. 23. 44, cf. Head p. 34). When Hannibal lay in Campania after the battle of Cannae we find a popular movement against Rome thwarted by the nobles and sternly punished by Marcellus, who threw himself into the town, beheaded seventy leading democrats and re-adjusted the constitution in the interest of the senate (Liv. 23. 17). In the first year of the Social War Nola was taken by Papius Mutilus, and remained the hottest centre of the contest till 80 B.C., when it was taken by Sulla after the garrison had set fire to the town and fled, Mutilus himself falling in the rout (*e.g.* App. B. C. 1. 42, 50, 65, Plut. *Sulla* 8). In 73 the town was plundered by Spartacus (Florus 2. 8. 5), and the silence of subsequent writers (especially Cicero, *de Leg. Agr.* 2. §§ 86, 96) shows that it never regained its prosperity. It was colonised probably by Sulla (C. I. L. x. 1244, *col. Felix Augusta* and cf. Beloch *Camp.*² p. 448) certainly by Augustus, who died there. There are no Latin inscc. earlier than the death of Julius.

In the Oscan inscc. we find here, and here only, a *meddis deketasis* (94, 95, but two in 93) who is on a level with the quaestor of Abella (95), and a senate. It is perhaps due to the Marcellan constitution as much as to the religious and fiscal character of the Agreement with Abella (95), that there is no mention in it of a popular assembly.

Abella no doubt shared many of the fortunes, as well as the fabulous Greek origin (schol. ad *Aen.* 7. 740), of its more powerful neighbour. We find it possessed of a quaestor and a senate; its priority of mention to Nola in the Agreement may perhaps be explained by supposing that the Abellans had a stronger traditional claim to the temple of Hercules. In the Social War the town was faithful to Rome, and it seems to have been colonised by (Sulla or) Augustus (Beloch *Camp.*² p. 448), in whose time the Latin inscc. begin.

- 93 Found in the Vivenzi gardens at Nola in 1792, according to Guarini under the ruins of an ancient temple; now in the Naples Museum, where I saw it in March 1894; facsim. *Zvet. Osc. x. 1.*

n]ium[s]is heirennis niumsieis ka |
 perkens gaaviis perkedne[is].. | meddiss
 degetasius araget[ud]

On a block of hard travertine 32 by 7½ in. (.80 by .19 m.), which seems to have lost nothing on the right save the top corner with the beginning of l. 1, but, to judge by the absence of a cognomen in l. 2, more than two letters' space has gone on the left; and if the insc. contained any verb or an epithet to *araget[ud]* another line or lines must have gone at the bottom. The letters are 1½ in. (.04 m.) high, once coloured red, not very regularly cut, and without the embellishments of 95. They have on the whole a curious look; **r** is √ though the cross-strokes are generally horizontal; the arms of **e** are equal and all unusually short; the top and bottom bars of **s** are nearly horizontal; **i** in l. 1 is twice ⊥ though in l. 3 we have the regular †; the first **i** of **niumsieis** is / and the first **p** of l. 2 has a cross-stroke (N̄). 1. 1 Interpunct before **ka** uncertain. 3 Punct of **u** uncertain, only the top half of **get** remains.

The Oscan seems, on the whole, too good for a forger, but the peculiarities of the writing incline me to think that the stone is, at best, a good transcript from some MS. copy of the real insc.

U. D. p. 178, *Zvet. Osc. 57, Fabr. 2769.*

- 94 On a rectangular block of stone 32 in. long, 27 wide and 11 high (.791 by .659 by .264 m.), found in Nola and once kept in the Episcopal Seminary there but now lost. The text depends on the copy by Remondini (*Dissertazioni*, Genoa 1760, p. 51 and 53, with a sketch *ad fin.*, seen by me in the Naples Library, April 1894) which is given by Momm. *U. D.* viii. 16 whence *Zvet. Osc. x. 2.*

paakul mulukiis marai meddis |
 degetasis aragetud multas[ikud?]

The upper surface of the stone was cut smooth, the lower side left rough, whence Momm. concludes it was an altar; the insc. was on one of the narrower sides. Little can be inferred from the copy as to the character of the writing except that it was in full Osc. *aβ*

(Remondini may have written **u** for **û** in **multas**) with single interpuncts (in l. 1, but none in l. 2 in the copy), and possibly with angular \triangleleft . To judge from l. 1 nothing is lost at the end of the lines. l. 1 **marai** is no doubt an abbreviation for *maraiêis*. 2 the termination *-ikud* may have been omitted on the original.

What is the (chronological or other) relation between the single magistrate of this insc. and the two of the preceding?

U. D. p. 178, *Zvet. Osc.* 58, Fabr. 2768.

95 CIPPUS ABELLANUS.

Found by Remondini in Avella in 1745 in use as a doorstep, the tradition then being that sixty years earlier it had been fetched from Castel d' Avella (*Avella Vecchia*), which is a mile from Avella on the road which Kiepert marks as the probably ancient road to Nola. Thanks to Remondini's efforts it was at last transferred in 1750 to the Episcopal Seminary at Nola, where I saw it in April 1894. The text owes most to Remondini, Lepsius, and Mommsen; with the latter *Zvetaieff* (*Osc.* ix.) agrees in almost every point; the text below is from his facsimile, compared by me with the original¹. The restorations are accepted by Bücheler (*Commentationes in honorem Th. Mommseni*, Berlin 1877, p. 227 ff.) except where it is otherwise stated.

The insc. is written on two sides (*a* and *b*) of a block of hard limestone from the Abellan hills, about 6 ft. 5 in. (1·92 m.) high, 1 ft. 8 in. (0·51 m.) broad² and 11 in. (0·27 m.) thick. The lower lines of the front are damaged. The letters are well engraved, in the latest *Osc.* *aβ*, about 1½ in. (·038 m.) high, not deeply cut, but finished with a good deal of care, all straight strokes being broadened at their extremities (I, V, instead of I, V); the single interpunct is only once missing (*b* 7), and the beginning of a new sentence is marked, by a slightly increased space between the words (*a* 10, 23, *b* 11, 15, 17, 22, 28). The division

¹ I read through (*a*) completely, but in (*b*), by mischance, I had not time to verify more than the points expressly mentioned in the notes.

² There is some discrepancy in the measurements given by previous editors, but these are correct.

of a word at the end of a line is generally avoided, but becomes more frequent in (*b*), as do the ligatures, clearly because the engraver was cramped by having to leave a certain space blank at the foot of the stone (about $\frac{1}{4}$ of its height). We may reasonably infer that the stone was to stand in the ground, probably opposite the temple to which the insc. relates¹.

The *Cippus* is among the most important monuments of Oscan that we possess, from its good preservation, its wealth of grammatical forms, its careful spelling (the only variation is in the use of doubled vowels, **slaagid**, **slagim**), and the almost complete certainty with which it is now interpreted. It contains an agreement between the towns of Abella and Nola as to the use of a temple of Hercules (Osc. *Hereclo-*) which lay upon, or more strictly between, their borders². Mommsen pointed out that the functions of the Senate of Nola which appear in *a* 8, *b* 9 are probably later than 216 B.C., when Marcellus increased its powers (Liv. 23. 17), while on the other hand such an agreement cannot have been made by the Nolans after their terrible sufferings in the Social War, when the 'treasury' must have been 'opened' once for all. It seems probable, indeed, that Oscan then ceased to be spoken in the town. Double consonants and vowels appear in Lat. insc. about 133 B.C., and the elaboration of the alphabet in this insc. places it on a level with the latest public Oscan insc. of Pompeii. I doubt if it is older than 150 B.C. at the earliest.

¹ Mommsen's view that this was one of two copies and preserved in Abella, the other being kept in Nola, seems less probable. The cost of erecting such a block and cutting so long an insc. would surely have been too considerable to allow of two copies where one would do.

² It was common for temples to be shared by neighbouring states (*e.g.* Liv. 8. 14 *ut aedes lucusque Sospitae Junonis communis Lanuvinis municipibus cum populo Romano esset*), and it was regular for all temples to be surrounded by trees and a certain amount of land (*e.g.* Liv. 24. 3); see also Liv. 1. 45 for the foundation of the temple of Diana on the Aventine, shared by Romans and Latins [Mom. *U. D.* p. 125].

(a) maiiūi vestirikiūi mai sir | prupukid sver-
 runei kvaistu_{re}i abellanūi inim maiiū_i | iūv-
 5 kiiūi mai pukalatūi | medikei deketasiūi nūv-
 l_[a|nūi] inim ligatūis abell_{[anūis} | inim ligatūis
 nūvlanūis | pūs senateis tanginūd | suveis pūtūrūs-
 10, 11 pīd ligat_{[ūs} | fufans ekss kūmbened. | sakaraklūm
 herekleis | slaagid pūd ist inim teer_{[ūm} | pūd ūp
 eisūd sakaraklūd_{[ist} | pūd anter teremniiss eh... |
 15, 16 ist paī teremenniū mū_{[inikad} | tanginūd prūftūset
 r_{[ehtūd} | amnūd puz idik sakara_{[klūm} | inim idik
 terūm mūinik_{[ūm} | mūinikei terei fusid_{[inim} |
 20, 21 eiseis sakarakeis i_{[nim} | tereiis fruktatiuf fr_{[ukta-}
 tiuf] mūinikū pūtūrū_[mpid|fus]id. avt nūvlanu.....|
 24, 25, 26herekleis fii_{[sn...} | ...iispīd nūvlan... | ...pam..gta

a1 One letter may have been effaced at the end of the line. Büch. prints **sir**.... 14 Momms. **eh**[trad]. Büch. supposes that the original was the Osc. equivalent of Lat. *extentum*, Bugge of Lat. *exstat*; Bartholomae would restore more simply **eh**[trūis 'externis.' The last sign is damaged and might be an **e** as well as an **h**. 16—20 In the middle of these lines there is a blemish in the stone which is clearly older than the inscr. 17 **puz** is quite clear, though the early editors read it **puv**. 24 Before **herekleis** there is a remnant of **t**. 26 begins with two verticals, then **p** with a superfluous cross stroke near its feet, then **p** or **a** without diagonal, then perhaps **m**, though the first vertical is nearer the second than that is to the third. Then another vertical, then a letter's space, then yet another vertical and then the last three letters are quite clear. After this line are lost "at least five lines and at most ten, but probably containing only one sentence" (Büch.).

(b) ekkum [svai p̄id hereset | trībarak[av̄um terei
 p̄ud | liimit̄u. term..... | herekleis fīisn̄u
 5, 6 mefi[ū | ist ehtrad feih̄uss p̄u[s | herekleis fīisnam
 amfret pert viam p̄usstist | paī ip̄ ist p̄ustin
 9, 10 slagim̄ | senateis suveis tangi|nūd trībarakav̄um
 līkitud. in̄im iūk trība|rakkiuf pam n̄vlan̄us |
 trībarakattuset in̄im | ūittiuf n̄vlan̄um estud. |
 15, 16 ekkum svai p̄id abellan̄us | trībarakattuset iūk
 trībarakkiuf in̄im ūittiuf | abellan̄um estud. avt |
 19, 20 p̄ust feih̄uis p̄us fīisnam amfret eisei terei nep
 abellan̄us nep n̄vlan̄us p̄idum | trībarakattins.
 avt thesav̄r̄um p̄ud esei terei ist | p̄un patensins,
 25 m̄uin̄ikad ta[n|ginūd patensins in̄im p̄id e[sei |
 thesav̄rei p̄ūkkap̄id eh[stit|a]ittiūm alttram alt-
 tr[ūs|h]errins. avt anter slagim̄ | a]bellanam in̄im
 30, 31 n̄vlanam | p]ūllad viū uruvū ist tedur | e]isai
 32 viai mefiāi terem̄[n]iū stalet.

b 3 Bartholomae would restore liimit̄u[is] term[ater], and after this a relative must be lost, probably (Büch.) in the dat. pl., referring to liimit̄u. and depending on mefi[ū].
 7 Stone amfretpert. 10 ū of -av̄um may have been u.
 13 There appears to have been an interpunct between trībarakat and tuset, and so, clearly in l. 16, and l. 22 trībarakat · tins. 24 Stone patensins: m̄uin̄ikad.
 26 h has lost its left-hand stroke and might be e. 28 Huschke [f]errins. 30 Of the r in tedur I could only see ↓.

Bücheler *Comm. Philol. in honorem Mommseni* (Berlin 1877) p. 227. Bugge *Kuhn's Zeitschr.* v. (1856) p. 1, xxii. (1874) p. 442. Bartholomae *Idg. Forsch.* vi. 307. Momms. *U. D.* p. 121. Corssen *K. Z.* XIII. (1864) p. 191. *Zvet. Osc.* 56, Fabr. 2783.

96 On a stone found in Abella and taken to the Seminary at Nola, where it was lost; first published by Passeri in 1752, by him again with a different reading in 1753, the second being given by Remondini (*Dissertazioni*, Genoa 1760, p. 51 and 53, which I saw in the Naples Library, April 1894); Remondini's own copy is given in the table at the end of the Dissertations. All three versions of the text appear to be corrupt; they are given by Momm. *U. D.* p. 179.

maís vesí | main terem?

So Remondini, except *trem* for *terem*; the latter seems more likely. Passeri's two readings were *mansiesim malketrem* and *maís .vesí mape terem*. *U. D.* p. 179, *Zvet. Osc.* 59, Fabr. 2771.

4. *Inscriptions on Etrusco-Campanian vases from Nola, Sues-sula, Capua (97—100, with Note xi).*

These vases are found in great numbers, with and without incised inscriptions, within a narrow geographical area indicated by the places mentioned above. They are of similar fabrique and the earliest of them are ascribed with confidence by archaeologists (von Duhn, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1879, p. 157 ff. and *Mitth. deutsch. arch. Inst.* II. p. 266) to the period 350—250 B.C. But the inscriptions present considerable difficulties and hitherto there has been no general agreement among scholars as to the language in which they are written; the alphabet in all but the first is pure Etruscan, and even there the traces of a distinctively Oscan character are scanty. In 1850 Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 313 ff.), who had only some 18 examples to judge from, prudently treated them all as Etruscan, but others which have since been found seem to debar us from this simple solution. The whole of 97 and three words of 99 are indisputable Oscan, though the last two are something else.

98 varies from normal Oscan by a genitive in *-es* instead of *-eis*, but by that only (cf. also *maues* 152). Others again, which I have collected in the Appendix (and cf. Note xviii.), seem quite as indisputably Etruscan—showing the Etr. *ś* (𐌖), a genitive in *-sa*, nominatives in *-a* or *-ei*, the ‘pronoun’ *mi* ‘hoc est’ (according to Pauli *Altital. Stud.* III. p. 55) and combinations of vowels (e.g. *eu*) or consonants (e.g. *-lpn-lθr-*) strange to Oscan. Yet others, which will be found in Note xi., cannot be assigned with certainty to either Oscan or Etruscan, though some appear to be on a level with **99**. Despite therefore the objection of von Duhn (*l.c.*), who thought that an ‘*einheitliche Gruppe*’ of vases ought to show an equally ‘*einheitliche Sprache*,’ we are bound to accept Deecke’s view (in Gröber’s *Grundr. d. romanischen Philol.* I. p. 346) of all but those which are pure Etruscan, namely that they are written in a mongrel dialect. And after all, what is more probable? The fact that most, if not all, of the inscc. are incised, *i.e.* scratched upon the vases when they were glazed, baked, and ready for sale, indicates that they were written either by or for the various purchasers, and in the latter case, who that has ever sent a foreign book to be bound will be in the least surprised that these would-be Oscan labels were misspelt and barbarously distorted by the workmen of an Etruscan factory? The mixed Etrusco-Latin of the familiar Praenestine vases is an exact parallel. See **286 ff. inf.**; and compare Lattes’ most useful collection, *Iscriz. Paleolatine di provenienza Etrusca*.

The name Suessula points to an Auruncan origin for the town, but these inscc. leave us in no doubt that the Etruscans settled in it, probably at the same time as in Nola and Capua. In this N.E. strip of the Campanian plain a considerable number of Etruscans must have maintained themselves and their language after the Samnite invasion (just as they did in Latium, p. 310 *inf.*), till well within the historical period. In 338 B.C. (Liv. 8. 14) Suessula received the *civitas sine suffragio*, and through its position at the mouth of the Caudine Forks it played a leading part in the Samnite and Hannibalic wars (Liv. 7. 39, and lib. 23—5 *passim*). It probably was colonised by Sulla (C. I. L. x. p. 363), and except C. I. L. i¹ 1504 (=x. 3760), a boundary column of the Gracchan triumvirs, there seem to be no Lat. inscc. of the republican period.

- 97 Found in 1886 in the necropolis of Suessula, and published by von Duhn from a traced copy by Baron Spinelli in *Mittheil. d. deutschen arch. Inst. zu Rom* ii. p. 266. Now in the Villa Spinelli at Cancellò (Suessula), where I saw it April 1894.

minis beriis anei upsatuh sent tiianei

Finely incised in letters $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (.009 m.) high on the inside of a plate glazed black ('a vernice nera'), with handsome geometrical border and a man's head in the centre, found in a tomb of tufa full of Etrusco-Campanian vases and ornaments with incised designs "in the manner proper to the 3rd century B.C." (von D.). The interpunct is double and regular, and the $a\beta$ may be called Oscan with inclined cross-strokes, but it was probably cut by an engraver more familiar with other characters, as Σ tends to be rounded into \mathcal{C} , t is both \top and Υ , and r has the curious shape \mathcal{G} , which Lattes (p. 97) reads as l .

- 98 Minervini, *Bull. Arch. Nap.* nuov. ser. vii. (1859) tav. 3, whence Fabretti 2782^a, Lattes p. 98.

lucvies cnaiviies sum

On a patera *a vernice nera* in a tomb at Nola; in Etr. $a\beta$, interp. regular, but after the first \blacksquare at the foot and superfluously inserted after **cnai**. c is \succ , e λ , v λ .

- 99 Found at Curti and first published by Minervini *Bull. Arch. Nap.* n. s. ii. (1854) p. 137 tav. vii. 4 and 5; it was last heard of in the possession of Cav. Bonichi at Rome in 1854.

vinuchs veneliis aeraciam tetet

venilei viniciiu

The words were in Etr. $a\beta$ from left to right, without interpunct, round the inner margin of the mouth of a fine vase about .53 m. (21 in.) high, and the mouth about .26 m. broad. It had two handles, each with two large male heads in 'archaic style' (Minervini *l.c.* p. 137).

Garrucci wished to read *aeraci sestam*, but there is absolutely no gap in the facsimile given by Minervini.

Lattes *Iscriz. Paleolat.* p. 88, Fabr. 2753.

100 In Osc. *aβ* upside down on a rough unglazed but not unshapely flower-pot of terra-cotta, with a base, of quite different workmanship from the rest in this class: it came from Curti and I saw it in the collection of Sign. Bourguignon at Naples in April 1894.

mame

Note xi. Oscan or Etruscan vase-insc.?

1 Round the shoulder of a small broken vase found at *Marcianise* halfway between Capua and Suessula, and now in the Museo Campano where I saw it in April 1894. Published, not quite accurately, in *Not. Scav.* 1885, p. 322.

mirik . . . ui.

The cross strokes of *m* slope upward towards the right, and Deecke *Wochen-schr. class. Philol.* 1887, p. 131 counts it rather Etruscan than Oscan.

2—6 On vases of various kinds now in the Berlin Antiquarium, transcribed by Mom. *U.D.* pp. 314—316, taf. xiii. 5, 8, 9. 2 comes from Naples, and is probably to be classed with the rest which are all of Nolan fabrique.

2 *venileis*

3 *venlistita*

4 *veliesnipe*

5 *herine*

6 *a up siie*

The last four letters of 3 are $\curvearrowright X | X$ and M. does not transcribe them; in 4 there is ■ space before the second *i*; in 6 *a* is 𐌆 , and the second *i* seems to have been made in two attempts, unless it is a very narrow *p*, with its second stroke running into the *e*.

3—6 cannot be Oscan unless they are abbreviated.

7—8 Incised on paterae in the collection of objects bought from Curti (Capua) belonging to Sign. Bourguignon, at Naples, where I saw them in April 1894. I do not know whether they have been published before.

7 *mamurkes arχvanies*

8 *keis d iufahis*

Both are in Etr. *aβ* with single interpunct; in 7 χ is Ψ , *n* 𐌆 , in 8 the *k* may be *ic*, *h* is 𐌆 , with its middle bar omitted, *f* 𐌆 .

9 Incised on the inside of a flat vase with red patterns on a black ground in the Spinelli collection at Cancellò (Suessula) where I saw it in April 1894.

cnai vecaisies alpnpuz nu

In Etr. $\alpha\beta$ with slanting cross-bars, but with the Osc. $\updownarrow = n$. The interpunct is single, and there may be one after *vecai*.

I do not know whether it has been published before.

10 *U.D.* p. 314, xiii. 3 from Lanzi tav. iii.; the provenance is not stated. Lattes *l.c.* p. 98, Fabr. 2837.

veltineisim

11—13 *U.D.* p. 314—5 from Lepsius tab. xxvi.; 11 and 12 were found at S. Agata dei Goti (Nola) and are given by Lattes p. 98, Fabr. 2781, 2882; 13 is in the Naples Museum. 12 (i) and (ii) are on different parts of the vase, *a* and *vue* are opposite one another on the edge of the circular bottom.

11 *kanutiessim*

12 (i) *vipleisveliteisculchnasim*

(ii) *a vue*

13 *marahieispuntaisa*

In 12 I have given the reading which seems to me with Lattes and von Planta (*Osk.-Umb. Gram.* p. 126) the most likely, Mom. read *enteis venteis*. The last sign of 13 is \updownarrow which Mom. reads as *p* though the *p* of *puntais* is \updownarrow . If I am right in reading it as *a* with the cross-bar left out as it is in some of the Etrusc. insec. of the group the word is certainly not Oscan. But the *m* is in the Oscan form \updownarrow .

Von Planta (*l.c.*) would recognise the form *sim* as Oscan, but his explanation is doubtful. In any case *culchna* is not Oscan. It is greatly to be regretted that the originals of these three *sim*-insec. have disappeared so that it is impossible to test the accuracy of the text.

5. *Inscriptions of Capua (S. M. di Capua Vetere) (101—134).*

Capua, the second city in Italy and in antiquity reputed a second Rome, was founded according to the best tradition (Cato ap. Vell. 1. 7) by Etruscans, though it is probable that a community of the Oscan or Ausonian stock¹ was on the soil before them. At all events the city was completely under Etruscan rule when its authentic history begins in the vth century B.C. Strabo (5. 4. 3) tells us it was the head of the Etruscan towns of Campania. But after the great naval victory of Hiero at Cumae in 474 B.C., free communication between the lords of Campania and their kinsmen north of Latium was at an end, and they were left single-handed to cope with the invading Samnites from the hills, to whom the cities of the plain offered a tempting prize. In 435 B.C. (Diod. Sic. 12. 31)² the Samnites took Capua, and having delivered their Oscan kinsmen from alien rule, were very quickly fused with them into a new population, which, though of purer Italic blood, was probably still impregnated with Etruscan beliefs and customs. Tradition says (Liv. 4. 37, Serv. ad *Aen.* 10. 145) that the name of the city, hitherto Volturnum, was now changed to Capua.

Just a century later we find the townsmen driven into the Roman alliance for protection from the incursions of fresh swarms of their rude kindred from the hills. In 338 B.C. (Liv. 8. 14) the Campani³ became *cives sine suffragio* of Rome, this being the highest degree of privilege that could be granted to a non-Latin speaking ally⁴; the Romans acquired in return

¹ For the date of the Etruscan settlement in the town, see Beloch *Campanien*² (the chapter on Capua *init.*) as against Mommsen C. I. L. x. p. 365. Cato says that the foundation by Etruscans was 260 years before its 'capture' by Rome; Mom. follows Velleius in referring this to the actual capture in 211 B.C. but this seems to allow too short a period for the Etruscan rule. Beloch adds the 260 to 338, the date of the alliance of Capua with Rome; this again seems to give ■■■ unduly long space.

■ This seems more likely than Livy's (4. 37) date, 424 B.C. I do not understand Mommsen's interpretation of the date given by Diodorus, C. I. L. x. p. 365.

³ There must, I think, be some phonetic relation, whether it be Oscan or Etruscan or both, between this ethnicon and the name of the town.

⁴ Beloch *Ital. Bund* p. 117 ff., *Camp.*² p. 300.

the ager Falernus and Stellas, which had been the town lands. Twenty years later¹ their laws are revised by the Roman praetor, and the *praefecti Capuam Cumas* appointed to exercise jurisdiction in these new burgess communities. But the town was still governed by its own magistrates for all other purposes, including the coinage (see 148 *inf.*), and still retained a certain headship over the neighbouring townships of Atella, Calatia and 'Velecha-' (147, 151). In the great Samnite war (314 B.C.), after the Roman defeat at Lautulae, the anti-Roman party in Capua roused a short-lived revolt (Liv. 9. 26, better Diod. 19. 76), but else we hear of no breach of the alliance until the Roman disasters in the first years of the Hannibalic war. The moving story of the next six years (216—211, Liv. 23—26 *passim*) is too well-known to be repeated here. Beloch (*l.c.* p. 305) suggests that Hannibal's apparent supineness in suffering the town to be shut in by the Roman lines was really a willingness to be rid of too powerful an ally; the Romans at all events used their hard-won victory to rid themselves for ever of a dreaded rival. The town was completely abolished, and its inhabitants driven out and dismissed to find refuge in various parts of Italy, save a few who were permitted to settle (as tenants of Rome) N. of the Volturnus. The whole territory of the city became Roman domain (*ager Campanus*), inhabited by state-tenants who were not allowed to form more than a loose village organisation. See *e.g.* the emphatic description of Cicero (*Leg. Agr.* 2 § 88); *statuerunt (maiores) si agrum Campanis ademissent, magistratus, senatum, publicum ex illa urbe consilium sustulissent, imaginem reipublicae nullam reliquissent, nihil fore quod Capuam timeremus*. Other references and a summary of the inscriptional record will be found C. I. L. x. p. 366 f. Save for a terminus of the Gracchan triumvirs, the earliest Latin insc. appears to be one dating from 111 B.C. (*ib.* 3775), in which the *magistri* of one of the *pagi* record the building of a temple-wall. Of the Oscan insc. of the town that we possess probably none are later than 211 or earlier than 400 B.C., see p. 108 and 143 *inf.*

¹ Beloch *ib.* p. 301 plausibly suggests 314 B.C. (after the revolt in the Samnite war) as a more probable date than 318, which is given by Livy (9. 20).

The subsequent fortunes of the town concern us here but little. The favourite Gracchan project of reviving it by a colony of Roman citizens was carried out first by Cinna in 83 B.C., only to be extinguished in the following year, but it was finally realised by Caesar in 58, and more than once endorsed by his successors. In 840 A.D. the town was destroyed¹ by the Saracens and in 856 its former inhabitants built for themselves a new town, the modern Capua, on the ruins of the ancient Casilinum. But the ancient site is again occupied by the flourishing town of S. Maria di Capua Vetere, and in both there are archaeological collections fostered with some zeal. Indeed the Museum at (the modern) Capua is one of the most interesting in Campania, and its devoted founder and curator, the Canonico Gabrielle Jannelli, will long be remembered by scholars.

Such excavations as have been made round Capua began in 1830 and have been carried on entirely by private enterprise. Hence, unhappily, there has been preserved no systematic record of their course. Since 1871 however they have been chronicled in the *Atti della Commissione Conservatrice di Terra di Lavoro* (published at Caserta), and in articles by Helbig and von Duhn in *Bull. Inst. arch. Rom.* The graves of different epochs have not, so far, been distinguished by varying locality or depth, but only in their construction, the older being cut in the tufa simply, the later lined with tiles; see Beloch *Camp.*² p. 358 (cf. p. 355) and von Duhn on the tombs of Suessula in *Bull. Inst. arch. Rom.* 1878 p. 150 and 1879 p. 141. The most important excavations for the Oscan period have been those in the fondo Patturelli and the fondo Tirone.

102—124 *Heraldic dedications (iuvilas) from S. Maria di Capua.*

This interesting group of inscriptions has been greatly enlarged by the discoveries of the last six years near Curti. Till 1888 we possessed only one complete insc. (105 *inf.*) and that a brief one. Now however they are numerous enough for us to recognise certain general characteristics which are an aid to their interpretation and to the restoration of those that are broken. 88 *supra* from Cumae must no doubt be added to the group.

General characteristics of the iuvilas.

The group of insc. now numbers 25 in all, not counting mere fragments. 13 bear emblems, and to 3 at least of them some

¹ *Id. ib.* p. 307.

letter or alphabetic symbol seems attached—a point not hitherto noticed; the rest are either on blocks of tufa which may have served as bases to pieces of sculpture, or on tiles or small stelae of terra-cotta which may have served (in two cases they certainly did) to direct attention to the *iuvilū* properly so-called which was placed elsewhere. 10 at least of the inscc. name some one man as the dedicator; 4 of these 10, and at least 6 others, mention a *gens* or corporation of some sort as having an interest in the monument. At least 7 record a past dedication or consecration, and in 5 of these the date of the year is added. At least 8 command some future ceremony to be annually repeated; at least 5 of these 8 and two of the preceding 5 add a particular day as the date of the ceremony. Further since one of them (104) contains nothing but this date and the command for a sacrifice, and others make no record of past ceremonies but only command them for the future, it is clear that in some cases at least the chief object of the dedication or erection of the *iuvilū* was simply to establish an annual performance of some such ceremony. 5 of them are duplicated; these are all on terra-cotta stelae and the insc. is repeated on the back under a different emblem, with an occasional variation in the order of the words. Of 1 further insc. (110) four identical copies are known to exist on four separate stelae all showing (on the same side) the same two emblems, and all four, it is said, found near together. 8 others are grouped in four pairs, one pair being cut on two sides of a single block, the rest on companion blocks found in each case close together, the two inscc. always having closely parallel contents but differing in certain details. In three of the pairs we find a distinction between two different kinds of ceremonies, *sakrasias* and *kerssnasias*, the former of which certainly implies a sacrifice, the latter possibly a banquet. A sacrifice is commanded in 2 other single inscc. Finally it is noteworthy that one of them is certainly dedicated to a deity, *iūvei flagiūi* (108, one of the stelae with duplicate insc.).

The chief of these variations may be conveniently presented in a table. A dash means that the characteristic appears in the insc., a star that the insc. is mutilated at the point.

No. of insc.	Emblems.	Local indication.	Duplicate insc.	Parallel insc.	Name of family or corporation.	Name of dedicator.	Year of dedication.	Day of dedication.	Past ceremony.	Future ceremony.	Sacrifice.	Banquet.
89	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	*	—	—	—	—
101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—	—
103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	—
110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	—
111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	—
115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117a	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
117b	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
118a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	?	—	—
118b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	?	—	—
119	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	—
120	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	?	—	?	—	—
121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	?	—	—
123	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	?	—	?	—	—

Heraldic emblems elsewhere in Italy.

The use of heraldic devices is not unknown in Italy, though in Latin authorities it would seem to be rarely mentioned. The most striking example is to be found in the *Tabulae Heracleenses* (Kaibel *Insc. Gr. It. Sic.* 645) where to every man's name¹ is prefixed an alphabetic symbol and the description of an emblem or crest (*e.g.* ἄ ἄνθεμα Φιλώννυμος Φιλωνύμω, ρε ἄνθεμον Ἀπολλώνιος Ἀπολλωνίω, ασ βότρως Τίμαρχος Νίκωνος, κν θρῖναξ Φιλώτας Ἰστιεῖω, αι πέλτα Δάζιμος Πύρρω)². From the use of these it is clear that the emblems belonged not to a single family, but to a *gens* or group of families, and that the alphabetic symbols—which, as we have seen, seem to reappear in one or two of the *ivvilas*—belong to some group of *gentes*, a *curia* or tribe.

The only passage that I know of in Latin authors that clearly bears on the point is Ovid's description (*Fasti* 2. 511 ff.), of the *Fornacalia* and *Stultorum Festa*, long since cited by Bücheler, esp. ll. 525—30,

Curio legitimis nunc Fornacalia verbis
 Maximus indicit, nec stata sacra facit;
 Inque foro multa circum pendente tabella
 Signatur certa Curia quaeque nota.
 Stultaque pars populi quae sit sua Curia nescit
 Sed facit extrema sacra relicta (*al.* -lata) die,

i.e. those who did not know what Curia they belonged to made their sacrifice all together on the Quirinalia or Stultorum Festa, Feb. 17th, the Fornacalia being generally celebrated just before this. Of special insignia borne by individuals we have of course examples in Vergil (*e.g.* *Aen.* 10. 187), but his heroes know too much of Greek fashions to be safe authorities for things Italic.



¹ Except those of the eponymous ephors and Chaereas a Neapolitan.

² The remaining titles are: ρε γυῖον Ἀριστόδαμος Συμμαχώ, ρε γυῖον Πεισίας Λεοντίσκω, ἄ ἔμβολος Δάμαρχος Φιλωνύμω, ἄ ἔμβολος Ἑρακλείδας Τιμοκράτιος, με ἐπιστύλιον Ἑρακλείδας Ζωπύρω, πε καρκεῖον Ἀπολλώνιος Ἑρακλήτω, με κιβώτιον Ἀρκὰς Φιλώτα, με κιβώτιον Βορμίων Φιλώτα, αλ λωτήριον Φίλιππος Φιλίππω, κν σφαιρωτήρες Ἀριστόδαμος.....ρε τρίπους Φιλώννυμος Ζωπυρίσκω.

Coats of arms seem to occur also on tombstones as in 90 *sup.*, in C. I. L. ix. 2565 (Bovianum Undec.), 2502 (Saepinum) and 2659 (Aesernia); further¹ in several at Bologna (belonging to what is known as the *Villanova*² period), *Not. Scav.* 1893, p. 178 ff.

Nature and purpose of the emblems in these inscc.

The arms of the *iúvilas* so far as they have been preserved are shown in the following table. They are all in relief on slabs of terra-cotta, except no. 88 which is on a smallish block of tufa.

No. of insc.	Place	Gens	Front device	Back device
88	Cumae	Tint[iria?]	Mirrors or palm leaves	None
102	Curti (Fondo Patturelli)	Saidia	Single sphere	None
103	„	Kluvatia	Woman's head in helmet with ear-coverings	Boar over 
105	„	„	Head of Apollo(?) radiate, with diamond-shaped fibula (?) under the chin. Under this is  .	Boar
111	„	„	Woman's head with scarf (? Ceres)	Boar

¹ At Gela in Greek graves of the black-figured-vase epoch but not earlier than 589 B.C. there are often found a pair of perforated discs of terra-cotta with ■ Medusa's head in relief, so frequently in fact that these are counted by the *scavatori* as a certain indication of a tomb (A. J. Evans in P. Gardner's *Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford*). But [W. R.] their frequency seems to indicate that they should rather be counted protective amulets like the scarabs, or like the figures of saints etc. on Roman Catholic graves in Ireland.

■ *I.e.* either Umbrian or Etruscan, belonging to 'the first iron epoch,' see Helbig, *Hom. Epos*², p. 83 and 330 and the authorities there cited.

No. of insc.	Place	Gens	Front device	Back device
108	Curti (Fondo Patturelli)	Kaesillia	3 three-spoked wheels	Boar
110	Curti (Fondo Tirone)	Virria	Head of Minerva helmeted, over a boar	None
112	Curti (Fondo Patturelli)	Nasenia	1 three-spoked wheel	Boar
118	„	?	5 bosses	Boar
121	„	?	3 bosses and ◊	None
122	„	?	Boar	None
120	„	?	Head of matron (?) apparently with regular rolls of hair ¹ .	None

From this, I think, we may reasonably conclude that the Boar which appears on all but two of the Curti *iūvilas* belongs to some local curia or group of gentes, but that it was not absolutely necessary to add the emblem of this larger unit to the arms of the individual or gens.

Mowat (*Rev. Archéologique* 1887 p. 273 has pointed out that several of the emblems in this list reappear on coins and lingots of bronze of the 3rd century B.C. A boar not unlike that of e.g. 105 appears on an oblong quincussis², the reverse of which has an elephant which must be later than the defeat of Pyrrhus at Beneventum in 275 B.C. The boar also appears on a bronze coin of Capua between 268 and 211 B.C., Friedl. *Osk. Münz.* ii. 7. The head of Minerva in a helmet with three λόφοι (possibly an Athenian helmet) reappears on a libral as³, with an ox on the reverse over *Roma* in the exergue, while the Pallas-head in an Athenian helmet is a very common type indeed (e.g. at Tarentum and Velia). The wheel with three spokes appears in small silver coins of Cumae⁴ (before 421 B.C.) and on quadrantes of Iguvium⁵. The theory of these coincidences which was suggested by

¹ Cf. *capere crines* Plaut. *Most.* 1. 3. 69, Fest. 339 M., *Dict. Antt.*² s. v. *coma*.

² Poole, *Catal. of Gr. Coins in Brit. Mus., Italy*, p. 62—3, *Head Hist. Num.* p. 23.

³ Babelon, *Descr. hist. et chronol. des monum. de la Rép. rom.* 1, p. 16 f.

⁴ *Head Hist. Num.*, p. 32.

⁵ *Head Hist. Num.*, p. 18 and 370 *inf.*

M. Mowat was not convincing, and cannot be now maintained in the light of our larger acquaintance with the *iūvilas*. A far more probable explanation is suggested to me by Professor Ridgeway. From all that has been said above it is perfectly clear that we are dealing with family or tribal emblems, and there are abundant examples of the use of the family emblem of the coining magistrate for the 'types' or 'symbols' of the coins he issued. Thus we learn that at Rome (Mom.-Blac. 2 p. 43) 'Vers la fin de la dernière guerre punique...les magistrats commencèrent à marquer leurs monnaies d'abord d'une symbole ou emblème distinctif, ensuite [even as early as 150 B.C. *v. ib.* 3. 474] du nom de leur famille... Vers le milieu du 7^me siècle (100 B.C.)...l'ancien type uniforme se trouve remplacé par les représentations des exploits des aïeux des jeunes patriciens chargés de faire frapper les monnaies de la Rép.' Examples may be found *passim* in Mom.-Blac. c. ix., *e.g.* ii. p. 372. But in the Italian communities the practice is of far earlier date¹. For examples of magistrates' names compare Note iii. p. 15 *sup.* and *makkis* (145 *inf.*), *ματες* (152 *inf.*), Head *Hist. Num.* p. lxiii.

From these parallels it seems at least not improbable that the quincussis with the boar was cast by some mint-master who came from the neighbourhood of Capua, and not altogether impossible that the Minerva-head on the libral as may have a similar origin, but in the case of such common and, so to speak, such travelling types as this and the three-spoked wheel, the inference is very much weaker.

Chronology of the group.

The relative date of the different inscc. may be determined by alphabetic considerations. They fall into three main classes:

(1) Inscc. written in archaic Oscan $a\beta$ without \bar{i} or \bar{u} , with slanting cross-strokes (λ , λ , \uparrow etc.) and double interpuncts. These are 101—105, and 111—112.

Of these 101—3 are the oldest as they alone have the form *diuv-* for the later *iuv-*, *iūv-*.

¹ Well known Greek examples are the primitive $\Phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota \sigma\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha$, and the action of Ptolemy, who after Alexander's death continued to issue coins with his master's types, but stamped above them in the field his own crest, \blacksquare anchor (derived from the legend of his birth). The $\tau\rho\iota\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ which appears in the *Tab. Heracl.* as a gentile emblem is a constant type on the coins of Croton from 540—300 B.C., but here its meaning must be different.

(2) Insc. in full Oscan $a\beta$ with rectangular letters (J, E etc.), single interpuncts, but as yet no trace of Latin influence.

These are **108, 109, 113, 115, 116.**

(3) Insc. in full Oscan $a\beta$ but with certain forms (e.g. N for Osc. H) showing Latin influence.

These are **88, 106—7, 110, 114, 117, 120.**

108, which is mainly rectangular, has double interpuncts and shows uncertainty in the use of $\overset{\cdot}{i}$ and $\overset{\cdot}{u}$ and **118** and **123** which have rectangular letters but no $\overset{\cdot}{i}$ and $\overset{\cdot}{u}$, fall between classes (1) and (2). $\overset{\cdot}{i}$ is absent from **110**, possibly through archaism. The fragmentary insc. **121, 122** may belong to either (2) or (3).

Towards fixing the absolute date of the insc. the mention of a *meddix* or *meddices* is important. One such magistrate is named in 9 insc. but his description varies; in **117 a** and **b** we have *med. tiv. kapv.* and *medik. minive.*, in **119** *med. kapv.*, in **107** and **109** *med. tiv.*, in **114** *meddis pis uiniveresim(?) fust* (the contrasted description in **113** is unhappily too injured to be certain), in **106, 115, 116** we have simply *med.* It is certain, however, that none of these titles can have existed after 211 B.C., when the Capuan community was broken up by the Romans, (p. 100 *sup.*).

Secondly, the alphabet itself gives us a most valuable criterion, though, so far as I know, it has not been hitherto observed. In the Oscan coins of Capua and its dependencies (**147—148** *inf.*) which can be dated with certainty between 268 and 211 B.C., the oblique forms of *e, v* and *t* (λ, λ, τ) have almost completely disappeared; that is to say, the regular forms on these coins are E, J, T, and though on a very few specimens the lowest bar shows a slight inclination (J), at least one bar is always strictly horizontal. This I ascertained by examining all the specimens in the British Museum, and in the specimens at Berlin according to the admirably full official description (Dressel's *Beschreibung der ant. Münzen d. kön. Museen, Italien*, Berlin 1894) there is not a single example of an oblique bar from Capua, Calatia or Atella.

It follows that group (2) of our inscc. is probably not much earlier than 268 B.C.; group (3) certainly later, group (1) considerably earlier.

So much then is fairly clear. There remain one or two other questions which in the present state of our knowledge cannot be answered with certainty.

(1) To whom are the objects dedicated, and

(2) In whose honour was the recurring festival held?

(3) What are the various bodies or groups (*pimperias*, *vesullias*? and not impossibly others) mentioned in the inscc. and in what, possibly varying, relations did they stand to the act of dedication?

(1) Only one of the inscc. explicitly dedicates its *iūvilū* to any one in particular, namely 108, which 'stands' to Jupiter *Flagius. The most obvious derivation for the word (*d*)*iūvilū* itself is from (*d*)*iou-* or (*d*)*iouio-*. But further, 109 relates to a *iūvilū* standing 'next to the door of the *lucus*' (which was presumably sacred to someone). A large number of the Curti specimens (all save 101, 103, 109, 110, and possibly 112 and 123) were found, as I learnt from Jannelli¹, within the precinct of a temple identified as that of Juno Lucina from the countless votive statuettes and statues made in her honour² which were found on the same site. It is quite possible [W. R.] that she shared the temple with her divine consort, as Dione shared with Zeus the temple at Dodona (Strabo 6. 7. 12), as Julius did that of Quirinus at Rome (Cic. *Att.* 12. 45; 13. 28; Dio Cass. 43. 45); as at Capua itself (C. I. L. x. 3812) Justitia, Nemesis, and the Fates were housed together in one temple, Hope, Faith and Fortune in another.

On the other hand 88 was found in the Necropolis of Cumae; the four examples of 110 (*v. inf.*) are said by the discoverers (and their statement is accepted by Sign. Stevens of Naples) to have stood at the four corners of a grave; 101 was said by Minervini (*v. inf.*) to have been imbedded ('*infissa*') in a mass of tufa which covered a grave, and, if they did not stand in a temple, what other destination can we imagine for such monuments than the grave of an individual or a family? The close of 101 however, like that of 109, seems to imply that there were several such monuments standing together and needing to be distinguished, which suggests a temple rather than a graveyard. The mere question of fact

¹ Cf. Beloch *Camp.*² p. 354 f.

² No one who has seen the rather amusing array of these objects in the Museum will doubt their connexion with Lucina.

is difficult to settle, for (Beloch, *Camp.*² p. 471) 'the necropolis begins immediately outside the walls all round the city, so that every building outside it necessarily stood in the midst of graves.'

(2) But if these monuments were sepulchral, the repeated festival becomes at once intelligible, it is simply τὰ νομιζόμενα (variously called ἐναγίσματα, ἐναύσια, γενέσια, *parentatio*, *dies parentales*) for which I need only refer to the *Dictionary of Antiquities*² s.v. *Funus* and the reff. there given; especially C. I. G. 2448 (Cauer² 148) and Cic. *Flacc.* 38, 95 which show that a banquet might be part of the proceedings. I find from a Latin insc. quoted from Marini *Arval.* p. 639 by Mommsen (*Berichte d. sächs. Ges. d. Wissensch.* 1850, p. 66 f.) that the custom was still in use in the 4th century A.D.

But then what would become of Jupiter in 108? Until we have more evidence we must be content to be ignorant of the relation between these two apparently distinct methods of placing the *iūvitas*¹.

(3) Observe that *pūmperias* appears once (105) as the (presumably) nom. pl. alone, and once (certainly) nom. pl. as subject to *prūf(at)t(en)s* (107), which shows the word must denote some collection of persons; on the other hand it occurs three times (114-5-6) in what must be the abl. pl., once with a temporal definition (*pas prai mamertiais set*) and always in a clause parallel to others in other inscc. which clearly have temporal force (*eidūis mamertiais* etc.).

This seems to put Bücheler's view beyond all doubt; namely that we have here the name of some bodies which met on regular occasions, so that in the abl. it might denote the date of their meeting, like Lat. *gladiatoribus*, *comitiis*, *Lupercalibus* etc.

The *vesullias* appear in the (presumably) nom. pl. (111) alone and in the (most probably not dative but) ablative (109), so that till we learn more of them, we had better treat them in the same way. If after all they prove to be goddesses, let us hope they will pardon our unwitting discourtesy.

¹ I do not know how to translate C. I. L. x. 3802 (Capua) ■ clearly genuine insc. 'litteris magnis et bonis,' on three sides of a large travertine altar: *manes | sacr | ioui*, but (if the last word is not an abbreviation of the name of the *gens Iovia*) it seems to put Jupiter very close to the *manes*. C. I. L. x. 3803 (also from Capua) gives him an *aedicula* in common with the Lar (or Lares), which is less strange; and ib. 3815 makes a tombstone *Plutoni sacrum* instead of *dis manibus*: but none of these things yet persuades me that *iūvei flagiūi* could stand on a tombstone, unless the second word should happen to mean 'infernal,' which does not seem probable; cf. rather Jupiter Fulmen Fulgur Tonans of C. I. L. xi. (Umbria) 4172, xii. 1807 *al.*

- 101 First published by Sogliano in *Notiz. Scav.* 1889 p. 22, and by Bücheler from an impression by Jannelli in *Rhein. Mus.* xliv (1889) p. 326; it is described also by Minervini, *Atti d. Comm. Conserv.* 1889 p. 23 ff.; it is now in the Museo Campano at Capua, where I saw it in April, 1894.

diuvilam tirentium | magium gulum
 muinikam | fisiais eiduis luisarifs |
 sakrvist, iuk destrst.

On a brick or tile 25 in. long and 6 in. broad (.62 by .15 m.) which according to Minervini (*l.c.*) was imbedded in the outer face of one of two large blocks of tufa which were laid above a grave in the fondo Tirone (cf. 109 and 110). The insc. occupies only 16 in. of the length and was irregularly but very clearly engraved before the burning; in letters varying from .03 to .015 m. in height, in archaic Osc. $\alpha\beta$ without $\overset{\circ}{i}$ and $\overset{\circ}{u}$ and with the cross strokes inclined (∇ , \checkmark , \lrcorner and λ which in l. 1 is almost in its Greek form λ). The single interpunct is regular, and the text perfectly clear, except perhaps for the \square of l. 2 whose top stroke is only just visible, though the letter is certain. Bücheler, *Rhein. Mus. l.c.*

- 102 Found in 1882 in the *Fondo Patturelli*, inaccurately published by Prof. E. Sosso in *Atti d. Comm. Conservatrice* 1883, p. 87; better by Bücheler, *Rhein. Mus.* 1884, p. 316, who gives a sketch by its possessor, Sign. Bourguignon, the Dutch Consul in Naples, where I saw it in April 1894.

(i) ek diuvil | upfaleis | saidiieis |
 sakruvit | pustrei

(ii) | a..... | a.... | f...

(i) and (ii) are in two parallel columns separated by a vertical line on the face of a tile or earthenware stele now 9 in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ (.22 by .11 m.). On the right of the insc., *i.e.* above it when the stele is turned upright, is a sphere or boss very slightly raised; the second column is almost entirely broken off. The $\alpha\beta$ is earlier Oscan, and the cross strokes are inclined, the interpunct single and omitted at the end of ll. 1 and 4; the loops of **d** and **f** are open, **v** is λ , **l** \checkmark . In (i) Sosso wrongly read **diuvii^o**, and **saidiieis**, where it seems improbable that **i** should appear beside **u**=*o* in

diuv- and **pust-**, and that it should not be used in the diphthongs **ai**, **ei**, if it were used at all; there is however a slanting cross stroke (V) which I take to be accidental.

In (ii) the first sign visible \downarrow seems to me more like **u** or **d** than **l**, which Bücheler read, since the cross stroke starts from the middle; in the next line **u** is clear, and below it half of **f**.

There is no insc. on the back.

Zvet. *Insc. It. Inf. Dial.* 113.

- 103 Found in 1853 near Capua (no more exact spot is recorded), now in the Naples Museum, and seen by me in March 1894; facsim. Zvet. *Osc.* vi. 3.

a. **kluva... | diuviaa.. | damu...**

b. **kluv.... | damuse.. | diuvia..**

On two sides of a terra-cotta stele, broken off 9 in. from the top and 4 in. broad (.23 by .10 m.); the letters are regular, .015 m. high, running lengthwise down the slab. At the end, *i.e.* above the insc. when the stele is upright, are figured a woman's head helmeted and a boar sketched with some spirit, on the sides (*a*) and (*b*) respectively. Under the boar is some emblem that looks like a large raised **u**. The cross strokes are inclined, and **ü** is not used.

(*a*) 1 **a** is certain. 2 After **i** is left a vertical with a vestige of a cross bar at the top.

Zvet. *Osc.* 36, Fabr. 2752.

- 104 Found on the *Fondo Patturelli* and now in the Museo Campano, where I saw it in April 1894; first published *Not. Scav.* 1889, p. 23, and by Zvet. *Atti d. Comm. Conserv.* Capua 1889, p. 168.

eiduis ma[m s]akrid

On a stele in all some 8 in. long, 5 in. broad at the top, tapering to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the bottom (.19, .125 and .062 m.), complete save for a break in the middle which would allow very well for the restoration given above and generally accepted. The letters are $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. (.03 m.) high in older Osc. **aß** with inclined cross strokes. On the back are some rough lines \circ η which, if they are meant for **ff**, are very clumsy. \diamond \circ

For the significance of the insc. see p. 102 *sup.*

105 Found in 1873 on the same site, now in the Museo Campano at Capua, where I saw it, April 1894; facsim. *Zvet. Osc.* vi. 1.

a. pumperias pustom[as | kluvatium]

b. pum[p]erias pustom[as | kluvatium]

On two sides of a broken terracotta stele 14 in. by 4 (·36 by ·10 m.), (a) surmounted by a moulded head radiate, above some kind of garment fastened by a diamond-shaped fibula, (b) by a big boar very rudely incised; the inscc. run lengthwise, and are rough, but not irregular, in archaic *Osc.* *aβ* without **ü** and with the cross lines aslant; the letters are 1 in. (·025 m.) high. On (a) between the lines, opposite to their second letters is **∩** (or **Q**, but the tail may be accidental, though the rest cannot be). The interpunct in (a) is at the foot of the **z**, in (b) within its upper bend; the [p] of (b) 1 is lost in a fissure, the rest perfectly clear.

From the name and the emblems this stele appears to have been erected by the same family as the preceding, but, to judge from the style, certainly at an earlier date.

Zvet. Osc. 32.

106, 107 Found in 1887 on the *Fondo Patturelli*, and first published by Minervini, *Atti d. Commissione Conservatrice*, Caserta, 1887, then by Fiorelli, *Not. Scav.* 1887 p. 290, and Bücheler *Rhein. Mus.* xliii. (1888) p. 128 with facsim. (from new paper impressions taken by Fiorelli). They are now in the Municipio of S. Maria di Capua Vetere, where I saw them in April 1894.

106 sepis | helevi | pūmpe | fal e r | iūvil de | virriieis |
7 medikia[i].

107 sepieis heleviieis sūm.

mi anni | ieī medik | kiaī tūv | iūvilam | prūfts |
7, 8 pūmper | faleniaas.

On two blocks of tufa 3 ft. by 16 in. (·92 by ·40 m.) and 31 in. by 20 (·79 by ·50 m.) respectively, in regular *Osc.* *aβ*, save that 106 has **∇** twice instead of **∇**, and 107 **NN** instead of **∥** in the one word **sūm**, else regularly **∥**. The letters are rectangular but rough, averaging 2½ in. (·062 m.) in height, and were once coloured red. The interp. is single, and never used at the end of a line.

106. 1. 2 **i** is on the edge, and the final **s** may have been omitted merely for want of room. 4 the interpuncts between **fal e r** are omitted by Fiorelli; the **r** may belong to **pūmpe** of l. 3, though it is not on the edge of the line, but further in than the **e** of the line above. 5 **vil**, not **vīl**, is clear; Büch. gave a punct between **d** and **e** and in 7 between **med** and **ikia**, both probably accidental. 6 Fior. **virriieis**, clearly by a slip.

107. The first three words are written round the top of the stone, forming a sort of cap to the insc. Büch. gives a punct after **helev**, and there certainly is one now in the middle of the **v**. 3 Is the absence of the final **s** of the genitive, an abbreviation as in 106, 2? 5 Fior. **-il-**, not **-īl-**; the stone is damaged, but there seems to have been a thorn, running into the middle of the **v**. 8 the final **as** are added on the raised margin (where the first line is written) so that **a** is opposite the end of l. 7 and **s** the end of l. 8; it is probable, if not certain, that they belong to **falenia**.

Was the Virrius whose magistracy here gives the date the celebrated Vibius Virrius, who roused Capua to revolt in 216 B.C. and died protesting against surrender to the Romans in 211 (Liv. 23. 6, 26. 13)?

108 Found in September 1873 on the *Fondo Patturelli*, now in the Museo Campano, where I saw it, April 1894; facsim. *Zvet. Osc.* vi. 2; a transcript of an earlier one by Jannelli, apud Bücheler, *Jena Litteratur-zeitung* 1874, p. 609.

a. **ekas iūvilas iuvei flagiuī stahint |
minnieis kaisillieis minateis ner.**

b. **minieis kaisillieis minateis ner | ekas
iuvilas iuvei flagiuī | stahint.**

Along two sides of a terracotta stele 21 in. by 5½ (·53 by ·14 m.), (a) beneath a vigorous moulding of a pig, (b) beneath three *trivodia* or trebly divided circles also moulded, not incised. The inscc. are back to back down the face and rear of the right-hand margin; possibly the lower line of (a) should be read as the first (cf. 7 *supra*), so that (a) and (b) would correspond in the order of their text, but differ in the arrangement of their lines, the first line being put on both sides nearest the edge. The letters of (a) vary from ·007 to ·011 m., those of (b) from ·011 to ·015; both are very roughly stamped, in regular Osc. **aβ**, save that the use of **u** and **ū**, **i** and **ī** varies in the two sides, as appears in the text. Corssen (*Philologus* 1875 p. 115) wrongly read **iūvei** in both (a) and (b), Büch. (*l.c.*) equally

wrongly **iūvilas** and **iūvei** in (b); the stele is beautifully preserved and every letter certain. The letters are fairly rectangular, save that the **i** is **l**, and the interpunct single except after **ekas** in (a), where it is double; it is omitted after the first name in (a) 2.

For this use of the verb corresponding to Lat. *stare*, cf. C. I. L. IX. 2565, where the insc. of a monument erected to one Q. Arruntius Iustus by the township concludes *stat hereditati*.

Zvet. Osc. 34.

- 109 Found in 1889 along with the complete example of the next insc. in the *Fondo Tirone* on the way from *S. M. di Capua* to *Tifate*, but not published till 1894, by von Planta *Idg. Forschungen* 4, p. 258, who gives a reduced facsimile.

tr virriieis ken|ssurineis ekas | iūvilas trīs
 4, 5, 6, 7 eh|peilatasset, ve|sulliais fertalis | staflatasset | mi
 8, 9 blüssii mi m t. | nessimas staiet | veruis lūvkei.

In full Osc. *aß* with horizontal cross-strokes and a half-rounded form of **l** (C) (cf. 97 *sup.*) deeply cut before baking, so that the reading is everywhere certain. It runs across, instead of, as is usual, along the length of the stele, which now measures 16 in. in length by 7 in. in breadth and is about 1 in. thick (.40 by .17 by .03 m.); the insc. covers the whole breadth, but only takes 11 in. of the length, 5 in. being clear beneath down to the edge, which is broken; if the stele itself held the coats of arms, they probably stood on the part which is lost below this, but like 101 *sup.* the insc. perhaps referred to some separate (and larger?) sculptures.

The name in l. 7 is of course abbreviated (**blüssiieis**).

According to Liv. 23. 7 a Marius Blossius was 'Praetor Campanus' in 216 B.C. If with Beloch (*Campanien*² p. 316) we regard this magistrate as the *meddis tūvtiks* (see p. 51 *sup.*), it might be thought a tempting emendation to read Minius for Marius and identify Livy's Praetor with the *m. t.* of this insc., the more that there is a similar coincidence in 106. But the Virrian and Blossian families no doubt provided many meddices, cf. Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2. § 93, where they are quoted as typical representatives of the old *superbia Campana*.

Since however we know from Livy the names of the meddices tutici from 217—214 and for 211, when they ceased, and (if his text is sound) no Minius Blossius is among them, this insc. must either have been written in 213—2 B.C., the years when Capua was hard pressed by Roman armies, or, more probably, before 217 B.C.

von Planta *l.c.*

- 110 On four terracotta stelae found, according to the information obtained by Sign. Stevens and Bourguignon of Naples, at the four corners of a grave, and, like the preceding *insec.*, in the *Fondo Tirone*; the one which was first published (*Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1869 p. 73) is now in the British Museum, very well preserved save that it has lost by breakage the last two letters of l. 2, and the last three of l. 3. The only complete example is in the possession of Sign. Bourguignon, at whose house I saw it in April 1894. The genuineness of the broken copies was at first disputed, but is now beyond doubt. Facsim. of the first found *Zvet. Osc.* vi. 4.

virium | vesuliais | deivinais

These *vestias*-stelae clearly belong to the *ivvili*-group (though only 109 contains that word) because like the rest they bear emblems, namely a Pallas-head in a helmet adorned with a griffin, and underneath it, in a kind of raised frame, a boar. The complete specimen, which has lost a small piece of the blank tile at the lower end, measures 21 in. by 6½ (·52 by ·16 m.); the letters vary from 1⅓ to 1½ in. (·028 to ·037 m.). The *aβ* is Oscan but has no **t** and **n** and **m** are **N** and **NN**. There is nothing at all on the back. For the *gens Virria* cp. the notes to 106 and 109.

Bücheler *Rh. Mus.* 1889 p. 330, *Zvet. Osc.* 37, *Fabr. Suppl.* 1 n. 496.

- 111 Found in 1876 on the *Fondo Patturelli*, now in the Museo Campano, where I saw it in April 1894; first published in *Not. Scav.* 1876, p. 100, more correctly by *Zvet. Osc.* 33, and Bücheler *Rhein. Mus.* 1878 p. 45 n., both from a facsim. by von Duhn.

a. ves | klu

b. vesuliaꞥ. | kluvati

On two sides of a terracotta stele in regular Osc. *aβ*; above (*a*) moulded in high relief is a woman's head, with its back covered with a scarf; above (*b*) the figure of a pig, only lightly and rudely scratched. The letters are archaic, **A**, **ꞥ** **ꞥ** **ꞥ**, those of (*a*) 1⅓ in. high, those of (*b*) barely 1 in. (*b*) 1 the final letter is probably a reversed **ꞥ** (ꞥ, as it appears in *Zvet.*'s representation), though on the stele itself **>**, which was first read, looks more likely: after it is a punct, and the lower half of a vertical; **ꞥ**, which appears in *Zvetaieff*'s photograph between the lines, does not exist in the original.

The image of the pig on the reverse must clearly have been an after-thought, added when the stele was already burnt, as indeed were the letters also, and that on both sides.

- 112 Found in 1888, published by Bücheler, *Rhein. Mus.* xliv. p. 329, from impressions taken by Jannelli, now in the Museo Campano, where I saw it, April 1894.

mina naseni

On both sides of a long and complete terracotta stele (28 in. by $7\frac{1}{2}$ = .71 by .185 m.), the height of the letters varying from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., in Osc. $\alpha\beta$, with the figure of a pig at the head of one side, and ■ *triodium* on the other, the insc. being identical on the two sides save that the letters are about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. smaller on the back. The interpunct is double, the cross-strokes slanting, and the general character of the letters archaic.

- 113, 114 Found in the *Fondo Patturelli* in 1888 and first published by Sogliano in *Not. Scav.* 1889 p. 23, then by Bücheler with a far better text from fresh impressions in *Rhein. Mus.* xlv. p. 161, now in the Naples Museum, where I read them in March 1894.

113 ūpīl vi pak | tantrnnaium | iūvilas sakran|nas
 5, 6, 7 eidūis ma|mer^{tt}..... | meddis,d | fust, iūviais
 me|ssimais staief| fuf; sakriiss sa|krafir^o avt | ūti-
 12 umam ker|ssna^{is}.

114 ūpil vi pak | tantrnnaium|iūvil sakrann|pūm-
 5, 6, 7 peria^{is} | sūll ikvi..ri.s | pūn medd p^{is} | ūiniveresim |
 fust; sakrid | sakrafir.

Roughly engraved on two blocks of bad tufa about 40 in. (1 m.) high, each insc. being cut in a 'bed' which is 'sunk' or levelled out in 113 $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., in 114 2 in. back from the face, and which measures in both about 17 in. by 13 (.42 by .34 m.). The letters average $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, but in 114 they are rather higher and the space between the lines is broader than in 113. The $\alpha\beta$ is regular and rectangular, save that in 114 throughout we have the Latin N, the interpunct single and (no doubt) regular, the stones being now badly worn and exceedingly difficult to read, though there is no doubt as to any of the letters printed in the text, except those underlined.

113 l. 1 possibly u rather than ū; for l Sogliano read d, but the top bar looks to me accidental. 2 the second a is spoilt by a 'fault' which makes it $\overline{\text{a}}$: Büch. -ūm, but I could see no punct. 3 the letters under-

lined are probable enough, though not quite certain. 4 has suffered much, but is clearer than the line before. 5 The reading of the broken part is most uncertain so far as the stone goes, but **-ia[̄]is** is no doubt right, cf. 101, 115; then Büch. gives **p[̄]ūn**. 6 after **meddis** nothing is certain but the final **d**, and **a** before it is fairly probable; Büch. gives doubtfully **pis idad, pis piad, or digitad**; **pis** is clearly probable from 114. 8 is quite certain, *pace* Sogliano. 10 possibly **i** rather than **i̇**, of **r** little is clear but the vertical and it might be **d**. 12 a few strokes some way after the last word are probably accidental.

114 l. 1 punct of **ū** not clear, **īl** possible, **l** clear. 2 Büch. **-ūm**, but I could see no punct; **n** is **Ń**, apparently the Osc. form made into the Latin. 3 **-vil-** and **-vīl-** equally possible; **mm** as in l. 2. 5 second word very doubtful, Büch. gives **eikvīaris**; **e** might be **v** or **r**, **k** more likely than **d**, either uncertain, **v** fairly probable, '**a** more likely than **p**' (Büch.), but either uncertain, **r** clear, then **is** or **if** (Büch. gives also **iu** and **m** as possible). 6 **n** has an accidental top bar **Ń**, **m** is clearly **ŃŃ** not **Ń**. 7 there is vertical before the (injured) **ū**, which may be accidental; **iū**-, **ai**-, **di**-, **ki**- all seem possible, but not, I thought, **n** or **m**, so that I do not venture to read **miniv-** on the model of 117 b. 9. 8 is fairly clear. 9 all but **■** quite clear.

Bücheler l.c., *Conway Proceedings of the Camb. Philolog. Soc.* 1890 p. 18, *Buck Osco.-Umb. Verb. System (Studies in Classical Philology, Vol. i, Chicago, 1895)* p. 184.

115, 116 Found in the *Fondo Patturelli* and first published by Sogliano in *Notiz. Scav.* 1889, p. 22; 116 is now in the Museo Campano at Capua, 117 in the Museum at Naples, both seen by me in March and April 1894. Bücheler, *Rh. Mus.* xliv. (1889) p. 321, gives ■ text from impressions sent to him by Schuchardt.

115 **ek iūvil sp ka|lūvieis inīm | fratrūm mūī|nik est;**
 5, 6, 7 **fiisīais | pūmperiais pra|i mamerttiaīs | pas set,**
kerssn|asias l pettieī|s meddikiaī | fufens.

116 ...l.....|. **kalūvieis ini|m fratrūm | mūinik est; |**
 5—8 **fiisīais pūm|periai ■ pas pr|ai mamerttia|is set**
sakrasia|s l pettieis me|ddikkiai fufens.

In regular Osc. *aβ*, with single interpunct, the letters rectangular, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. (.037 m.) high, on two blocks of tufa, the insc. on each occupying a space about 21 in. by 17 (.52 by .42 m.), a good deal spotted by weather. *i* is used inconsistently. The only one that is certain is that in **petti** in 115.

115 l. 1. The fifth letter, generally read **h**, seems to me almost certainly **v**; the supposed second vertical and the cross stroke are far shallower than any other lines in the insc. The engraver must have made a mistake, but discovered it before he had gone far. 3 **u** and **ū** are possible both in **fratrūm** and **mūinik**, but **i** is certain, not **i̇** 4 perhaps **fis-**, as the second **i** of the word looks rather like an accidental stroke. 6 ad fin. **ais** seems to me almost certainly meant by the ζ of the stone, **r** is just possible, but the other examples of this letter have a larger lateral angle than this (\sphericalangle). The top stroke of the **s** is clear. 7 Büch. at first read **kerssi**, but now cf. 117*b* and 114.

116 l. 1 only **l** is legible. 2 there seems to be a punct before **k**, and space for a letter before the punct; I do not think any **i** in this line is **i̇**. 5 the two **i̇** may really be **i** with breakage; the punct in **ū** is not certain. 6 **s** is separated from **periai** by a slanting stroke, which is simply the graver's first attempt at **s**, abandoned because of the difficulty of cutting through a fault in the tufa; a blotch of the same kind appears in l. 7 before the last **a**, which is close to the edge; **tt** is **ττ**. 8 the first letter may be **i** or **i̇**; it is close to the edge and it is clear that no letter has been lost before it. 9 **tt** is **Π**, **i** in **-eis** is certainly not **i̇**, and the same is true of every **i** in **meddikkiai**.

Two members of this leading democratic family (perhaps the sons of Ofillius Calavius Ov. f. who appears in Liv. 9. 7) Ovius and Novius Calavii were the leaders of the anti-Roman movement at Capua in the great Samnite war, 314 B.C. (id. 9. 26). In 217 B.C. Pacuvius Calavius was made meddix by the democrats (id. 23. 2) and prepared the way for the alliance with Hannibal in the following year.

Bücheler, l.c.

117 Found in November 1887 in the *Fondo Patturelli*; first published by Sogliano *Not. Scav.* 1887, p. 560, then by Bücheler, *Rhein. Mus.* xliii. (1888), p. 557 (from a second impression of Bourguignon's). It is now in the *Municipio* of S. Maria di Capua Vetere, where I saw it in April 1894.

a.**ri**... | **ka s**.....**n** |
 ias pas fi..et | pūstreī iūkleī |
 5, 6 eehianasūm | aet sakrim |

fakiiad kasit | medikk tũvtik |
 9, 10 kapv adpũd | fiiet.
 b.|.. ilas...via. |
 pa. medikkia. | tũvtik kapv.. |
 5, 6 sakraĩtir ka[s]it | damsennias |
 pas fiiet pũstr | iũkleĩ vehiian |
 9, 10 medik minive | kersna[s]ias.

On two sides of a tufa-stone mutilated at the top, 41 in. by 18 (1·08 by ·45 m.) with a raised border. Beside it was an altar of tufa, with a terracotta statue. The letters are from 1 to 1½ in. high (·03 to ·04 m.), lightly, and here and there carelessly engraved in regular Osc. *aß* (*e*, *v* and *t* all perfectly rectangular) and once coloured red; the lines are separated by a space varying from 1 in. to nothing. The stone is so worn and spotted that the interpuncts and diacritics are uncertain, but the text is on the whole clear.

(a) 1. 1 only *r* is clear. 2 Bourg. himself read *kl.....l....m*, but *kas* or *das* seem to me certain; ad fin. Büch. *damsen]n|ias* from (b). 3 init. Sogl. *tas*; but *ias* is clear; after *fi* are the lower halves of two verticals, hence Büch. *fi[ⁱi]et*. 5 *ee-* is clear, but so is *ve-* in (b) 8 inf. 7 Sogl. wrongly *fakiiad*. 8 the second *k* is now a *d*, thanks to an accidental cross-stroke. 10 the second *i* has a thorn on the left which is certainly, as Büch. thinks, accidental. Sogl. took it for a reversed *i*.

(b) 2 of the first word only the *a* is at all certain; the final *a* is doubtful. 3 *pas* is possible; of the following *m* only a vertical is left; of the final *-ia*, *i* has disappeared, and *a* is uncertain. 4 the second *t* of *tũvtik* is damaged and has very little room; then Büch. read *datv*, but I feel fairly confident of the text; at least three verticals are visible after *v*, the middle one curving a little. 5 after *sakra* the lower halves of three verticals, certainly not 8 (as in 113), the text is fairly certain; the final *-it* is obscure. 6 is clear. 7 the first *i* is very long, and possibly = *ĩ*, or *II* may = *-iĩ*, both of which values appear in Roman insec. from the Sullan epoch onwards¹; between the two is an accidental

¹ See Weissbrodt *Philologus* xliii. p. 444 ff., who points out, inter alia, that it became later on customary to write the second of two consecutive verticals longer than the first, cf. such symbols as *viI*, *iI*.

cross-stroke. The last letter of 7 is on the edge, and so in 8, where the **π** is written smaller. 9 perhaps **medik** if **⊥** is for **⊥** and not an injured **l**. 10 Büch. at first read **kersnaiias**, but gave in to 113 and 115.

Bücheler, *l.c.*

- 118 Purchased in March 1894 in Curti (and therefore probably found on the *Fondo Patturelli*) by Sign. Bourguignon of Naples, who showed it me in April. First published by me (at Sign. Bourguignon's request) in *Rhein. Mus.* xlix. (1894) p. 480. Since then *Not. Scav.* 1894, p. 405.

a. iuvilu.. | sakrak.. | ve.na

b. i]uvilu.. | sakrid.

In older Osc. *aβ* on a terracotta stele 7 in. broad and now broken short off 8½ in. from the top (·175 m. by ·22 m.) and 3 in. thick. At the right-hand end, *i.e.* above the inscc., are on the front (*a*) a raised crest of 5 hemispheres (apples?), on the back a boar. The lines occupy about half the breadth of the face; the letters on the front were cut before baking, those on the back seem rather to have been incised afterwards, at least they are far less deeply cut. All are clear save the third sign of l. 3 on the front, which is broken and looks like **⊔** (**r** seems to me more likely than **l**, **n**, **s**, or **a**). After **sakrid** on the back is an interpunct and a hasta left on the edge.

Conway, *l.c.*

- 119 Found in 1723 'near Capua,' now lost; first published by Mazochi, *Saggi dell' Acc. di Cortona* tab. III, (and in his *Opuscula*, Vol. II (Naples 1775), Dissert. I, Diatriba 5, II. p. 144, with Tav. II, where I found it in the Naples Museum Library, March 1894) whence Momm. *U.D.* viii. 14 (p. 177), whence Zvet. *Osc.* 41.

eka tris ... | med kapva |

sakra .use | e . a . miia |

n[e]ssimas

According to Mazochi's account and sketch the letters are in rude but regularly written Osc. *aβ*, on a block of soft tufa, which was 'integer erutus' and had only 'quatuor literas deperditas in re adeo friabili,' *i.e.* the four blanks

in ll. 3—5. The interpunct is double, and appears after the first word of ll. 1, 3, 4 (but not in l. 2) and at the end of ll. 4 and 5, which certainly suggests that other words are lost in the same line. After **ſ** in l. 1 Maz. gives three verticals without any note of injury to the stone. Despite Maz.'s statement Mommsen thought that part of the insc. was lost on the left, and would restore **tristamentud** in l. 1; but in the light of 109 sup. **tris** was probably a complete word. l. 5 Büch. me]ssimas, but cf. 109. It is probable though not absolutely certain that the insc. referred to a jovila (so Büch. *Rhein. Mus.* xlv. p. 163), rather than to a public erection.

U.D. p. 177, Zvet. *Osc.* 41, Fabr. 2751.

- 120 Found near Capua in 1853, now in the Naples Museum, where I saw it, March 1894; facsim. Zvet. *Osc.* vi. 5.

ni.. | fiis | vesu

Osc. *αβ*, but with Lat. **N**, the letters from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (.015 m.) high; lengthwise on a fragment of a terracotta stele now 9 in. long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad (.24 by .113 m.), beneath a neatly moulded woman's bust, with what Prof. Ridgeway guesses to be a matron's rolls of hair. Several letters must be lost at the end of each line, and the soft terracotta has suffered considerably from the fork or spade of the excavator, which has produced diagonal lines (all running parallel) and dots that make a facsim. misleading.

Thus there is a punct in the **N** of l. 1 and two puncts in l. 2, one to the right of each **i**¹. In l. 2 Pauli² misled by one of these cross-strokes read **fas**, and the last sign, whatever it was, is effaced by another similar stroke which is certainly not **■** letter. 3 **u** is more likely than **ũ**.

Zvet. *Osc.* 38, Fabr. 2756.

- 121, 122 Found in 1876 on the *Fondo Patturelli*, and now in the Antiquarium, Berlin: published by von Duhn, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1886, p. 184.

121 ve..

122 fi. | f | deiv

On two fragments of terracotta, 121 beneath the figure of a pig, 122 beneath three raised discs or hemispheres, the backs of both fragments being bare. After **fi** in 122 von D. read a sign **Q**.

Zvet. *Osc.* 35 and 39.

¹ Hence Deecke (*Wochenschr. für klass. Phil.* 1887 p. 131) discovered a 'Sabellic' sign **l**.

² *Neue Phil. Rundschau* 1887, p. 123.

123 Found near Curti in March 1894 (I could not obtain more precise information) and now in the Naples Museum. I saw it while it was still in the possession of Sign. Salv. Pascale of Curti; it is now published in *Not. Scav.* 1894, p. 147.

ni..d ni | nium | pumpe|ri mam | tu

Deeply cut in older Osc. *aβ* (contrast *pumperi* with *pūmp-* in 106—7) the letters 1½ in. high on the upper 7 in. of a rough block of good tufa 19 in. high by 11¼ broad (.475 m. by .28) and averaging 5 in. in thickness. The top surface of the block is fairly even, but does not seem cleanly sawn, so that from the appearance it is not clear whether the insc. has lost at the beginning anything more than the upper halves of the letters in the first line; and it is quite complete at the sides. But if it be a *jovala*, a statue or emblem and a part of the insc. may have been broken off at the top. 1. 1 two letters' space is broken after the first *i*, after d there is a space, but nothing save an interpunct can have stood there, as no stroke appears in the part of the line left before *n*; a little distance after the second *i* is a stroke about 1 in. long inclining upwards to the left, on a level with the rest of the line; it is not part of a letter, since the stone all round it is perfectly smooth and uninjured; nor does it seem to serve the purpose of a smaller but similar mark in 286 inf.; is it a mark of punctuation? 3, 4

the letters *ri* are turned sideways, thus: $\begin{array}{c} \exists \square \mathbb{H} \vee \square \\ \simeq \quad \mathbb{H} \mathbb{N} \mathbb{H} \end{array}$, which confirms

the reading *faleniaas* in 107 sup., both being due to the wish not to split a word between two lines. 5 after *tu* there is a small stroke slanting downwards to the left, possibly accidental. No lines are lost beneath.

All the words seem to be abbreviated; but the resemblance of the insc. generally to 105 and 106—7 seems to indicate that it is one of the same class.

124—129 Small terracotta fragments, possibly of similar insc., found at various times on the *Patturelli* site; 124 was published *Not. Scav.* 1887 p. 291, 125—128 ib. 1889 p. 23, 129 in *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1886 p. 168. All but 124 and 129 are in the Museo Campano, where I saw them in April 1894, 124 was once in the possession of Sign. Califano of S. M. di Capua Vetere, 129 is on a tile in the Berlin Antiquarium.

124 mamert

127 ..ert tieis

125 sak]rid

128 sūm

126 ma

129 mame

All six fragments are in regular Osc. $\alpha\beta$. 126—128 are in relief and set in a channel or band running down the middle of their respective stelae, so that the letters are in a kind of frame; but they are all of different sizes, so that they do not belong together. The two parts of 127 are separated by a space in which some letter (? κ) appears to have been erased.

130—136 *Other Inscriptions from Capua.*

130 THE CURSE OF VIBIA.

Found in the beginning of 1876 close to the tomb in which 131 had been found before, on the Patturelli estate at Curti, in the Capuan necropolis; now in the Museum at Naples, where I read it in April 1894. Bücheler gives a lithographic facsim., with full comments in *Oskische Bleitafel*, cf. also his letters to Bugge in the latter's *Altitalische Studien*.

On a roll of lead plate, which when opened measures about .22 m. long by .08 m. at the broadest part ($8\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 in.). The two ends of the roll, *i.e.* the top and bottom of the plate, are seriously damaged, and so is the extremity, *i.e.* the left-hand margin of the inscription. Inside are 12 lines of writing, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. high, covering the whole length of the plate, but leaving about an inch free at the bottom; outside, on the back of this space, a single line, which is much mutilated, runs along the whole length. The insc. is carelessly written in Oscan $\alpha\beta$ with no double letters and probably no \dagger ; whether any \vee , and if so, which of them, have the diacritic (\vee), in the present condition of the lead it is impossible to say. \dagger is always \dagger , but the letters generally are rectangular (\exists oftener than λ etc.). From the fairly certain restoration of l. 3 Büch. estimates that not more than 10 or 11 letters are lost at the end of each line; Bugge thinks fewer; in any case, in ll. 7 ff., of which three or four more letters are preserved, there must be that number less to be supplied. These and other gaps are in the text measured

according to Büch. The words are generally (less frequently towards the end) separated by : or .

a. kerī arent_[ikai man]afum pai pui..u. heriam
 suvam legin_{[um.....a..... | uşurs inim malaks}
 nistrus pakiu kluvatium †valamais p_{[uklu]...}
 kadum damia..... | leginum aflukad; idik t_[i]fei
 manafum; vibiiāi prebaiampu.ulum da_[da]d; kerī
 4 ar_{[entikai.... | valaimas puklum inim ulas leginei,}
 svai neip dadid. lamatir. akrid eiseis dunte..... |

(a) 1 I could see nothing of the **man** which Büch. read in 1877; no punct is clear after ..afum; only the lowest angle of the **u** (?l) after **pui** appears, Büch. conj. pui pui or pui puh. **n** of **legin** fairly clear; ad fin. Büch. reads -akai, the second **n** seemed to me the least doubtful of these almost hopeless signs, Bugge conj. suvam ehsakaratus aflukid ('exsecratos adigit'). 2 the interp. after **malaks** was clear to me. **p** of **pakiu** is a correction of **k**; after -tiu only 1 is visible, Büch. Bugge **d**, but **m** seemed to me fairly certain. Büch. corr. **valamais** as in l. 12, Bugge **valaimas**, as in ll. 4, 8 and 10. Only three upright strokes are now visible; Büch. **ani**, Bugge **ant**; of **kadum** (Büch., Bugge) only the first and last letters were visible to me. Bugge **damiantud** suvam, but the last visible sign looks now more like **u** than **a**. 3 **tfei** is either an abbreviation or miswriting for **tifei**. **manafum**, the **u** is a correction of **a** which had been first incised, and it is cut more deeply than the **n** was; Bugge puts no stop here. There is a slight interp. after **pre** which Büch. regards as a compounded preposition, reading **prebiam pu[k]ulum**; Bugge **prebai ampu[l]ulum**; interp. uncertain before and after **da[da]d**, which seems a certain restoration. At the end Büch. adds **inim**. 4 No interp. visible after either of the first three words; the **i** of **lamatir** is **k**, but the thorn may be

5 **inim** **kaispatar** **in**_[im] **krustatar** **svai** **neip** **avt** **svai**
tium **idik** **fifikus** **pust** **eis**..... | **pun** **kahad**, †**pvt**
n...**rnum** **neip** **puttiad** **punum** **kahad**, **avt** **svaipid**
perfa....._{[ni} | **puttiad**, **nip** **hu**_[n]**truis** **nip** **supruis**
aisusis **puttians** **pidum** **puttians** **ufteis** **udf**..... |
8 **valaimas** **puklui** **pun** **far** **kahad** **nip** **puttiad** **edum**
nip **menvum** **limu** **pi**..... | **pai** **humuns** **bivus**
karanter. **suluh** **pakis** **kluvatiis** **valaims** **puk**
turumiiad **l**..... | **vibii****ai** **akvii****ai**, **svai** **puh** **aflakus**

accidental; ad fin. Büch. Bugge **-teis**. 5 No interp. after the first **inim**, the second **svai**, **fifikus** or **pust**. There ought perhaps to be a full stop at **kaispatar**. Büch. **eisuk**, Bugge **eisui**. 6 The **p** (⌈) of **pvt** may be an **a** (⌊) with the cross stroke omitted as in l. 12 (and as it seems to me to be in the **a** of the **avt** further on in this same line), so Büch. Bugge corr. **put** (**u** for **v**) i.e. *pod*, Lat. *quod*, and then **nenernum**, and the second **e** seems probable from the shape of the break before the **r**. Ad fin. Büch. **-akium** herid **neip**, Bugge **-ahtum** id, **ni** ('perfectum it, ne'). In this line no interp. clear after the first three words, nor after **puttiad**, **punum** or **avt**. 7 *Tabula hu.truis*; ad fin. Bugge **udfakium**. No interp. except after **supruis** and the last three words. 8 Büch. corr. **puklu(m)**, beginning a new sentence with **valaimas**, Bugge keeping the **puklui** (which is clearly visible) connects the two words with what precedes; ad fin. both suggest **pidum** **eisunc** 'quoquam eorum'. Clear interp. only after **puttiad**. 9 Interp. only after **kluvatiis**. **valaims** is an abbreviation of either **valaimas** or **valaimais**; **t** in **turumiiad** might be an **i**, but seemed fairly certain (so Büch. also); ad fin. **l** might be part of an **a** or **u**, Bugge conj. **luvfrum** (nom. neut.), connecting it with the following dative, while Büch. punctuates at **turumiiad** and supposes the gap to contain the main verb of the new sentence. 10 Interp. only after **akvii****ai** and **svai**.

pakim kluvatium valaimas puklui supr..... | inim
 tuvai leginei inim sakrim, svai puh aflakus
 12 huntrusteras huntrusa..... | valaimais puklu *avt
 kerī aretik_[ai] avt ulas leginei ..h.r.as trutas
 tu_s.....

(b) kerī arentika_[i] pai pui suva t.....egin
krus.....

Both Büch. and Bugge would corr. **puklui** to **-klum** or **klu** ;
 ad fin. Büch. **supru**.. Bugge **suprus**...; the **r** is rather
 above the level of the preceding letters, but can scarcely belong
 to l. 9 as it would follow the **l** immediately. 11 Interp. only
 after **tuvai**, and apparently in the middle of two words, after
sak and the first **hunt** ; ad fin. Büch. makes **huntru** a separate
 word, Bugge **huntru teras**, **huntru_s a**[pasum? v. Gloss.
 12 Interp. after the first three words only. Bugge corr.
valaimas. **a** in ***avt** has no cross stroke, *i.e.* = **p** (□ for ⊞).
k in **kerī** is a correction of **r** or **v**. I can make nothing of the
 word after **leginei**. Bugge suggests **nuhtirnas**, which is
 quite possible. Note that the lithograph here is misleading ;
 v. Büch. *Osk. Bleit.* p. 59. The last letter of the line is more
 probably **■** than **g**. Bugge supposes the main verb lost here,
 and therefore puts a stop at **akvii** in l. 10.

(b) No interp. after **pai** or **pui**, after **suva t** is more
 probable than **h**. Only the lowest stroke of the last **■** is left,
 and the **u** before it is **x**.

The fashion of writing curses in a foreign language, especially
 in one that was dying out (see the article in *Am. J. Phil.* cited
 below), makes it conceivable that **130**, **131** and **137** were all
 written in the Roman period, *i.e.* after 211 (though scarcely
 after 150) B.C. But the character of the $\alpha\beta$ in these two,
 which seem the earlier, inclines me to refer them rather to the

III century, before the older forms of the letters had been quite forgotten.

Compare Note xxxv. p. 329 inf., and on ancient curses generally see Wachsmuth, *Rhein. Mus.* 1867, p. 570 ff., Conway, *Am. Journ. Phil.* x. (1889), p. 453 ff. On this insc. Büch. *Oskische Bleitafel*, Frankfurt a. M. 1877 (reprinted from *Rh. Mus.* xxxiii. (1878) p. 1 ff.). Bugge, *Altitalische Studien*, Christiania 1878. To these Deecke (apud Zvetaeiff, *Insc. It. Inf. Dial.* app. p. 181) adds little. Bréal, *Revue Critique* 1878, p. 89. *Zvet. Osc.* 50.

- 131 Found in 1857 at Curti, in the Capuan necropolis, beneath the remains of a Roman grave, now in the Naples Museum, where I read it in March 1894: first edited by Minervini in *Bull. Arch. Nap.* n. s. v 99, then by Fiorelli *Catal. Mus. Naz. racc. epigr.* i. p. 37. A facsim. by de Petra is given *Zvet. Osc.* vii. 5. Fragments of two other similar plates were found with it, but are said to have been thrown away.

stenuklum virriis |
 tr.upiu virriiis |
 plusis bivellis |
 ũuppiis helleuviis |
 5 luvikis ũhtavis |
 statiis gaviis nep fatium nep deikum
 putuans |
 luvkis uhtavis nũvellum velliam |
 nep deikum nep fatium pũtiad |
 9 unep memnim nep ũlam sifei heriuad.

On a roll of lead plate, which when opened measures 7 in. long by 3 high (.175 by .072 m.), the letters a little over $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (.003 m.) high, irregularly but clearly written in the latest Osc. *aß*, save that the thorn of *i* is generally inclined, and the use of *ũ* is inconsistent (*ũht*-, *uht*-, *put*-, *pũt*-). The lines are very unequal; 1. 6 more than fills the length of the plate, and

its last letter is added above; l. 7 just fills it. The new paragraph (is it a new curse altogether?) is marked by a rough horizontal line drawn from the margin above the words **luvkis uhtavis**.

The variation in the direction of the letters is remarkable. The *insc.* is mainly written from left to right, and the Oscan signs reversed (𐌒, 𐌑, 𐌔, 𐌕, etc.), but, except in ll. 1, 2, 4 and 5, their normal position is frequently retained, as will be seen by the following transcript of the other lines, where the letters in capitals denote the signs that begin from the right in the true Oscan style (*i, u, p, t, f* are of course indifferent):

plasis bivellis....statis gaviis Nep fatium Nep deikum putians. luvkis uhtavis nuvellum velliAM nep deikum Nep fatium¹ putiAd, nep MEMNIM Nep ulAM 𐌒-fei heriad.

From this it seems to me clear that the variation is not due to ignorance of Oscan, but to a conscious attempt to write it from left to right. Except the 𐌒 in *sifei* all the variant letters have oblique strokes (𐌒, 𐌔, 𐌕, 𐌑) so that their direction probably seemed a matter of indifference. The motive of the change of order was no doubt magical. See the note to the preceding *insc.*

1. l is faint, but the reading is certain; all the letters are rather far apart; there is no interpunct after **steni**, though editors have generally printed it as a separate word. 2 No interp. after **tr**, and the next signs are 𐌑 𐌒 which have been read **stla-**, **tla-** (so Deecke, comparing Etr.-Lat. *Thalpius*), and **fla-**, but elsewhere in this *insc.* l is always 𐌒; the lowest cross stroke in both signs may be accidental, at all events that in the second letter; the first letter might be a correction of l made in the wrong direction, but on the whole I think **tr ippiu** is the most likely reading, since 𐌒 is on this *insc.* regularly 𐌒. 3 𐌒 is obscure but probable; e has an accidental side stroke. 5 Interp. after **uh**. 7 the second v has a small thorn in the middle, but is not e, whose middle stroke is longer: interp. wanting after **nuvellum**, and after the two infinitives in l. 8. 10 perhaps **heriad**.

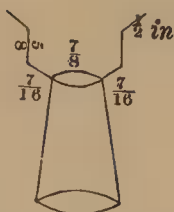
Corssen discussed this *insc.* in *Kuhn's Zeitschr.* xi. p. 338. *Zvet. Osc.* 49, Fabr. 2749.

¹ The a in this word is 𐌒.

- 132 Found in the *Fondo Patturelli* near Curti, now in the Museo Campano at Capua, where I saw it April 1894; a facsim. was published by Galozzi in *Notiz. Scav.* 1887, p. 378, and by Minervini *Atti d. Comm. Conservatrice*, Caserta, 1888, p. 8.

pupu frip ek kelledehad

A ring of letters $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. high, roughly incised after the glazing, round the neck of a nicely finished implement (?) of white glazed terracotta, four inches high in all (1 m.), whose nature is a riddle; see the woodcuts. The



insec. is retrograde in Osc. $a\beta$; the signs for **a** (Γ) and **p** ($\Pi\Pi$) are curious, and, if they are due to anything but the difficulty of writing on such a ground, may show Etruscan influence. There are no interpuncts, so that the division of the first three words in the text is arbitrary; it would be natural to divide kelled ehad but that the letters dehadpupu are rather larger and more widely spaced than the rest; and this is the only indication, if such it be, where the sentence begins.

The first and second **p** (Π) were read as **n**, and the third as **a**, by Minervini; there is a very faint spot in the first **u**, but I scarcely think it is **ü**; the second **k** is $\rangle|$ (while the first is $\rangle|$) so that we should perhaps read **igelled** (Minerv. supposed an **i** omitted by oversight, **ek[i]kelled**, supposing the first part to be Osc. *ekik* 'hoc').

The object can hardly be a basis as I at first (*Class. Rev.* VII. (1893) p. 468) inferred from Galozzi's description, since when the letters are upright the cup is uppermost. The two holes in the rim suggest, perhaps, that it was to be hung up (as a votive object?). It differs from the very numerous and heterogeneous offerings found in the temple of Juno Lucina on the *Fondo Patturelli*, and now in the Museum at Capua, in that almost if not quite all of them are unglazed, even when finely executed; in particular I could not find a single glazed specimen among the hundreds of girl-dolls (*pupae*) which the Museum contains. Hence I doubt the explanation offered in *Class. Rev. l.c.* No one of four or five well-known archaeologists whom I consulted in Italy and England could recall any similar object.

133 Found in 1873 near Capua, on the *Fondo Tirone* in the estate of Sign. Orazio Pascale, who sold it to the collection of Count Michel Tyszkiewicz, Trinita de' Monti, Rome; facsim. *Zvet. Osc.* vii. 6.

arafiis | vibis

On the boss of a gold ring, in Osc. $\alpha\beta$, inscribed in a series of dots, from left to right, except the two **s** which are the regular Osc. ζ as they stand on the ring, but which would form the Lat. *s* in an impression taken from it, if we assume, as I think we must, that the ring was used for a signet. This letter then, as well as the form of **■** (**A**), does show Latin influence; which, however, the apparent direction of the writing, *pace* Zvet., does not warrant us in assuming.

Zvet. Osc. 51.

134—136 *Painted Epitaphs.*

These were discovered in tombs at *S. Maria di Capua Vetere*; the first two were found in 1867 in a tomb containing two cellae, and published by de Petra, *Giorn. d. Scav. Pomp.* n. ser. i, p. 235. Zvet.'s photograph of 134 and 135 *a*, taken in 1875 (*Osc.* vii. 2), shows that the paint of the latter had even then considerably fallen away. The others in 135 had then vanished or been covered in again. The two inscc. of 136 were discovered in 1872, and inaccurately published, by Helbig among others (*Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1873, p. 125); a photograph taken by Jannelli is given by Zvet. *Osc.* vii. 3 and 4. 134 and 135 *a* are in the Naples Museum, 136 in the Museo Campano at Capua; I saw all these in March and April 1894. They are all in Osc. $\alpha\beta$, 134—5 in red paint, 136 in black.

134

upfals patir miinieis

In letters 2 in. (.051 m.) high, on a niche at the end of the left-hand cella. The interpunct is single; in **-tir** and **-eis** the **■** is now only |, but at some distance from the preceding letters, and therefore probably was once †.

On the niche on the left-hand side of the same cella was the symbol √.

135

a. upfals salaviis minies

In letters $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. (.064 m.) high on three fragments of a plaster cornice, in the right-hand cella.

The interp. was double after the second name, but wanting after the first. The text I have given according to de Petra; these two have been transferred to the Museum at Naples, and, while the first is complete, of the second only upfals.a.av...minie is left.

b. min u

On the first recess of the cella. There seems to be an interp. after **II** and then a space for two letters before **U**.

c. kluv...

On the second niche of the same cella. The text of (*b*) and (*c*) is from de Petra, *l.c.*

Zvet. *Osc.* 42—46.

136

a. vibi[s] smintiis vibis smintiis sumu*b.* vibis smintiis

The letters in (*a*) are $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (.037), in (*b*) $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. (.056 m.) high, and painted black on plaster ornamented with frescoes in colours: (*a*) was in fragments, which were set together by Minervini; in (*a*) and (*b*) the interpunct is double, but in (*a*) it is only visible after the third and fourth words; **U** may once have been **ū**. The arms of **V** incline downwards and **t** is **⌈**, which with the double interpunct indicate a fairly early date.

Zvet. *Osc.* 47—8.

Note xii. On a large fragment of hard piperno-stone which covered a tomb, found in 1883 on an estate of Sign. P. de Rosa, at Capua (Casilinum) in the neighbourhood of Sparanise, the ancient territory of Calenum; now in the

137 INSCRIPTIONS FROM UNCERTAIN PARTS OF CAMPANIA. 133

Museo Campano where I saw it, April 1894; it has not, I believe, been hitherto 'published.'

sm

The letters are very deeply cut, the ζ 12 in. high, the \mathcal{N} only half the height; the slanting strokes of both are made in the wrong direction. For other huge letters cf. inscc. at Pentima p. 248 inf., but I do not feel convinced that this was cut in antiquity.

137—141. *Inscriptions from uncertain parts of Campania.*

137 Fragments of a lead-plate like 130 and 131 supra, probably containing a curse, recently presented to the Naples Museum, where I read it in March, 1894; first published (in transcript) by von Planta, *Indg. Forschungen* II. p. 435. It is said to have come from Pozzuoli or Cuma.

<i>a.</i>		<i>d.</i>
p...		.. <u>v</u> ...sis nu...
u...		...n..villis
ga...		...tiis gnaivs f...
luv...		...pakulliis
5 pak...	5	...kersnu veleh...
inim...		... <u>a</u> hiis mara...
dek...		...sahiis upf...
<u>kin</u> <u>s</u> papeis
.....		...s mara <u>h</u>
	10	...s kavkvis
		...utiis m...
		... <u>n</u> s <u>e</u> ...

<i>b.</i>		<i>e.</i>	
	<u>dek</u>marah <u>e</u> is
	gn...		... <u>e</u> is
	luv...		... <u>s</u> niir <u>k</u> ulupu
	deki...		... <u>l</u> eis
5	kluv...	5	...niir
	mar...		... <u>g</u> n...
	minaz...		
	mar...		
	stat <u>u</u> ...		
10	<u>m</u> ...		
<i>c.</i>		<i>f.</i>	
	...mut...		...lli...
	...vs fu...		... <u>y</u> dis ma...
	dekis but...		...s
	dekis rah...		...s marah.is... <u>n</u> iir kulupu
5	dkuva rah...	5	...iis upfalleis
	marahis...		...rahiis pap...
	dekis here...		...iis dekkieis saipinaz
	maras r...		...fdiis maris blaisiis mara...
	dekkieis...		...rahieis uppieis muttillieis
10	dekkieis h...	10	...eriieis akkatus inim trstus
	sullus in...		...imeis <u>u</u> nk uhftis
	sullum <u>u</u> <u>u</u> llas...

g.

...ef......ti......m....

h.

....pf..

i.

...■...

j.

(There seem to be one or two Osc. signs on this, a larger, fragment, but none certain enough to be worth transcribing. On the back are the symbols described below.)

The six¹ larger fragments are arranged in the order given by von Planta. That of (a), (b) and (c) is fixed by the fact that (a) contains part of the upper margin of the plate, (c) part of the lower, and (b) of neither, while all three have the left-hand margin intact about .01 m. distant from their first letters. Similarly (d), (e) and (f) show parts of the right-hand margin. Von P. points out that **sullus** in (c) 11 follows naturally on the **ak-katus inim trstus** of (f) 10, and that there is nothing in the words that are left on either fragment to prevent our supposing that they contain the beginning and end of the same lines. But whether (d) and (e) correspond in the same way to (a) and (b) is quite uncertain, and so is the proper position of (g), (h), (i) and (j). There are two other fragments (one of them fastened to (c) by a piece of paper) which, like the back of (j), have signs of a different character, x, iix, xii, v, c, l, x, u, o, which may be numerals. Even more doubtful lines appear on the back of a Latin curse recently discovered at Cumae, see von Planta *l.c.* p. 438 n.

The insc. like 131 sup. is from left to right, no doubt for the same reason, but in smaller and more careful characters, with N for H (except once in (f) 11), but only once $\wedge\wedge$ for H (in **maras** (f) 8), otherwise in the regular older Oscan $a\beta$ turned to the right, without $\overset{\circ}{i}$ and with no certain example of $\overset{\circ}{u}$. **f** is open, **d** generally closed, **r** rounded. A double interpunct occurs once or twice, but as a rule the words are not separated, as often in 130. From these points it would seem that this insc. is older than 131, but more modern than 130.

(a) 8 there is more space than usual after $\overset{\circ}{i}$, possibly because of a blemish in the lead which makes the $\overset{\circ}{i}$ look like **l**; but **kliu** is a possible reading.

¹ Now alas eight, since (f) has broken in half and a little piece is chipped from (c).

(a) 9 contains the upper tips of two letters, both uncertain. (b) 1 the first letter is d or k, the third has only a hasta left. 3 after v a hasta is left. (c) 6 m is \mathbb{M} . 12 the last sign is \vee , *i.e.* the corner of m, l or r, not of d. (d) 4 ends with double interpunct. 5 after h is \perp (not \lrcorner) the beginning of v or more probably r. 6 the letter before h looks to me more like \blacksquare than another h. 7 s- may be b-. 9 ad fin. von P. s but it looks to me more like h. 12 \blacksquare might be k. (e) 1 von P. gives an i after h which is not in the orig. 3 only the lowest stroke of s is left, and niir is very faint indeed; n might be m; k might be g. (f) 1 above the second l is a hasta left of the previous line. 2 only the tips of the arms of v remain. 4 von P. omits is and the n or m before iir. 5 a vertical is left before iis. 6 von P. gives pape, but e is doubtful (\vdash). 8 letter before f (von P. u) uncertain, only \checkmark . von P.'s h ad fin. after \blacksquare is faint and uncertain. 10 last \blacksquare faint but certain. 11 n is \mathbb{N} , possibly li, the rest is clear except the first s. 12 von P. gives upidka, but llas seemed quite clear to me, and I have little doubt of the u, though only its upper half is left. What seemed at first to be a vertical before the top angle of the s (von P.'s k) is really only a dint in the lead.

I am bound to add that, although with the help of an excellent lens I have made a few corrections in von Planta's text, yet I am deeply indebted to the accuracy with which he for the first time deciphered these difficult fragments.

Von Planta, *l.c.*

- 138 Painted underneath the handle of \blacksquare large Campanian vase of second-rate workmanship, formerly apud Braun at Rome; Momm. *U. D.* xii. 32 *b*, whence *Zvet. Osc.* xviii. 4. The first line can only just be read in the curve of the handle. The letters are somewhat archaic, and all the cross strokes slant downwards.

pupdiis | stenis

U. D. p. 189, *Zvet. Osc.* 136, Fabr. 2841.

- 139 On a black earthenware goblet, formerly in the collection of Oraz. Pascale at Curti, now lost. Fiorelli, *Giorn. Scav. Pomp.* 1850, p. xii. not. 20, whence *Zvet. Osc.* 139, Fabr. 2839.

mais kaluvis

- 140 Now in the Naples Museum, where I saw it in March 1894; Fiorelli *Mon. Epigr. Pomp.* x. 3, whence Zvet. *Osc.* xviii. 3.

(a) heiren | upsed

Scratched on ■ large tile in Osc. $\alpha\beta$, the letters irregular, about 2 in. (.05 m.) in height, **u** is Υ ; after the **n** there is Σ , but the other letters run from right to left, and it is so much fainter than the rest, that I doubt if it was really written at the same time.

Zvet. *Osc.* 135, Fabr. 2818.

(b) Further along the tile at some little distance are three or four other symbols, very much smaller than those of (a); all of them (except the first) must have been cut by a different instrument from that used to write (a), and one that had two points;

N??9ΣΣ ? sssrssn

commonly read **frus**, but clearly only random letters.

- 141 On two sides of a fragment of bronze plate about 1 in. square (.027 by .03 m.), now in the Naples Museum, where I saw it in 1894; facsim. from de Petra, Zvet. *Osc.* xviii. 7. The letters on one side measure $\frac{2}{3}$ in., on the other $\frac{1}{4}$ (.015, 005 m.); Osc. $\alpha\beta$, regularly cut, the cross strokes horizontal, and the interpuncts in (b) single. Zvet. read the first letter of (b) 2 as **g**, but **ũ** is quite clear, the last **i** is on the edge.

a. **ma**

b. **t statiiis | ũ helevii**

There is a line of marks above (b), but it seems to be simply a succession of ornaments.

Zvet. *Osc.* 140.

Note xiii. Formerly at Paris in the Pourtalès collection, now in the British Museum, Vase no. 1445; Mommsen, *U. D.* p. 189, and *Zvet. Osc.* xviii. 6, both from Panofka, *Antiques du Cabinet Pourtalès* ix. (Paris, 1834).

santia

In Osc. $\alpha\beta$ (but in what language?) on a vase of S. Italian workmanship ('probably from Nola,' Mommsen, and Braun), over a stout, bald-headed figure in a comic dress, holding up the first two fingers of the right hand in pedantic fashion and grasping a knotty stick in his left. On his right is a two-handled dish, on his left a small altar, on which stands a youthful Hercules leaning on his club. No doubt the figure is the Aristophanic Xanthias, but in what situation? The name $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\alpha\varsigma$ appears similarly of an actor in a comic scene on another vase, Heydemann, *Arch. Jahrb.* i. 273.

U. D. p. 189, *Zvet. Osc.* 138, Fabr. 2840.

Note xiv. *Leaden fragments at Naples.*

(1) On a broken slip of lead plate ($\cdot 029$ m. by $\cdot 014$) rounded at one end and pierced with a hole, bought from a Neapolitan dealer and presented by Zvetiaeff to the Naples Museum, where I saw it in April 1894. *Zvet. Osc.* p. 153 (addendum to p. 75): Osc. $\alpha\beta$. If it be genuine the shape suggests that it was a label of some kind, cf. 193—4 inf.

arnn.

(2) On an irregular bit of lead, broken all round, about $\cdot 05$ m. by $\cdot 04$, with a clear space to the left of the letters but no straight margin. I saw it in the Naples Museum.

d (?g) is fr | verna | helv | helv | |VCH.

In Osc. $\alpha\beta$ from right to left. Of the first letter only the lower tail is left, and about as much of a in l. 2; e in l. 4 is curious, consisting merely of the upper part of that letter, like a small *v*, exactly half the size of the letters on either side of it. If the *insc.* is genuine (and no doubt even if not!) we may compare with the figures in the last line (which Mom. read *igni*), | = 1 drachma on a Greek vase *insc.* from Suessula (*Bull. Ins. Arch. Rom.* 1878, p. 149), and often on Attic vases, e.g. 'τιμή: |—|,' 'price 1 drachma 1 obol,' on the foot of a wine-vessel, now at Vienna, Kretschmer *Gr. Vaseninschr.* p. 2. Possibly also Note x. sup. p. 83.

Zvet. Osc. 141, *U. D.* p. 184, tab. x. 27.

142—152. CAMPANIAN COINS.

See generally Head, *Historia Numorum*, pp. 25—36; Mommsen-Blacas, *Histoire de la Monnaie Romaine*, pp. 159—168, 319—328; Poole, *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum* I. pp. 72—129, Friedländer, *Oskische Münzen* pp. 1—40, and now Dressel's *Beschreibung der Antiken Münzen der Königlichen Museen zu Berlin* (Berlin, 1894), Bd. iii. Abth. 1, *Italien* pp. 70—165.

142 *Hyria.*a. *urina*c. *vrina*b. *urinai*d. *urena*

To the list must be added the Greek forms *hurietes*, *υριατος*. The confusion and alternation of alphabets which these legends show can only be represented by giving a list of the chief varieties of spelling, in their chronological order as fixed by the types and general style of the coins, which are very fully described by Imhoof-Blumer, *Numism. Zeitschr.* (Vienna) 1886 p. 206 ff., a reference I owe to Mr B. V. Head.

(1) HVDIETES

(2) ἈΥΙΔΥ

(3) ἈΥΙΔΥ

(4) ἈΥΙΔΥ

(5) ΥΡΙΑΝΟΣ

(6) ΥΔΙΝΑΙ

(7) ἈΥΕΔΥ

(8) ΥΡΙΝΑ (also with Υ)

(9) ἈΥΙΔΥ

(10) ἈΥΙΔΥ

It will be seen that the Greek influence is strongest in no. (1) (where it has decided the form of the name and the direction of the writing but not its *aβ*) and in no. 5 (where it has changed that also), but both times it gradually gives way to pure Oscan fashions, except for the Υ. The Υ is remarkable beside the *v* (not *o* nor *ou*) of the Greek forms (5) and (8); it does however denote *ū* in 178 inf.

The Oscan forms are clearly abbreviations (say, for **urinaiom*).

The coins are all silver didrachms, dating from about 420—350 B.C.

The types are as follows ;

(i) Head of Pallas, helmeted)(Campanian human-faced bull, butting (1 and 2 supr.).

(ii) Woman's head with broad fillet)(Camp. bull, standing¹ (3).

(iii) Head of Pallas helmeted, with Γ^{\blacksquare})(,, ,, ,, (4—7).

(iv) Head of Hera adorned)(Camp. bull, standing (some specimens of 5, and 8—10).

Now the obverse types (i) and (ii) are those of the two earliest series of the coins of Nola, and this parallelism, together with the absence of the Γ and (iv) from Nola, shows (1) that Hyria cannot have been its palaeopolis (as Friedländer and others have supposed), but nevertheless (2) that the two towns cannot have been far apart. Imhoof-Blumer has most ingeniously identified Hyria with 'Fenseris,' for which see below.

I.-Blumer *l. c.*, Friedl. *O. M.* p. 37, *U. D.* p. 201, *Beschreib. Berl.* p. 98, Head p. 32, Poole p. 91, *Zvet. Osc.* 180. A second example of (d) was found by Dressel near *Alife*, see *Hist. u. philol. Aufsätze Ernst Curtius gewidmet*, Berlin 1884, p. 250.

143 'Fenserni' (Lat. *Veseris*?).

a. $\zeta\epsilon\nu\sigma\epsilon\rho$ (Ion. $\alpha\beta$ left to right).

b. **fensernu** (Osc. $\alpha\beta$, retrograde).

The reading $\Sigma\epsilon\nu\sigma\epsilon\rho$ is nowhere correct : apart from the legend the coins are identical in all respects, namely, silver didrachms, with a head of Hera, adorned)(Bellerophon on Pegasus fighting Chimaera. The obverse type is the same as that of the latest coins of Hyria (supra), and in a number of the specimens of both the Hyrian and Fenserine coins Imhoof-Blumer (*Numism. Zeitschr.* Vienna, 1886 p. 211 ff.) has recognised traces (1) of a split in the die and, in another set of each, (2) of the same split smoothed over to the injury of the pattern. Hence he concludes that the same die was used in both series, that is, that the towns are identical.

¹ Imhoof-Blumer calls it 'schreitend' but the facsimiles confirm Friedländer's description 'stehend.'

² Imhoof-Blumer conjectures that this is the initial of the artist who cut the die.

Sometime, then, about the middle of the 4th century B.C. the Greek or Grecising Hyria became the pure Oscan 'Fenseri' (ethnicon *Fenserno*-).

The use of ζ for **f** in Ion. $\alpha\beta$, which the identity of the types places beyond a doubt, throws a most welcome light on the two Bruttian helmet insec. supr. no. 6 and 7.

The comparison of **fensernu** with Lat. *Veseris* was made long ago by Millingen, and supported by the Duc de Luynes (*Ann. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1830 p. 308).^{*} Livy (8. 8) gives the site of the battle as *haud procul radicibus Vesuvii montis qua via ad Vesperim ferebat*, and Vesuvius is close to Nola, a fact that favours the identification of *Veseris* with the city of the Fenseri, which we know from its coins to have been once called Hyria, and, from its earlier coins, to be somewhere near Nola. Further there is a small village 6 miles from Nola called *Pernosano* (see ■ letter of the 'archiv-director' of Naples quoted *Num. Zeitschr.* 1886 p. 218) which it is just possible to regard as a barbarised form of **Fensernanum*. *Veseris* therefore would stand for **Fenseri*. But is there any explanation to be given of the quite irregular relation between Lat. **v**- and Osc. **f**? Unless and until there is, the Fenseri cannot be allowed to make their home in *Veseris*. For a possible solution see Conway, *Camb. Philolog. Soc. Transactions* III. p. 227.

One or both of the two coins are mentioned also by Poole p. 127 f., Garrucci, *Monete d. Italia Antica* p. 93, Friedl. *O. M.* p. 64 (from Millingen, *Ancient Coins* p. 27), *Beschr. Berl.* p. 102.

Note xv. Friedl. *Osk. M.* p. 66 quotes a silver coin with a doubtful legend (?) which Fiorelli (*Osservazioni sopra Monete rare*, Naples, 1843, p. 3) read **fe**- in Osc. $\alpha\beta$. Friedl. does not pronounce upon it himself, the more so that its types (head of Apollo, and a galloping horseman) appear on a coin of Naples. If Fiorelli's reading was right, it may naturally be referred to '*Fenseri*.'

144 *Nuceria Alfaterna* (see p. 51 sup.).

a. **nuvkinson ala....num**

b. **nuvkrinum alafaternum**)(**degvinum ra.....nn-
num**

c. **nuvirkum alaftern..**

d. **nuvirkum alavfnum**

e. **arasne?** (*only one coin*, Friedl.).

Osc. *αβ* (retrogr.) with \beth **e**, \beth **v**, and τ **t** in some of the specimens of (c) and (d), but in (a) and (b) always \beth and \beth (\beth), cf. p. 107 f. sup. In some of the examples of (b) we have \diamond , β , \beth , \circ for **f** as well as β , β , and in some exx. at Berlin the **u**'s are dotted. The last word of the rev. seemed to me to be $\text{ra}]$ **valnnum** on one Brit. Museum specimen; the last four letters are certain, and the **ra** from other coins. In one Brit. Museum example of (c) **f** is \uparrow clearly, and may be in a second. In (d) **f** is clearly ζ in two Brit. Museum specimens and in one at Berlin. (e) is Mommsen's reading of an obscure legend on the reverse of one specimen of (b).

Silver except (b), some of which are bronze: for types see Poole p. 121, Head p. 34. Date 308—269 B.C. Zvet. *Osc.* 179, Momms. *U. D.* p. 200, Friedl. *O. M.* p. 21 f., *Beschreib. Berl.* p. 152.

145 *Naples.*

a. $\nu\epsilon\omicron\lambda\dots\lambda\dots\lambda$)(**makkiis .akd...m**

b. **au...im** maakkiis

c. **a.....m** **makdiis** (?)

(a) has been recently discovered and cut the knot of the historical and phonetic difficulties which arose from reading (b) and (c) as '*aurunkud*' (cf. *Verner's Law in Italy*, p. 50); it is given as read by Dressel and Sallet at Berlin in *Zeitschr. f. Numismatik* xv. p. 35 (a reference I owe to Mr B. V. Head), cf. *Beschreib. Berl.* p. 118.

All three coins have the same types, Apollo-head)(dolphin, and $\nu\epsilon\omicron(\pi\omicron)\lambda(\iota\tau\omega\nu)$, the insc. of (a), leaves no doubt as to their origin; the words on the reverse must be names of magistrates, and what the one beginning with **a** may be is absolutely uncertain. (c) is in the Brit. Museum and 'hardly anything but the **a** can be safely read' (Head)¹; in (b) and (c) Garrucci, *Monete d. Ital. Antica* p. 78 tab. 83, 2—4, gives *aurunkim* and *aurunkm*, but as he writes equally confidently of them both, it is difficult to trust him for either. The Berlin reading is far more likely to be the true one. In (c) **d** is a slip of the engraver's for **k** (\beth for \beth).

'Their date is about 300 B.C., rather later than earlier' (Head). With this Samnite name in Naples cf. *Stra.* 5. 4. 7 ὕστερον δὲ (i.e. after the Athenian ἐποίκισις in about 440 B.C.) *Καμπανῶν τινὰς ἐδέξαντο συνοίκους διχοστατήσαντες καὶ ἠναγκάσθησαν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις ὡς οἰκειοτάτοις χρῆσθαι...*

¹ Sept. 19, 1892.

μηνύει δὲ τὰ τῶν δημάρχων ὀνόματα, τὰ μὲν πρῶτα Ἑλληνικὰ ὄντα, τὰ δ' ὕστερα τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς ἀναμιξ τὰ Καμπανικά.

With **makkis** Garr. compares *Maccius* on a Lat. insc. from Pompeii (*Not. Scav.* 1881 p. 324). The references for 'aurunkud' are Poole p. 75, *Zvet. Osc.* 172.

- 146 *a.* **καμπανομ** (retrog.) *c.* **καμπανο**
 b. **ἡαμπανομ** (retrog.) *d.* **καππανο**

These legends are given as generally read (by Friedländer, Mommsen etc.). The μ of (*a*) and (*b*) is \mathcal{M} between the legs of the bull, the other letters running horizontally above it, and is read as σ by Imhoof-Blumer (*Num. Zeitschr.* 1886 pp. 223, 226), while (*c*) and (*d*) he regards as incomplete. The Greek legend *καμπανον* has its ν out of line but not nearly so far off; *καμπανος* also occurs in one line. (*b*) is simply a miswriting, probably due to the compound letter \mathcal{A} used in some of the examples of *καππανος*, which, I have no doubt, is simply = *κα*.

Silver didrachms of the regular Campanian standard with

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------|
| (1) Beardless head | } | (| { | Campanian bull, with |
| (2) Head of Pallas in wreathed helmet | | | | |

They were referred to Capua by Mommsen and the Duc de Blacas (*Monn. Rom.* i. p. 162 n.), but Imhoof-Blumer (*Numism. Zeitschr.* 1886 p. 222 ff.) maintains the older view of Friedländer (*O. M.* p. 33 f.) that they were coined at Naples, because there are coins with the legend *νεοπολι* which have not merely exactly the same type as the second series of Campanian coins, but share with them certain peculiarities (which he does not describe) proving, he thinks, that they were struck from the same die. That this is possible historically appears from *Str.* 5. 4. 7, quoted in the note to 145.

Type (2) is that of the earliest series of Neapolitan coins dating from 420—400 B.C. (Head p. 32), with which the Campanian coins may be contemporaneous even if Imhoof-Blumer's conclusion be unsound, and must be either contemporaneous or earlier if it be correct. If the coins are from Capua, they must at least be older than 340 B.C., v. 148.

Momm. *U. D.* pp. 104, 202, *Monn. Rom.* i. pp. 162, 327, Friedl. *O. M.* p. 33, Head p. 27, Poole p. 72 f., *Beschr. Berl.* p. 70.

Note xvi. *On the coin legends ending in -NO.* Some difficulty has been felt with regard to these forms; Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 204 n.) was at first inclined to treat them all as Latin genitives plural, but this cannot be true of those in Greek $\alpha\beta$, like $\Gamma\Lambda\text{ΙΣΤΑΝΟ ΚΑΠΠΑΝΟ}$.

I have little hesitation in regarding them as Oscan with -O for -ūm (i.e. -om), at all events when they are written in Gr. or Osc. letters, or show other Oscan characteristics as the **i** of TIANO (pure Lat. *Tean-*). But those in Lat. αβ (*Aisernino* Head p. 24, *Caiatino* id. p. 27, *Caleno* ib., *Cosano* id. p. 25, *Romano* (from Capua) id. p. 28, *Suesano* id. p. 35) may as well be Latin as Oscan in point of form, while *Aquino* and *Corano* (id. p. 23) from a Volscian and a Latin town respectively, must, I think, be Latin, see the note to 252 inf. I have not therefore counted any legends of this class as Oscan¹.

Both Oscan and Latin forms are, on the whole, best regarded as acc. sing. masc., (*nummum*) *vides* being understood, as with *Volcanom* (185, infr.), *propom* (159); it is conceivable that this may have been simply taken from the Gr. coin legends like Πηγῖνον (νόμισμα) read as acc. instead of nomin. Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 204 n., C. I. L. I. p. 9) thought they were gen. pl., holding that -m was only dropped in writing after long vowels (between 350—150 B.C.), but this cannot be independently established, whereas if the Oscan forms were gen. pl., we should expect -**num**, not -**nūm** (*kupelternūm*), since -ō- became -ū- in Oscan, written *u*², see Buck, *Osk. Vocalism.* p. 133; -vo in Gr. αβ is ambiguous, cf. no. 5 supr. The forms in -nim also, *memnim* (131), *aesernim* (185), *safinim* (169), are much more easily explained as acc. sing., cf. Buck ib. p. 61. The Latin coins however need not necessarily follow the same usage; and in C. I. L. I. 16 the appearance of νεοπολιτων and *suesano* on the same coin makes Mommsen's view plausible for the Latin forms (though not certain, cf. no. 184 e infra).

The view that the Latin -no forms stand for -nos would separate them still further from the Oscan, since Old Lat. *Campanos* = Osc. *Campanis*³; but it is unlikely that a merely occasional and somewhat ambiguous form of the Latin nom. sing. masc. should have attained to such general

¹ The legends PECINO (retrograde) and MESSANO, wh. Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 104 n.) could only call 'jedenfalls griechische Formen,' cannot be that, and are probably mere misreadings, or damaged, if they are genuine. I can only find the first, in Mionnet (*Méd. Antiques*, I. p. 200, no. 955, but omitted in his list of weights), and neither is mentioned in Mommsen's *Monnaie Romaine*. Lest anyone should wish to regard them as Oscan forms, let me add (1) that Regium was only in Oscan hands from 280–271 B.C., whereas the Chalcidian C had disappeared from its coins by 415 B.C. (Head, p. 93 f.), and (2) that the Mamertines of Messana used only their own name on their coins, not that of the town (Head, p. 136).

² Except in late Oscan, as on the Cippus Abellanus, where the -ū- spelling is usual in long-vowel-cases from *o*- stems. Buck is clearly right in regarding this as a semi-pedantic spelling, which has no bearing on the pronunciation; but this can hardly have come in by 268 B.C.

³ Plaut. *Trin.* 2. 4. 144.

use over so wide an area; v. Stolz *Lat. Gram.* in I. Müller's *Handb.*² § 69. It should perhaps be added that they cannot, of course, be ablatives, since the final *-d* was not completely lost in Latin till 178 B.C. (Stolz *ib.*).

147—	147 <i>Atella.</i>	147 bis. <i>Calatia.</i>
147 bis	a. ade (retrog.)	a. kala (left to right)
	b. aderl (retrog.)	b. kalat (retrog.)
		c. kalati (retrog.)

Bronze coins only, Osc. *aβ* finely formed; for types etc. v. Head p. 26 f., Poole p. 74 f., *Beschr. Berl.* p. 74; these two towns were probably dependent on Capua (pp. 99 f. and below) whose fate they shared; date 250—211 B.C. (Head). In 147 **e** is always **]**, except one coin with **]**; in 147 bis (b) **t** is **⌣** and **⌣**, in (c) it is **⌣**.

Friedl. pp. 15, 19, Momms. *U. D.* p. 201. *Zvet. Osc.* 176.

148 *Capua* (see p. 99 sup.).

From 338—318 B.C. we have silver coins with *romano*, from 318—268 B.C. with *roma*, from 268—211 some with *roma* but others of bronze with

kapv

in Osc. *aβ* retrogr., which also occurs on silver coins probably dating from 216—211, *i.e.* during the Capuan revolt in the Hannibalic war.

For types etc. v. Head p. 28 ff., Poole p. 80 ff., *Beschr. Berl.* p. 82.

v is regularly **]**, rarely **]**, and **p** is **⌣**, rarely **⌣**.

For the coins of the Campani (*καμπανο* etc.) commonly attributed to Capua see 146 supra.

Momm. *U. D.* p. 104, 112, 200, *Monnaie Rom.* i. p. 263, Friedl. *O. M.* p. 7, *Zvet. Osc.* 175.

149 *Compulteria.*a. **kupelternum**b. **kupelternūm**

Only bronze coins 300—268 B.C. Type: head of Apollo)(Campan. bull crowned by Nike. **e** and **t** are rectangular, **p** is ρ. On rev. of (b) are the Gr. letters |Σ as on contemporary coins of Naples, Aesernia, Cales, Suessa and Teanum. On the forms of the name v. *Am. Journ. Phil.* xl. p. 308 n., and infra 154 A. For the little that is known about the town see Liv. 23. 39 and 24. 20, with Mom. C. I. L. x. p. 449.

U. D. p. 200, Head p. 30, Poole p. 84. Friedl. *O. M.* p. 5, Zvet. *Osc.* 174.

150 *Teanum Sidicinum.*

a. **tianud**)(**sidikinud** (the insc. on the rev. is in some exx. from left to right)

b. **tianud**)(**sidikinud** (both inscc. retrogr.)

c. **tianud**

d. **tiano**

(a)—(c) in Osc. $a\beta$; the variation of direction in (a) is either a remnant of Greek influence or the first trace of Roman; most of the examples have $\vdash = \overset{\circ}{i}$, some \vdash , all have \top . (d) is in Lat. $a\beta$ and is only Oscan (if at all) in the *i* of the first syllable (pure Lat. *Teanum*).

(a)—(c) are both in silver and bronze, from 300—268 B.C., (d) are all bronze and between 268 and 218 (C. I. L. x. p. 471), with the later type, Pallas-head)(cock. Latin therefore was spoken at Teanum by the end of the III. cent. B.C. The town had been admitted, with Capua, to passive Roman citizenship in 336 B.C. (C. I. L. *l.c.*). Strabo (5 p. 237) calls the Sidicini Ὀσκοί, Καμπανῶν ἔθνος ἐκκελοιπός, *i.e.* (probably) a remnant of the (pre-Tuscan) inhabitants of Campania, see 153 A inf.

U. D. p. 200, Head p. 36, Poole p. 125, Friedl. *O. M.* p. 1, Zvet. *Osc.* 173, *Beschr. Berl.* p. 157.

Note xvii. *Venafrum?*

a. *enafrum?*

b. *feinaf?*

c. *enafr?*

Doubtful legends in Osco-Latin $a\beta$, from Garrucci, *Mon. Ital. Ant.* p. 91; (a) is retrogr. with $\mathfrak{D} = r$, $\mathfrak{N} = a$, $\mathfrak{H} = m$, but $\mathfrak{F} = f$, $\mathfrak{N} = n$ (not the pure

Osc. H); (*b*) is from left to right and begins and ends with **F**, according to Garrucci, who gives an engraving of a cast sent him from the University Museum, Glasgow; but the Curator of this Museum, Prof. J. Young, writing Nov. 3, 1892, informed me that the coin could not then be identified, and that the whole collection was re-arranged by MM. Waddington and Svoronos in 1889, who may have read the legend otherwise, and referred it to a different town. Since then (Jan. 1895) Prof. Young has been able to send me impressions of the coin in which I can only read H . The **ei** would be very doubtful compared with the Latin *Vēnafrum*. (*a*) was in Garr.'s own collection, (*c*) in the Willenheim collection.

Bronze, with the regular Camp. types, (*a*) Apollo wreathed)(human-headed bull, (*b*) and (*c*) head of Pallas)(cock crowing. (*a*) therefore would be between 290 and 268 B.C., (*b*) later than 268 B.C., cf. Head, p. 27 (Cales).

151, 152 *Uncertain Campanian coins*, Head p. 36, Poole p. 127, *Beschr. Berl.* p. 161.

151 'Velecha...' (? 'Volcania').

a. $F\epsilon$

c. $F\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\chi$

b. $F\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$

d. $F\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$

Bronze coins, all in Tar.-Ion. $a\beta$ from left to right; (*a*) is cast, the rest stamped. (*a*) shows head of Helios radiate)(horse's head with ; , the rest have a radiate bust instead of simply a head)(an elephant, a type which appears also in the coins of Atella (Head p. 26, Friedl. *Annal. Inst. Archaeol. Rom.* 1846 p. 150 tab. F). Two of them have been twice coined, one, after the 'Volcanian' stamp, by the Romans (ROM), the other, before it, by the Mamertines (MAME). (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) cannot be earlier than the time of Pyrrhus, but (*a*) is older than the rest. The horse's head is a common type, re-appearing e.g. in the bronze coins of Tarentum (Poole p. 213) and the *aes grave* of Umbria (ib. p. 52).

The name is otherwise unknown in Italy, though it has an Etruscan sound, and it may be the older name of some Campanian town (cf. *Hyria-Fenseris* supr. 143). Garrucci, *Mon. Ital. Ant.* p. 90, compares $\square\epsilon\wedge\chi\alpha\nu\omicron\zeta$ = Volcanus on the coins of Phaestus in Crete, and the *Volcanom* on the coins of Aesernia (infr. 185). From the ; compared with the six puncts

used in several Sicilian towns to denote the half-as, and from the re-stamped Mamertine coin, Garrucci infers some connexion between this town and the Mamertini from Campania who settled in Messina in 289 B.C. Mommsen *Röm. Mzw.* 335 concludes that this town like Atella and Calatia was subject to Capua, because none of their coins are higher than the triens, while the quincunx and dextans only come from Capua, cf. Beloch *Campanien*² p. 9 and 314.

The form *Velecha* is almost certainly an abbreviation, and the anaptyxis vouches for its Oscan character: the most probable equivalent in Latin would be such a form as **Volcania*. It is hardly likely to be anything but the name of a town or tribe.

152 *μαυες*

Ion. αβ left to right; bronze: type, female head with tasseled cap and earring (Campan. bull, v. Glossary. 'It may be as early as 400 B.C. but cannot be earlier' (Head).

Note xviii. Bronze coins have been found in Pompei, Suessula, and according to Avellino (*Opusc.* 3. 110) in Sorrento, of the regular Camp. type (Apollo, and the human-headed bull) with the legends *irnθr*, *irnθi*, *irnθ*, Head, p. 36, Poole, p. 127, Garrucci, *Mon. It. Ant.* p. 97, in both directions; in Etruscan characters (D=r, and ⊕, once O, = ⊖). Garrucci states that there is a stream near Salernum now called *Irno*, and would therefore place this town there [if town it be]. Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 313) classed the coins with the bowls from *S. Agata dei Goti*, near Nola, which have Etruscan insc., v. p. 94 sup. Beloch *Camp.*² p. 10 compares 'Αρινθη, πόλις Ολυρπιας, a fragment of Hekataeus, and finds this confirmed by Pliny 3. 70, who states that the ager Picentinus (which, like *Ολυρπια*, ended at Cape Athenaeum) once belonged to the Etruscans. 'Their style seems later than that of the *μαυες*-coins' (Head).

153. CAMPANIAN¹ GLOSSES.A. *Well attested.*

Osci, Obsci, Opici the Italic, pre-Tuscan inhabitants of Campania.

This is the sense in which Strabo regularly uses the name Ὀσκοί (e.g. 5, p. 247), and though he alludes to certain writers who distinguished Ὀσκοί and Ὀπικιοί he appears himself (p. 242) to identify the two. His use of the name Ὀσκοί seems to be based on the statement of Antiochus which he quotes (*ibid.*), that the Opici were the same people as the Ausones; though he notes that Polybius and others distinguished them. Aristotle (*Pol.* 4 [7]. 10 and apud Dion. Hal. *Ant. Rom.* 1. 72) agrees with Antiochus; and both extend the name Ὀπικία to the whole of Italy north of Oenotria and Iapygia, excepting only the Τυρρῆνοί. So Thuc. 6. 5 Κύμη ἢ ἐν Ὀπικίᾳ. Scylax 15 (quoted p. 203 inf.) enumerates Ὀπικιοί as one of the Samnite tribes. Verg. *Aen.* 7. 723 ff. classes *Osci* along with *Aurunci*, *Sidicini* and the Samnites of Saticula. Similarly Paul. Fest. 136 M. (s.v. *Maesius*) *Osci* enim a regione Campaniae quae est *Oscorum* uocati sunt; Fest. 189 M. *Obscum* duas diuersas et contrarias significationes habet. Nam Cloatius putat eo uocabulo significari sacrum, quo etiam leges sacrae (-atae Müll.) *obscatae* (?) dicuntur. Et in omnibus fere antiquis commentariis scribitur *Opicum* pro *Obsco*, ut in Titinni fabula Quinto: Qui *Obsce* et *Volsee* fabulantur nam Latine nesciunt². Also Fest. 198 M. *Oscos* quos dicimus ait Verrius *Opsecos* antea dictos, teste Ennio, quom dicat: De muris rem gerit *Opsecus*. Serv. ad *Aen.* 7. 730 gives *Ophici* as an old name of the 'Capuenses,' deriving it from ὄφισ! Similarly Hesych. ὄφικολ· οἱ νῦν ὀπ[τ]ικολ.

The Italiot Greeks who were in contact with the Ὀπικιοί naturally used the name to mean 'ignorant of Greek, barbarous.' Hence came its use, in silver Latin (e.g. Juv. 3. 206, 6. 454), in the sense 'rude, vulgar (in speech).' The earlier meaning appears clearly in two passages pointed out to me by Dr J. P. Postgate. Cato ap. Plin. 29, § 14, Nos quoque dictitant barbaros et spurcius nos quam alios *opicos* appellatione foedant. Similarly Lydus *De Mens.* 1. 13 ὀππικίξειν, καὶ ὡς τὸ πλῆθος ὀφπικίξειν, τὸ βαρβαρίζειν Ἴταλοὶ λέγουσιν.

Juno Populona, C. I. L. x. 4780, 4789, 4790, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 38, Macr. *Sat.* 3. 11. Mom. *U. D.* p. 144 considers her specifically *Oscan*.

seculae, 'falces in Campania dictae a secundo.' Varr. *L. L.* 5. 137.

¹ It is perhaps desirable to put together under a separate heading the words assigned to Campania by the authorities, but no doubt the great majority of those simply given as 'Oscan' (collected in 205 infra) were also in use in Campania.

² I suppress the absurd connexion with *obscenus* which at p. 198 M. Festus himself rightly rejects.

versus, vorsus, the Oscan unit of area, =10,000 Oscan and 8640 Roman square feet.

Varr. *R. R.* 1. 10. In Campania rura metiuntur versibus....Versum dicunt C pedes quoquo versum quadratum.

Frontin. *Limit.* p. 30 Lachm. Agri modus plerumque centenum pedum in utraque parte, quod Graeci plethron appellant, Osci et Umbri vorsum.

Hygin. *Condic. Agr.* p. 121 Gud. Versus habet p. VIII DCXL, ita jugero sunt versus numero III Σ (=3½).

On the Oscan foot see Hultsch *Griech. und Rom. Metrol.*² p. 94, Nissen, *Pomp. Stud.* c. 3, p. 70 ff.; the latter shows that the statements of Hyginus are confirmed by the actual measurements of Pompeii.

C. Doubtful.

" $\text{H}\beta\omega\nu$, gen. $-\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$, 'Liber pater.'

Liberi patris simulacra partim puerili aetate partim iuuenis fingunt: praeterea barbata specie, senili quoque,...ut in Campania Neopolitani celebrant " $\text{H}\beta\omega\nu\alpha$ cognominantes. Macrob. *Sat.* i. 18.

The form is no doubt correct, and should perhaps be mentioned here, but it seems wholly Greek, though it might represent some similar Oscan name.

154. PLACE-NAMES¹ OF CAMPANIA².

A. Well attested (in form, date, and locality).

Campania cl. but not used by Lat. writers before Varro, cf. Capua inf. Silārus, m. fl. cl. (-ler Luc. 2. 425, *-apis* Strab.). *Séle f.*

Picentia, -ntini cl. (settled there by the Romans 268 B.C.), cf. Strab.

5. 4. 13, Momms. C. I. L. x. p. 60. *Vicénza; Vicentina f.*

Sālernum, -rnitanus cl. insec. *Salérno.*

[*Sīrēnēs* or *Sīrēnūsae Insulae* cl.]

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² The Routes of the Itineraries through Campania are given C. I. L. x. p. 58 ff.

Căprăe insula, -reensis, -rineus cl. *Cápri*.

[Crātēr=sinus Cumanus cl.]

[Mineruae prom. cl.]

Surrentum, -entini cl. inscc. *Sorrénto*.

Nūcēria (Alfaterna), -rini (Alfaterni) cl. inscc.; cf. 144 sup.
Nocéra dei Pagani.

Stābīae cl., -anus insc. Osc. Staf- 39 sup.

Scantia silva, -iae aquae, -iana mala cl.

Pompēii, -ēianus cl. inscc. See p. 54 sup.

Sarnus, m. fl. cl., Sarrastes populi Verg. *A.* 7. 737 al. *Sárno f.*

Vēsūiūs mons cl. (Vesūiūs (trisyll.) Val. Fl., Sil., Martial, Vě-
sēuus Stat., Val. Fl.).

ad Vesperim, Liv. 8. 8, Cic. *Off.* 3. 112 al.? = Fensernu nm. 143 sup.
?? *Pernosáno*.

Sēbēthus fl. cl. insc.

Herculānēum (-κουλάνεον, -ακλείον) cl. inscc., cf. Mom. C. I. L.
x. p. 156.

Trīfōlīnus ager, -num uinum cl.

Gaurus mons, -anus cl. (Juno Gaura C. I. L. x. 3783).

[Pausilypus mons, cl. *Posillipo*.]

[Palaepolis, -itanus Liv. e.g. 8. 22, Palaepop- Act. Capit. 336 B.C.,
but not known to any Greek authorities; hence identified by Mom.
(C. I. L. x. p. 170) with Cumae.]

[Něāpōlis, -litanus (Νεοπολίτης always on coins) cl. inscc. *Nápoli*.]

[Parthēnōpē, another name for Palaepolis (cf. Beloch *Camp.*²
p. 440, C. I. L. x. p. 170) in cl. poetry = Naples, e.g. Verg. *G.* 4. 564.]

Puteoli, -olanus (Ποτίολοι, Πουτέολοι, older Δικαταρχία) cl. inscc.
cf. p. 84 sup. *Pozzuóli*.

Nēsis, -idis insula (acc. -īda Luc. 6. 90) cl. *Nísida*.

Misēnum prom. -sēnensis cl. (-enae two late inscc.). *Miséno*.

Lūcrīnus lac. cl. inscc.

Avernus lac., -nalis cl. insc. *Avérno*.

Bauli, -lanus cl. inscc.

Baīae, -ianus cl.

[Acheron lac., -rusia palus (close to Baiae) cl.]

Cūmae (Κύμη), -anus cl. inscc. (also -aeus cl.). *Cuma* (mediaev.).

Gallināriā silva vel palus cl.

[Pithēcūssae insulae cl. i.e.

1. Prochŷta cl. *Prócida*.]

2. Aenāriā cl. (Īnārimē Verg. *Aen.* 9. 715).

Pandateria, -aria insula cl. -ōtira C. I. L. x. 6785, where Mommsen gives other rarer forms. *Ventoténe*.

[Phlegraei campi (Φλέγρα) cl., cf. *Leboriae* B inf.]

Liternum, -erninus cl., *Liternus* fl. Liv. 32. 29, cf. C. I. L. x. p. 356.

Nōla, -lanus cl. inscc. (Osc. *Nūvl-* see p. 87 sup.). *Nōla*.

Ābella, -llanus cl. inscc. (cf. ident.). *Avella*.

Ācerrae, -rranus cl. (Αχ- Strab. 3. 4. 8). *Acerra*.

Ātella, -llanus cl. inscc. Osc. *Aderl-* 147 supra.

Suessula, -lanus cl. inscc.

{ *Volturnus* fl., -nus, -nalis cl. inscc. *Voltúrno* f.
 { *Volturnum* opp. cl. inscc.

Sāuō m. fl. cl. *Savone* f.

Cālātīa (fem. sing.), -tinus cl., cf. 147 bis supr., -tiae Pl. 3. 5. 63 and Tab. Peut. *Galazze* (Kiep.).

Tīfāta (neut. pl.), -tinus cl. inscc., cf. 205 B inf. and *Curia Tifata* at Rome, Paul. Fest. Müll. pp. 49 and 366.

Căpŷa, Campanus¹ cl. inscc. (for the wider use of the ethnicon see Mom. C. I. L. x. p. 498; in Lat. writers *Capuanus*, -uensis are late, though they were invented by Polybius); *S. Maria di Capua*. (The name Capua was ultimately transferred to the remains of Casilinum, see p. 101 sup.)

Sēplāšīa cl. inscc. (fem., rarely neut. pl.; -āš- Auson. *Epigr.* 123. 4, -ās- Marc. Emp. *Carm.* 66).

Cāsīlīnum cl. insc., -linenses (Cic.), -nates (late). The name appears also to be applied to the river Volturnus, see Momms. C. I. L. x. p. 369 footn.

¹ Cf. p. 99 footnote 3.

Caiatia, -tinus cl. insec. *Cajazzo*.

Trebula, -lanus cl. (Τριβόλα, Τρήβουλα), -lani Ballinienses
Pl. 3. 9. 11. *Treglia* (mediaeval *Treple*, Dict. Corog.).

Ager Stellās cl.

[Forum Popillii, Foropopillienses cl. insec.]

Fälernus ager, mons cl. (cf. ? 106—7 sup.), Falerna tribus cl.
insec. cf. Liv. 9. 20.

Cälēs f. (usually plur., both sing. and plur. Sil. It., sing. Tab. Peut.),
-lēnus cl. insec.; down to 336 B.C. (Liv. 8. 16) a town of the Ausones.
Calvi.

Compulteria Liv. 24. 20, cf. 149 sup., later Comb-, Cub-¹, both cl.
insec., -ernus insec., -erinus cl. insec., cf. *Am. Journ. Phil.* xi.
p. 309 n. *S. M. di Cuvultere* (Kiep.).

Teanum Sidicinum, -anenses -cini cl. insec., cf. 150 sup.
Teano.

Vēnafrum, -ranus cl. insec., cf. p. 146 sup. *Venafro*.

Rufrae, -ranus cl. insec., cf. Rufrium Liv. 8. 25, and Fundus
Rufrianus C. I. L. ix. 1455. 2. 8.

Add also

Mamertini ('a Campanis orti') cl. cf. notes to 1—3 sup.

B. *Less certain.*

Vici in Puteoli:

Calpurnianus and Vestorianus C. I. L. x. 1631.

Spurianus *ib.* x. 3750.

Lartidianus *Notiz. Scav.* 1890, p. 17.

Also regio Palatina C. I. L. x. 1700,

regio Thermensium *ib.* x. 1680.

[Euploea insula near Naples, Statius.]

¹ Keller's suggestion (*Lat. Volksetym.* p. 14) is disproved by the forms with -b-

Pagi in Nola :

Agrifanus C. I. L. x. 1278.

Capriculanus *ib.* 1279.

Lanita *ib.* 1280.

Also Laurinienses Augusti cultores, *ib.* 1238.

Pagi near Capua :

Herculaneus *ib.* 3772. Dianae Tifatinae *ib.* p. 367, also
Dianensis uia *ib.* 3913.

[Urbana colonia n. of Casilinum, Itinn.]

Hamae near Capua Liv. 23. 35 ter ('ubi statum sacrificium omnibus
Campanis').

Vicus Nouanensis, in Suessula, C. I. L. x. 3764.

*Hyria, -ianus, -ιερης, -ινα... nm. 142 supr.

Clănius fl. Verg. *G.* 2. 225 al. *Lagno f.* (Kiep.).

Lactarius mons, late cl. e.g. Proc. *B. G.* 4. 35—6. *Lettere.*

Compiti regio, in Tifatis C. I. L. x. 3857.

Herculis petra, near Stabiae, Plin. 32 § 17, Salinae Herculeae,
Colum. 10. 135.

Leboriae Pl. 18 § 111 = *Phlegraei campi* (A sup.), cf. cogn. *Lebo-
rianus* 155 C; also *Leburini campi* Pl. 3 § 60, which he neither
identifies with nor clearly distinguishes from the *Phlegraei*.

C. *Doubtful.*

Callicula mons, Liv. 22. 15 and 16.

Μαρκίνα Τυρρήνων κρίσμα Strab. 5. 4. 13.

Πυριφλεγέθων fl. Stra. 1. 2. 18.

Aequāna n. pl. Sil. 5. 464.

Caulina uina, from near Capua, Plin. 14 § 69.

Hydrentini ? v. Momms. ad C. I. L. x. 1795.

Cornetus campus on the Via Campana, Vitruv. 8. 3. 17.

Cimmerium oppidum quondam Plin. 3. 5. 61, -merii Paul. Fest. 43 Müll.

Megarîs insula Plin. 3. 6. 82, Mēgālîa Stat. *Silv.* 2. 2. 80.

Austicula ? Liv. 23. 39. 6, v. Momms. C. I. L. ix. p. 196.

Isacia ? Plin. 3. 7. 85 compared with 81. It cannot = mod. *Ischia*, since that name appears for the first time in a letter of Leo III 813 A.D. (Beloch, *Camp.*² p. 206), and in the form *Iscla*. The ancient name was of course Aenaria (v. supr. A).

Taurubulae Stat. *Silv.* 3. 1. 128, apparently an island near Capreae or a part of Capreae itself.

Stătînae renatae ? = fontes in Aenaria Stat. *Silv.* 3. 104.

[Ad Rotas Tab. Peut., An. Rav. 4. 33.]

Φαλήρου τύρσις Lycophr. Alexand. 717, Steph. Byz. s.v., cf. ? Faler-nus A sup.

Eleutiana Tab. Peut.

Moera 'a Moerano rege condita,' the older name of Abella, Serv. ad *Aen.* 7. 740.

Bătŭlum, Verg. *Aen.* 7. 739, Sil. 8. 564.

Rufri maceria in Nola, Cato *R. R.* 22 and 135.

Cĕlemna (or -enna ?) Verg. *Aen.* 7. 739 and Serv. ad loc. Cf. prae-rupta Celennia Ovid *Met.* 15. 704 Heinsius, also ecclesia Cele-niensis (?) in *Synodo Romana* anno 501.

Doliolum near Cumae, Serv. ad *Aen.* 6. 238.

ὁ Ἐριβάνιος καλούμενος λόφος Polyb. 3. 92. 1.

Velecha- ? nm. v. 151 supr.

Δάυνιοι near Nola ? Polyb. 3. 91. 5.

Sabatini, mentioned with Atellani and Calatini as dependents of Capua Liv. 26. 33—4, must have dwelt near Capua, not, as Weissenb. thought, on the Sabatus in Hirpinis.

Mons Epomeus ? Tim. ap. Strab. 5, p. 248, Epopus Plin. 2. 89. 203, in Aenaria.

Plin. 3. 5. 63—4 gives further

Auximates,
Cingulani,
Freginates,

id. ib. 70 Taurania.

D. *Further modern names.*

<i>Amalfi,</i>	<i>Zuni,</i>	<i>Briano,</i>	<i>Afragola,</i>
<i>Pozzilli,</i>	<i>Nocelleto,</i>	<i>Curti,</i>	<i>Rocca Rainola,</i>
<i>Rocca Pipirozzi,</i>	<i>Alvignano,</i>	<i>Recale,</i>	<i>Trocchia,</i>
<i>Presenzano,</i>	<i>Treglia,</i>	<i>Capodrise,</i>	<i>Pollena,</i>
<i>Mignano,</i>	<i>Carinola,</i>	<i>Arienzo,</i>	<i>Resina,</i>
<i>Cascano,</i>	<i>Arnone,</i>	<i>Casapesenno,</i>	<i>Atripalda,</i>
<i>Visciano,</i>	<i>Limatola,</i>	<i>Grumo,</i>	<i>Meta.</i>

155 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF CAMPANIA².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens <u>Acilia</u>	<u>Appia</u>	<u>Bennia</u> (Benia)
<u>Acutia</u>	<u>Appuleia</u> (Apu-)	<u>Blossia</u> <i>sup.</i>
<u>Aelia</u>	<u>Aquila</u> (-illia)	<u>Brinnia</u>
<u>Aemilia</u>	<u>Arria</u> <i>g, l</i>	<u>Brittia</u> (Bruttia, rarely Briti-)
<u>Agria</u>	<u>Arruntia</u> (Aru-)	<u>Caecilia</u>
<u>Albia</u>	<u>Artoria</u>	<u>Caesellia</u> (once -elia)
<u>Albucia</u>	<u>Asinia</u>	<u>Caesia</u>
<u>Alfena</u>	<u>Ateia</u>	<u>Caesonia</u>
<u>Alfia</u>	<u>Atilia</u>	<u>Calatoria</u>
<u>Alleia</u> (once Ale-)	<u>Attia</u>	<u>Calpurnia</u>
<u>Allia</u>	<u>Aufidia</u>	<u>Caluentia</u> (-uet-)
<u>Ammonia</u> (Hamm-, Amo-)	<u>Aufustia</u>	<u>Caluia</u> (<u>Calau-</u>) <i>sup.</i>
<u>Amullia</u> (-ulia)	<u>Auiania</u>	<u>Caluisia</u> (Calb-)
<u>Anicia</u> (Anec-? once)	<u>Auillia</u>	<u>Cania</u> (Ka-)
<u>Annia</u> (once Ani-) <i>g, l</i>	<u>Aulena</u>	<u>Caninia</u> (Ka-)
<u>Ansia</u>	<u>Aulia</u>	<u>Caprasia</u>
<u>Antistia</u> (-test-) <i>g, l</i>	<u>Aurelia</u> <i>g, l</i> (nom. masc. once -λις)	<u>Carisia</u>
<u>Antonia</u>	<u>Baebia</u>	<u>Carulia</u> (-ull-?)
<u>Aponia</u> (once App-)		

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² From C. I. L. x. 508—4733, 4779—5043, 6786—6810, 8042, 8047—9, 8052, 8054—5, 8058, 8060, 8065—7, 8069, 8071, 8119—8237, 8331, 8335, 8338, 8343—8381, and Kaibel *Insc. Gr. Sic. It.* 694—902, 2409, and pp. 689—693.

<u>Casellia</u>	Flauia <i>g, l, passim</i>	Magia
<u>Cassia</u> (one insc. Casia)	Freia	Maia (once Mea) <i>sup.</i> <i>as praen.</i>
<u>Castricia</u> <i>g, l sup.</i>	<u>Fuficia</u>	<u>Mammia</u> (Mamia)
<u>Cattia</u> (Catia)	Fuluia <i>g, l</i>	Manlia (Manil-)
Ceia	Furia (once <u>Furria</u>) ¹	Marcia <i>g, l</i>
Cerrinia (once Ceri-)	Gabinia	Maria <i>g, l</i>
Cipia <i>sup.</i>	<u>Gauia</u> <i>sup.</i>	Melissaea <i>sup.</i>
Claudia <i>passim</i>	<u>Gellia</u>	<u>Memmia</u> (once Me- mia)
<u>Clodia</u>	Grania	<u>Messia</u> (once -ea)
Cluua	Heluia	<u>Mettia</u> (once Maetia, once ? Metia) <i>inf.</i>
Cocceia <i>g, l</i> (-nos, once -aeus)	<u>Herennia</u>	Minatia <i>sup.</i>
<u>Coelia</u>	Heria (once <u>Herr-</u>)	Mindia
Cominia <i>g, l inf.</i>	Histria	{ Minicia { Minucia
Cornelia	Holconia	Munatia
Cornificia	Hordionia (less often Horde-, one insc.)	<u>Munnia</u> (also Munia)
Cossinia	Horti-, once Hor- don-)	Naeuia (once Neuia; also Neia)
<u>Cottia</u> <i>inf.</i>	Hostia	<u>Nasennia</u> <i>sup.</i>
Culeia (once Culg-, once Culch-)	Hostilia	Nemonia
Curtia	Istacidia	Neria
Cuspia	Iulia <i>g, l, passim</i> (one insc. Ἰουλιος)	Nigidia
<u>Deccia</u> (Decia) <i>sup. as</i> <i>praen.</i>	Iunia <i>g, l</i> (once? <u>Iunn-</u>)	<u>Ninnia</u>
Decidia	Laberia	Nonia (once <u>Nonnia</u>) <i>inf.</i>
Decimia (-cum-)	Laecania	Nouia <i>g, l, sup.</i>
<u>Dinnia</u>	Laelia	<u>Numisia</u> (once <u>-mes-</u> , once <u>-ms-</u> , once <u>-mps-</u> , <i>inf.</i>)
Domitia	Larcia	Numitoria
Ducenia	Licina <i>g, l</i>	Octauia <i>g, l, cf. sup.</i>
Egnatia	Limbricia	<u>Ofillia</u> (also -ilia)
<u>Ennia</u>	Liua	Olia (once <u>Ollia</u>)
Epidia <i>sup.</i>	<u>Lollia</u> <i>g, l</i>	<u>Oppia</u> <i>sup.</i>
Equitia	Longinia	Ouia
Erucia (once Her-)	<u>Luceia</u> (once beside Λυκίος C. I. L. 8047. 10, once Luceia)	<u>Paccia</u> <i>g, l</i> (also Pacia, once Paacia, cf. Paquia, B <i>inf.</i>)
Eumachia	Lucia (<u>Luccia</u>)	
Fabia <i>g, l</i>	Lucilia	
Fabricia	Lucretia	
Fadia	<u>Lusius</u> (once Λουσιος ²)	
Faenia	Maeccia (once Mai-, once Me-)	
Fannia (Fania) <i>g, l</i>		
Firmia		
<u>Fisia</u>		

¹ But *Fusius* C. I. L. x. 7854 (Sardinia), and *Fourio* *ib.* 6838, on a milestone of the uia Appia, dating from 249 B.C.

² Insc. of 166—157 B.C., see C. I. L. x. p. 999.

<u>Pacideia</u>	<u>Samellia</u>	<u>Tillia</u>
<u>Paconia</u>	<u>Satria</u>	<u>Titia</u> (<u>Tittia</u>) <i>g, l</i>
<u>Pactumeia</u>	<u>Satrinia</u>	<u>Titinia</u>
<u>Papia sup.</u>	<u>Sattia</u>	<u>Trebia</u> (once Trae-)
<u>Papiria</u>	<u>Saufeia sup.?</u>	<i>sup.</i>
<u>Patulcia</u>	<u>Scentia</u>	<u>Tullia</u>
<u>Pauillia</u>	<u>Seia</u>	<u>Turrania</u>
<u>Pescennia</u>	<u>Sempronia</u>	<u>Valeria</u>
<u>Petronia</u>	<u>Sentia</u>	<u>Varenia</u> (-ena)
<u>Pinaria</u>	<u>Septimia</u> (-tum-)	<u>Varia</u>
<u>Plautia</u>	<u>Sergia g, l</u>	<u>Vedia</u> (Veid-)
<u>Plotia g, l</u>	<u>Seruilia</u>	<u>Veia</u>
<u>Plutia</u>	<u>Sestia</u>	<u>Velleia</u>
<u>Polia</u> (once Polia)	<u>Seuia</u> (once Sae-)	<u>Venafrania</u>
<u>Pompeia g, l</u>	<u>Sextia</u> (-xst-)	<u>Verania</u>
<u>Pomponia</u>	<u>Sextilia</u> (-xst-)	<u>Veratia</u>
<u>Pontia</u>	<u>Silia</u> (<u>Sillia</u> , Σειλ-) <i>g, l,</i>	<u>Verria</u>
<u>Popidia sup.</u>	<i>sup.</i>	<u>Vesonia</u>
<u>Popilia</u> (also -illia)	<u>Sittia</u>	<u>Vettia</u> (Vetia)
<u>Poppaea g, l</u>	<u>Sornia</u>	<u>Veturia</u>
<u>Porcia g, l</u>	<u>Sossia</u> (Sosia)	<u>Vibia</u> (<u>Vibbia</u> , Ουειβ-)
<u>Postumia</u>	<u>Spania</u> (one insc.)	<i>g, l, sup.</i>
<u>Proculeia</u>	<u>Spedia inf.</u>	<u>Vibria</u>
<u>Publicia</u> (rarely Pob-)	<u>Staia inf.</u>	<u>Vibuleia</u>
<u>Publilia</u>	<u>Statia g, l, inf.</u>	<u>Viciria</u> (Vicria, once
<u>Pullia</u>	<u>Statilia</u>	<u>Vicirria</u>)
<u>Pupia</u>	<u>Stlaboria</u>	<u>Vinicia</u> (Vincia) <i>sup.</i>
<u>Quinctia</u> (less often	<u>Stlaccia g, l, cf. Stalcia</u>	<u>Viria sup.</u>
Quint-)	<i>C inf.</i>	<u>Visellia</u>
<u>Quintilia</u> (never -ct-)	<u>Stronnia</u> (Stronia)	<u>Vitellia</u>
<u>Raia</u>	<u>Suettia</u> (Suetia)	<u>Vitrasia</u>
<u>Remmia</u>	<u>Sulpicia</u>	<u>Vlpia</u>
<u>Rubria</u>	<u>Tannonia</u> (once	<u>Vmbricia</u>
<u>Rutilia</u>	Tano-)	<u>Volcacia</u> (once Vlc-)
<u>Sabidia</u> cf. <i>inf.</i>	<u>Terentia g, l</u>	<u>Volcia</u>
<u>Sallustia</u>	<u>Tetteia</u>	<u>Volusia</u> (-ussia)
<u>Saluia inf.?</u>	<u>Tettia</u>	

2. Among the Cognomina may be mentioned

<u>Agrippa</u>	Ga (Gaha, Gaa, Gaia,	<u>Rufio</u>	} <i>passim</i>
<u>Agrippinus</u>	Ge) <i>masc.</i>	<u>Rufus</u>	
<u>Aprilis</u>	<u>Januaria</u> <i>passim</i> , often	<u>Rufina</u>	
<u>Bassus</u> <i>passim</i>	<i>serv.</i> , once Zan-	<u>Saturninus</u>	
<u>Bithus</u>	<u>Maius</u> <i>g, l</i>	<u>Saturnius</u>	
<u>Cerdo</u>	<u>Musa</u> <i>vir. et mul.</i>	<u>Siricus</u>	
<u>Cerialis</u> (once Cere-)	<u>Pansa</u>	<u>Speculator</u> (Specl-)	
<u>Cilo</u>	<u>Papia</u> often <i>serv.</i>	<u>Statius</u> <i>serv. as cogn.</i>	
<u>Dama</u> (-mas) <i>mainly</i>	<u>Polla</u> <i>passim</i> , rarely	<u>Sulla</u>	
<i>serv.</i>	<u>Pola</u> , <u>Polus</u>	<u>Vatia</u>	
<u>Daus</u>	<u>Pollio</u> (Poli-) <i>passim</i>	<u>Vesbinus</u>	
<u>December</u>	<u>Proculus</u> (Procl-) <i>pas-</i>	<u>Vrsula</u>	
	<i>sim</i>		

B. Less frequent.

1. Nomina.

gens <u>Abuccia</u>	<u>Annaea</u> (-ea)	<u>Aufillia</u>
<u>Accia</u>	<u>Annea</u>	<u>Augusia</u>
<u>Aeclania</u>	<u>Anteia</u>	<u>Auia</u>
<u>Aefulana</u>	<u>Antia</u>	<u>Auidia</u>
<u>Aerullia</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Antracia</u>	<u>Auiena</u>
<u>Afillia</u> (-ilia) <i>lib.</i>	<u>Aplania</u>	<u>Aurunculeia</u>
<u>Ahia</u> (Aia)	<u>Apria</u>	<u>Autronia</u>
<u>Albiena</u>	<u>Apusia</u>	<u>Babbia</u> <i>inf.</i>
<u>Albinia</u>	<u>Arellia</u>	<u>Babria</u> <i>lib.</i>
<u>Aletia</u>	<u>Arulena</u>	<u>Babullia</u>
<u>Alficia</u>	<u>Asellia</u>	<u>Baburia</u>
<u>Alfidia</u>	<u>Asuia</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Badia</u>
<u>Alliatoria</u>	<u>Atellia</u>	<u>Balonia</u>
<u>Allidia</u>	<u>Atinia</u>	<u>Barbia</u>
<u>Alliena</u>	<u>Atria</u>	<u>Bassia</u>
<u>Amatia</u>	<u>Atullia</u>	<u>Bebenia</u>
<u>Ambibia</u>	<u>Audasia</u>	<u>Bellica</u>
<u>Ampia</u>	<u>Audia</u> <i>sup.</i>	<u>Bellicia</u>
<u>Ancharia</u>	<u>Auedia</u> ¹	<u>Betutia</u> (<i>bis -tit-</i>)
<u>Aninia</u>	<u>Aufellia</u>	<u>Billiena</u>
		<u>Biuellia</u> <i>sup.</i>

¹ Cf. Auidia *inf.*

<u>Blaesia</u>	<u>Crassia</u>	{ <u>Genucia</u> (once)
<u>Blassia</u>	Crispina ?	{ <u>Genicia</u> (once)
Bouia	Critonia	Gerellana
<u>Buccia</u> (Bucia)	<u>Cupiennia</u>	Germania
Kadia (one insc.)	Curatia (one insc.)	<u>Gessia</u>
Caecina	Curia	Gratilia
Caelia	Curiatia	Haia
Caepia	Curredia (Cure-)	Harmonia (one insc.)
<u>Caesennia</u>	Curua	Hateria
<u>Caesetia</u>	<u>Dasumia</u>	Heia
Caiatia (also -ητι-, g)	Deciria	{ <u>Heidia</u> (once)
<u>Calauia</u> sup.	<u>Dellia</u>	{ <u>Hedia</u> (once)
{ <u>Caledia</u> lib.	Dentatia	Heioleia
{ <u>Calidia</u>	Didia	Helmonia
Caluidia	Dionysia g, l (nom. sing. masc. -σις g)	<u>Heluisia</u>
Campania	Diria	Hermonia
Campilia (-pyl-)	Dolutia	Hetrilia
Caneia	Domatia	<u>Hippellia</u>
Cantria	Edia	Hippia
Canuleia (-ol-)	<u>Epillia</u>	<u>Hirria</u>
Caristania	{ <u>Eppilia</u>	Horatia
Carmeia	Epria	Hortensia (once -tes-, once -tess-)
Carponia	Faecia	<u>Hosidia</u> inf.
Caruilla	Faltonia cf. inf.	Hostria (one insc.)
<u>Cascellia</u>	Felsinia	<u>Ilipia</u>
Casuria	Fidia lib.	Instania
Catia	<u>Fillia</u>	Insteia
Catiena	<u>Fistia</u>	Istaueria
Caucia	Flaminia	Itea
Caudia lib.	Floria	Iustuleia
Ceionia	Folia (once -ll-)	Iuuentia
Celeria	Fonteia g, l	Laetoria
Ceruia	Fraucia	Lapscidia
Ceruonia	<u>Fufia</u>	Laronia
Cestilia (once -ill-)	<u>Fufidia</u>	Lartia
Cicereia	Fullonia	Lartidia
Cincia	Fulmonia lib.	<u>Lassia</u>
<u>Cinnia</u>	Fundania	Lepidia
Cissonia	Furnia g, l (Φορν-)	<u>Lisia</u>
<u>Cloelia</u> inf.	Galeria	Litria
Clouatia sup.	Gallicia	Liuienia
Cluentia	Gargilia	Loreia
<u>Confuleia</u> (once -nfl-)	Gauidia	Lucania
Consia	<u>Gauillia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Luculana</u>
Corelia	Geminia	<u>Lufnia</u>
Cosconia		Luria
Cossutia		

<u>Lusiena</u>	<u>Muttia</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Peticia</u> <i>inf.</i>
<u>Lutatia</u>	<u>Naeuoleia</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Petillia</u> (also -ilia)
<u>Luxilia</u>	<u>Nassia</u>	<u>Pettia</u>
<u>Maecenas</u> (once -atia)	<u>Nauia</u> <i>g, l</i>	<u>Pilonia</u>
<u>Maecilia</u>	<u>Neapolitana</u> <i>g, l</i>	<u>Pitia</u>
<u>Maenatia</u> <i>lib.</i> (one insc.)	<u>Neia</u> , see <u>Naeuia</u> , A <i>sup.</i>	<u>Plaetoria</u>
{ <u>Maenia</u> (once)	<u>Neratia</u> (once <u>Naer-</u>).	<u>Plania</u>
{ <u>Menia</u> (once)	<u>Neronia</u>	<u>Plinia</u>
<u>Maesia</u>	<u>Niraemia</u>	<u>Pontidia</u>
<u>Maetennia</u>	<u>Noleia</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Prastina</u> (once -inia)
<u>Magnia</u>	<u>Norbana</u>	<u>Prosia</u>
<u>Magonia</u>	<u>Nouellia</u>	<u>Publia</u> (once -leia)
<u>Magria</u>	<u>Numeria</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Pulfennia</u>
<u>Magulnia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Numidia</u>	<u>Pumidia</u>
<u>Mallia</u>	<u>Numistria</u> (once -reia)	{ <u>Potiolana</u> (once)
<u>Mallonia</u>	{ <u>Nunidia</u> (once)	{ <u>Put[eol]ana</u> (once)
<u>Mamercia</u> <i>inf.</i>	{ <u>Nunnidia</u> (once)	<u>Quirinia</u> (one insc.)
<u>Mamilia</u>	<u>Obellia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Rabiria</u>
<u>Manilia</u>	<u>Obinia</u>	<u>Raecia</u>
<u>Manneia</u>	<u>Occia</u>	<u>Rafidia</u> (one insc.)
<u>Mars[ia?]</u>	<u>Ocratia</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Ragonia</u>
<u>Martia</u>	<u>Oculatia</u> (once <u>Ocla-</u>)	<u>Rammia</u>
<u>Masuria</u>	<u>Opsia</u> <i>g, l, sup.</i>	<u>Rantiag, l</u> (one biling. insc.)
<u>Maximia</u>	<u>Orfia</u>	<u>Rapellia</u>
<u>Meclonia</u>	<u>Ostoria</u>	<u>Rasidia</u>
<u>Medullina</u>	<u>Otacia</u>	<u>Rasinia</u>
<u>Melsonia</u>	<u>Ouellia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Rauia</u>
<u>Mescinia</u>	<u>Ouiedia</u>	<u>Rennia</u>
<u>Messenia</u> <i>lib.</i> (one insc.)	<u>Ouinia</u>	{ <u>Rocia</u>
<u>Mestria</u>	<u>Pacuuia</u> (twice -cuia)	{ <u>Rogia</u>
<u>Metilia</u>	<u>Papinia</u>	<u>Roscia</u>
<u>Meuia</u> (once Mae-)	<u>Paquia</u> ¹	<u>Rubellia</u>
<u>Minia</u> <i>sup.</i>	<u>Paruilia</u>	<u>Rufellia</u>
<u>Miniaria</u>	<u>Passenia</u> (once -ienia)	<u>Rufia</u>
<u>Modestia</u>	<u>Patercilia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Rufria</u> (one insc.)
<u>Modia</u>	<u>Pedania</u>	<u>Rullia</u>
<u>Monnia</u>	<u>Pedia</u>	<u>Rustia</u>
<u>Mucia</u>	<u>Percennia</u> <i>cf. sup.</i>	<u>Rusticelia</u>
<u>Mummia</u>	<u>Perelia</u>	<u>Sabinia</u>
<u>Murrasia</u>	<u>Perennia</u>	<u>Saenia</u> <i>g, l</i> (once Se-)
<u>Musidia</u> (once Muss-)	<u>Perperna</u> ²	<u>Saginia</u>
<u>Muticuleia</u>	<u>Perpernia</u>	<u>Salaria</u>

¹ Three times, however, used of persons elsewhere called Pacci-.

² In C. I. L. x. 7125 (Sicily) Perperna.

Salena	Tamudia	Venuleia
<u>Salliena</u>	Tantilia	Verecundinia
<u>Salluua</u>	Tapsenna	Vergilia (Vir-?)
Salonia	Tarquinia	Versiculana
Saluidiena	Tarulia (-ullia)	Vescinia
Sandelia	Tatia	<u>Veseria</u>
Satilia	Teia	<u>Vesia</u> (one insc.)
Saturia	{ Teidia once	<u>Vesiculana</u>
Scalia	{ Tidia once	Vestoria
Scantia	Testia	Vesuvia (graffiti -sb-)
Scurracia	Thorania	Vetilia
{ Senecia once	Tiburtia	{ Vettenia (one insc.)
{ Senicia once	Tintiria <i>sup.</i> ?	{ Vettena (one insc.)
<u>Seppia</u> <i>sup. as praen.</i>	Tintoria <i>sup.</i> ?	<u>Vettiena</u>
Septimena	<u>Tofelana</u>	Vetuuia
Sepunia	<u>Tornasia</u>	Vibidia
Sertoria	Trebonia <i>g, l</i>	Victoria (only fem.)
Seruia	Trolia (once Troila)	<u>Vinnia</u> (once Vinia)
Seueria	<u>Truttedia</u>	<u>Vinullia</u>
<u>Sicillia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Tuccia</u>	Vitoria
Silicia	Turcia	Vitruuia <i>g, l</i> (once -ouia)
Siluania	<u>Turellia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Vittia</u>
Socil[i]a (one insc.)	Turia	Vmbria
Spuria <i>sup.</i> ?	Turronia (one insc.)	Vmmidia (once Vmi-)
Staberia	Tuscenia	Voconia
<u>Stallia</u> (once Stalia)	Tuscilia	<u>Volasenna</u> (once-ena) masc.
<u>Stennia</u> (once Stenia)	Tutoria	<u>Volasennia</u> fem.
Stertinia	Vacaenia	{ Volteia once
{ Suauittia once	Valgia	{ Vlteia once
{ Suauitia once	Variena (one insc.)	Volumnia
Subidia?	Varronia	Vrbania
Suedia	Vbonia	Vruia
<u>Suellia</u>	Vdia (one insc.)	Vruineia
<u>Sullia</u>	Vecilia	Vulia
{ Sutia once	<u>Velasia</u>	Vultricia
{ Suttis nom. masc.	<u>Vellia</u>	
{ once	Velonia (one insc.)	
Taetia (one insc.)	Veluria	
Tampia	<u>Vennia</u>	

1 a. To these may be added Vestia Liv. 26. 33, Val. Max. 5. 2. 1.

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Abinnericus (Abenn-)	Eglectianus	Papus (Paap-)
Aciba (-bas)	Eglectus	Peplus (<u>Pepul-</u>)
Aeterius	Haber	<u>Pollitta</u>
Ambibulus	Hamillus	Quirinus
<u>Ammia</u> <i>g, l</i>	Lamiscus <i>g</i>	<u>Rufilla</u>
Apella	<u>Lesiginus</u>	Ruma <i>vir</i>
Aprulla	Liccaeus	Sandilianus
Ascla	<u>Mahe</u> <i>cf. sup.</i>	Scirtus
Asprenas	Maro <i>g, l</i>	Sedulatus (Sedl-)
Audentius	Marullus	Silo
Bato	Melanta <i>vir.</i>	<u>Sisenna</u>
Camillus	<u>Nasica</u>	<u>Sosus</u>
Cannutianus	<u>Naso</u> (once Nasso)	Staius <i>g, l, inf.</i>
Cocco	Nemesis (once Nimi- sis, once <u>Nempsis</u>)	Strobilus
<u>Coeranus</u>	Nouicius	Tauriscus
Columbus	<u>Paccius</u> } <i>g</i>	Tontianus
Decmus <i>g</i>	Pacius } <i>g</i>	Vrsio
Dumans (Dym-)		Vrsus

C. *Occurring once only.*1. *Nomina.*

gens <u>Abbia</u> (Abia?)	Agnania	Anniana
(Acceiana)	Aieza (masc.) and	Antilia <i>lib.</i>
Aceria	Aiezia in one insc.	Apicata
Aceirratia	Aiscidia	<u>Apisia</u>
Aclutia	Alacria	Apollonia
Aconia	<u>Alfenatia</u>	Appaea
Adia	Allenia	Apponia
Aebutia	Alonia?	Apronia
Aecia	Alpinia	Aquua
Aerelia?	Alsia	Arcaea
Aeria	Ambonia?	(Arelliana)
<u>Aesia</u>	Amicia	Armenia
Aeternia	<u>Ammia</u>	Arquinia <i>lib.</i>
<u>Afinia</u>	Ampedia	Arsenia
<u>Afrania</u>	Amuria	<u>Aruttia</u>
<u>Afronia?</u>	Ancarsia	Ascia
Agidia	Anna?	Atania

Ateleia <i>lib.</i>	Caetronia	Crepe(reia)
Atidia <i>lib.</i>	<u>Calaasia</u>	Crispia
<u>Atisia</u>	Calenia	<u>Curfia</u>
Atleia	Calinia	Currelia <i>lib.</i>
Atlia ?	Calpetana	<u>Cusia</u>
Atulena ?	Caltilia <i>lib.</i>	<u>Cusonia</u>
<u>Aufania</u>	Camelia ?	Cutia
<u>Aufeia</u>	Camera <i>lib.</i>	Daeria <i>lib.</i>
Auliena	Campia	<u>Dasiatia</u>
<u>Ausidia</u>	Camuria	<u>Dassia</u>
Autonia	Cannutia ?	Dexia
Autrodia	Cantilia	Dexsonia
Axia ?	Carania <i>lib.</i>	Doia
Babinia	Carnia	<u>Drusia</u>
Badeia ?	Carpinaria	Dullania ?
Baebiana	Carpinia ?	Duronia
Baibilia	<u>Carsicia</u>	Durrachina
Barbaria	Cartilia	Eassidia
Barbatia	Cartoria	Efuria (Christian)
Baria	<u>Casonia lib.</u>	<u>Eggia</u>
Baronia	Catenia	Egrilia
Basilia	Catilia	<i>Ela g</i>
Bassaea	Cauilia <i>lib.</i>	Eiedia
Bassida	<u>Cauinnia</u>	Elusia <i>lib.</i>
Batonia	Caulia	Emuslena ?
Belitia ?	Kaulimertia ?	Enuleia ?
<u>Belliena</u>	Celsia <i>g</i>	Eruia
Beneuertia	Cepidia <i>lib.</i>	Escionia
Bentuellia	<u>Cessia</u>	<u>Essennia</u>
Beriena	Cestia	Ethereia <i>lib.</i>
<i>Βηπύριος ? g</i>	Circenia	Etria
Betilliena	<u>Cisionia</u>	<u>Fabullia</u>
Betubia	Cispia	<u>Fafnia</u>
Beuila ?	Cludia	Falconia
Bifonia	Cogitatia	Faustia
<u>Bisellia</u>	Comanana ?	Felsonia
Boionia (? cognom.)	Comicia	Feronia
<u>Brasidia</u>	<u>Connia</u>	Feruena
Brexia	Considia	Festinia
<u>Bruttidia</u>	Constantia	Ficilia <i>lib.</i>
<u>Bubbia</u>	Cordiuiia <i>lib.</i>	Fictoria
<u>Buccionia lib.</u>	<u>Cosidia</u>	Fiduia
Burria	Cotria	Firuia
Cabilena	Couia	Fotidia
Caedia	Crassicia	Fulcinia
Caedicia <i>g</i>	Cratilia	<u>Fullia</u>
<u>Caesernia</u>	Craudelia	

Fuluinia	<u>Macullia</u>	Nutria
Fundilia	Maculonia <i>lib.</i>	Obultronia
Furnia	<u>Maeson</u> ia <i>lib.</i>	Ocabia?
Futia	<u>Magnisia</u>	<u>Ofania</u>
<u>Galliana</u>	Mamidia	<u>Ofilliena</u>
Galonia <i>lib.</i>	Mascaia	<u>Ofonia</u>
Gargonia <i>lib.</i>	Masia	Oliena
Gelonia	Matia	Opetreia
Gentia	Maticia	Orania <i>lib.</i>
Gerontia	<u>Matteia</u>	Orenia
Gigania	Matutina	<u>Orfellia</u>
Gracilia	Medioleia	Organia
Graecia	Menlia? <i>lib.</i>	Otia
Graia	<u>Meson</u> ia	Otincia
Graltia	Mestia	Pandia
<u>Grattia</u> <i>lib.</i>	Meteia	Panentia
<u>Grusia</u>	<u>Mincullia</u>	Pariana
Gupacia	Minisia	Patidia <i>lib.</i>
Hatilia	<u>Mintullia</u> ?	Paxea
Hegia	Minutia <i>lib.</i>	Peducaea
Helenia	<u>Morasia</u>	Pelacisana?
Herbacia	<u>Mullia</u>	Pestania
Herdonia	<u>Multillia</u> <i>lib.</i>	Petelia
Hinoleia <i>lib.</i> 250 B.C.	Muluia	<u>Petillia</u>
Hispellatia	Mulutia?	Petisana
Iallia	Murria <i>lib.</i>	Pileia
Igia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Murronia	<u>Pinnia</u>
Instueia	Murtia	Piricatia
Iunachilia	<u>Musania</u>	<u>Pisonia</u>
Iusta	Mustia	<u>Pisuria</u>
Iustia	Naria	Pituania <i>lib.</i>
Lacaenia	<u>Nasuleia</u>	Plarentia
Lacutulana	Natalis	Pomeliana?
Laeuia	Nautia	<u>Pompilia</u>
Lantia? <i>lib.</i>	<u>Nerasia</u> <i>lib.</i>	<u>Pontiena</u>
<u>Lappia</u>	Niturania	Popaedia
Larina	<u>Nolcennia</u>	Porphiria?
Lassuccia	Norceiana <i>lib.</i>	Poseidonia <i>g</i>
Lautinia	Nouercinia	<u>Prausia</u> ?
Licculeia	Nulania?	Procilia
Ligustia	Numicia	Propertia
Litucia	<u>Nummia</u>	Pupidia
<u>Loppia</u>	Numoleia	Pupienia
Lupatia	<u>Nunnia</u>	<u>Purreia</u>
Luseia	Nunnuleia	Quaelia
Lydia	Nusia	
<u>Maccia</u>		
Macrinia		

Rabiia	Siculia	Titucia
Racectia	Silania ?	Tituria
Raconia	Siminia	Toratia
Ramnia	Siria	<u>Trausia</u>
Rapellinia	Sirinia ?	Trebania
Rapidia	Siternia	Trebatia
<u>Rapinasia</u>	Sitria	<u>Trebellia</u>
Ratinia	<u>Soenia</u>	Trebulana
<u>Rattia</u>	Solania	Triaria <i>lib.</i>
Rauonia	Sora	<u>Trisenia</u>
Riria ?	Stabia	Tuppuria
Romania	Stadia <i>inf.</i>	Tureia
<u>Rufinia</u>	Stalcia <i>g</i> cf. Stlaccia	<u>Tussia</u>
Rupilia	A sup.	<u>Tussidia</u>
Rutedia <i>lib.</i>	Statia	Tuticia
Sacconia	Stlabia	Tutilia
Sacratoria	Stonica	Vaccinia
Saeria	Suetria	<u>Vagellia</u>
<u>Safinia lib. inf.</u>	<u>Suillia</u>	Valia ¹
Sagaria	Sulgia	<u>Varacia</u>
Sagittia	Surdinia	Varredia? <i>lib.</i>
Salenia	Sutoria	Vatinia (spelt Bat-)
Saluidena	Tadia	Veionia
Samia	Talpia ?	Velina
Samianta ?	<u>Tamusia</u>	<u>Venafrana</u>
Samiaria	<u>Taracia</u>	Venelia <i>sup.</i>
Samilaris ?	Tarronia	Veneria
<u>Sanquinia</u>	<u>Tarsinnia</u>	Venidia
<u>Satellia</u>	Tataia <i>g</i>	Verginia
Satia	Tedilia	Veridia
Saturn[i]a	Tesnea ?	Veronia
Saturninia	Tetiana	Verticia <i>lib.</i>
Scribonia	<u>Tettiena</u>	<u>Vespasia</u>
Secura	Thermia	Vestilia
Senatia	Thoria	Vestricia <i>sup.</i>
<u>Sepullia</u>	Thresia ?	Vetidia
Sepumia	Tiberia	Vetronia
Serenia	Ticidia	<u>Vettuleia lib.</u>
Seruatronia	Tidia	<u>Vettulena</u>
<u>Seruea</u>	Timinia	<u>Vettulina</u>
<u>Sestilia</u>	Tineia	<u>Vibellia</u> ²
<u>Sestullia</u>	Titacia	Vibiedia
Setia	Titicena	<u>Vibullia</u>
Sexsaea	Titilia	
	Titiria	

¹ Vallia twice in an insc. from the island Gaulus near Malta, C. I. L. x. 7508.

² Also classical, *e.g.* Liv. 23. 8.

<u>Viecia</u>	Viriana	Volteia
<u>Vigellia</u>	<u>Virofurcia?</u>	<u>Vottonia</u>
Vigueta	<u>Virridia?</u>	Vrbinia
<u>Villia</u>	Virtia	Vrsena <i>fem.</i>
Vinuleia	Vitronia	Vrsidia
Vipsania	Vituria	<u>Vttedia</u>
Vipstana	Volceia	<u>Vttia</u>
<u>Virasia</u>	Volsonia	

1 *a.* To these may be added Spendius, the name of a Campanian slave mentioned several times in Polyb. 1. 69 f.

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

<u>Abinneus</u>	<u>Cotta</u>	Gaulanus
Acisculus?	Crixsus	Gemniana
Aiula	Dada <i>lib.</i>	Hauranus
<u>Amisenus</u>	Daelochus <i>g</i>	Interemnia
Atrista	Dagalaifus	Iouinus
<u>Attus g</u>	Darda	Iuena
Balitor	<u>Dasumilla</u>	Iullinus
Banna	Denate	Larenianus
Baudigo	<u>Dipscurtus</u>	Larix <i>vir</i>
Bauto	Dizo	Lebinthus
Beba	Domnina <i>lib.</i>	Leborianus ²
<u>Beriola</u> ¹	Domnio	Legio <i>lib.</i>
Betua	Drauca	<u>Liberitas mul.</u>
Blaesus	<u>Drosis</u>	Licca (Bardi filia)
<u>Blesilla</u>	Fango	<u>Ligatus</u>
Buricus	Felsia?	Lucipor?
<u>Burrus lib.</u>	Fimbria	Mama
<u>Buttis</u>	Fistia	Mamercus <i>g inf.</i>
Carradius	Flore? (<i>acc. -enem</i>)	Mamia
Cascus	Fortona	Maricanus
<u>Cenna vir.</u>	Futus	Maruleius
<u>Cersinus</u>	Gailla	<u>Masa</u>
Chorintus	Galeo	<u>Mattius (Christian)</u>
Citias <i>mul.</i>	Gangens	Mela
Codeus	<u>Garfanius</u>	Melas
Cordus	Garmalla <i>vir</i>	Mommo
	Gates <i>vir</i>	Mucurda

¹ The *insc.* (x. 2000) continues 'quae vixit etc.' (not *bixit*), therefore *b* seems to have its proper value.

² Cf. *Leboriae* 154 B.

Naeuilla	Pumaceo	Sopio
<u>Natta</u>	Puupa	Stolo
Ninus	Ratiager	Suilla <i>vir</i>
Nugula	Redienus	Talicius
October	Rocula	Tatis
<u>Ofellio</u>	<u>Rufula</u>	Terio <i>lib.</i>
<u>Ofellius</u> <i>inf.</i>	Rullus	Ubero
Oleanus	Russa	Tugurinus
Olenius	Saba <i>vir</i>	Vadauo
Opseus	<u>Sabbio</u> <i>serv.</i>	Vescinus
<u>Osidia</u> <i>serv.</i>	Sabbis <i>lib. mul.</i>	<u>Vettulinus</u>
Ossucula	Sabinna <i>lib. vir</i>	Vetulenus
Pacyllus <i>g</i>	Sandona	Vibius (<i>but frequent</i> <i>as praenomen</i>)
Papas ¹	Sarnesis	Vinda
Passaratus	<u>Sasa</u> <i>lib. vir</i>	<i>Ἰρριωσ</i> Kretschmer <i>Griech. Vasenin-</i> <i>schrr.</i> p. 3.
<u>Pausia</u>	<u>Sattius</u>	Vopiscus
Pepsus <i>lib.</i>	Satulla	Vpotiana
<u>Porresmus</u>	Scaeva <i>vir</i>	Vrsilla
<u>Posilla</u>	Σκάπλας <i>g</i>	[V]ttedianus
Procca	Scemanus	Zobinus
Pronua	Sclemio <i>mul.</i>	
Pullaene	Scoa <i>lib. vir</i>	

¹ With dative *Papati*.

B. The Samnite Tribes

(*Hirpini, Pentri et Caraceni Samnites*).

The Samnite alliance when it first appears in history, in the fourth century B.C., included those tribes which lay between the Paeligni to the North, the Lucani to the South, the Campanians to the West, the Frentani and Apuli to the East; that is to say the Hirpini¹, Pentri and Caraceni²; but with these are sometimes classed other friendly and kindred communities in neighbouring territory, like the originally independent Fistelia and Allifae (see their coins **183—4** *inf.*), Salernum and the Frentani (Scylax, quoted p. 203 *inf.*), and Atina (Liv. 10. 39). But after the war with Pyrrhus the Romans for ever weakened the power of the Italic tribes by dividing this central mountainous tract into two halves. The territories of the Latin colony Beneventum (268 B.C.) and the Ager Taurasinus³ united that of Saticula on the West (313 B.C.)⁴ to that of Luceria⁵ on the East, and cut off the Hirpini from their kinsmen by a broad belt of land under Latin occupation. At the same time the Samnites proper were weakened by the loss of a large strip on the West; Telesia, Compulteria and Caiatia became independent communities (see their coins **182, 149** and Note xvi. p. 143 f.), Allifae and Venafrum became praefectures (Fest. p. 233 M), and the Latin colony of Aesernia was founded in 263 B.C. in purely Samnite territory to command the upper Volturnus valley. These chains held the northern Samnites fast; we hear of no further resistance on their part till the general uprising of Italy in 90 B.C. But the Hirpini henceforth acted independently; in 216 they

¹ E.g. Liv. 10. cc. 11, 38, 39, where 'Samnites' adjoin Lucanians.

² For the distinction between the Pentri and Caraceni, see p. 183, *inf.* Beloch (*Ital. Bd.* p. 167) counts the Caudini also as an integral tribe.

³ Liv. 40. 38, compared with the epitaph of the first Scipio, C. I. L. i.¹ 30.

⁴ Vell. 1. 14, Fest. p. 340 M.

⁵ Vell. *ib.*, Liv. 9. 26.

joined Hannibal, and the name Samnium no longer extends to them (Liv. 22. 73). In the Social war they appear as a separate unit (*e.g.* Appian *B. C.* I. 39). But both Samnites¹ and Hirpini retained their complete internal independence until they received the Roman citizenship, after the terrible wars of 90—82 B.C. had reduced their territory to the desert-like condition in which a great part of it remains to this day.

1. *Hirpini.*

156—7 *Inscriptions of Aeclanum.*

Of Aeclanum we know nothing before the Social War, when it was besieged by Sulla (App. *B. C.* I. 51), though a party headed by one Minatius Magius the *atavus* of Velleius (2. 16) was faithful to Rome. From the passage in Velleius Mommsen (*C. I. L.* IX. p. 99) infers that the town did not become a *municipium* till then; but that this was its condition from at least 60 B.C. till Hadrian, appears from many Latin inscc.

- 156 Found in Castello d. Baronia, east of Aeclanum, and copied by Sign. F. Cassitto, whence Momm. *U. D.* viii. 13, whence Zvet. *Osc.* v. 6. The original was cut up and used for building.

km babbiis km

On a stone 68 in. long by 21 high (1·71 by ·527 m.) in letters over 2 in. (·052 m.) high, *Osc.* *aβ*, with single interpuncts, two of which the copy places within the second word, which it gives as *bn.b.biis*; the *n* must have been \sqcap without its top.

U. D. p. 177, Fabr. 2881, Zvet. *Osc.* 28.

- 157 On a tile found in October 1880 in one of the tombs of an ancient necropolis among the remains of some unknown city at Pezza, near *Melito* (Valle Bonito), and now said to be in the Naples Museum (though its exact position does not seem known to the officials); given by Pecori in *Notiz. Scav.* 1881, p. 328.

N>|□>·□

Either *V. Kpi. Gn.* or *V. Ighi. Gn.*, cf. no. 77 *supr.* Observe the Lat. N.

¹ The Romans made no official distinction between Pentri and Caraceni.

158—9 COINS OF ADJACENT TOWNS.

158 Modern *Lacedonia*.**akudunniad**

Osc. *aß* retrograde: bronze: type, Pallas-head)(warrior with patera, shield and sword: rare.

This town was on the borders of Apulia, near to, but, I believe, distinct from the ancient and modern *Aquilonia*, v. 160 A infra. Beloch observes (*Ital. Bd.* p. 168) that the town to which the coin belongs cannot have been a member of the Hirpine alliance, since then it would not have issued coins in its own name, and conjectures that it was an independent Samnite settlement, in what should then be called Apulian territory.

Head p. 24, Poole p. 68, Friedl. *O. M.* p. 53, Zvet. *Osc.* 169.

159 *Beneventum*.**benuentod)(propom**

The use of the ablative and the second *p* of **propom** (if it stands for *probum*, which appears on coins of Suessa, C. I. L. I.¹ 16) must be due to Oscan influence, though the coin is from a Roman colony (planted 268 B.C., when the name was changed from *Μαλοφειντ-* to Beneventum). If the name is trisyllabic and not abbreviated, the form might be explained as based on an Oscan *Malvento-*, which, as compared with the Greek original, would seem to show the regular Oscan syncope, cf. *Herklo-* from *Ἡρακλῆς*, *Evklo-* (175 inf.) from *Εὔκολος* (37 D sup.); but Keller (*Lat. Volksetym.* p. 14) reads the legend as *benuuent-*.

Lat. *aß*, with $\Gamma = p$. Bronze: type, Apollo-head)(horse running.

C. I. L. I. 19, Momms. *U. D.* p. 203, Head p. 24, Poole p. 68.

Note xix. *Compsa*. For possibly Oscan coins of Compsa (COSANO, ONAϞO), Poole p. 69, Head p. 25) v. Note xvi. supr. p. 143 f.

160 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE HIRPINI².A. *Well attested (in form, date and locality).*

Hirpini cl. cf. *hirpo-* 186 A *inf.* and 351 B. *Irpino* e.g. *M. Cálvo Irp.*

Compsa, -sanus (Κῶμψα). cl. -inus insec. Lib. Col. *Cónza della Campania.*

Aufidus fl. cl. *Ófanto f.*

Abellinum, -inates (Protropi et Marsi, Plin. 3. 11. 105) cl. insec. *Avellino.*

Ampsactus loc. cl.

Taurāsia, -sinus cl., C. I. L. I.¹ 30. ? *Taurási*, see Momm. C. I. L. I. c.

Aquilonia, -onii cl. This town I venture on the ground of its name to identify with the modern *Aquilonia* and to distinguish from the modern *Lacedonia*, six miles to the N.W., which must, I think, represent the Osc. *Akudunnia-* 158 sup. The ancient Aquilonia was on the Via Appia between Aeclanum and Venusia, and on Kiepert's map this is made to pass through mod. *Lacedonia* on the strength of the usual identification; I cannot find that there is any other authority for this route, which involves a bend northwards into the hills, whereas mod. *Aquilonia* is on a straight line drawn from Aeclanum to Venusia. There are only a few Lat. insec. from *Lacedonia* (with no mention of the town itself) and none from *Aquilonia*. The question, I suppose, could be settled by careful examination of the existing roads³; but failing that the correspondence of the two pairs of names gives a *prima facie* probability to the view here suggested.

Trīuīcum Hor. Sat. 1. 5. 79. *Trevico.*

Aeclanum, -nus, -nensis cl. insec. (Aecl- insec., Aecul- Cic. Plin. etc., cf. Momm. C. I. L. IX. pp. 88, 98). *Mirabella Ecláno.*

Caudium, -dinus, Furculae Caudinae cl. insec. Keller *Lat. Volksetym.* p. 16 compares *S. María dei Góti* and suggests a new etymon for Furculae. *Válle Caudína.*

[*Ligures Baebiani* cl. insec., cf. Liv. 40. 38.]

¹ For the notation and arrangement, see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² The tables of the Itineraries for the *Hirpini* are given C. I. L. IX. p. 26.

³ My friend Prof. A. G. Amateucci of Tivoli, formerly of Benevento, has been at some pains to ascertain for me from Ms. l'Abbato Troyse that the road usually identified with the Via Appia does not touch the site of either of the two modern towns, but passes between them, rather nearer *Lacedonia*; and that according to the local tradition neither of the two occupies the site of the ancient *Aquilonia*.

- { Beneuentum, -tanus cl. inscc. after 268 B.C., cf. 159 sup. Before that
 { Maleuentum i.e. Μαλόεις cl. nm. *Benevénto*.

The following names of Pagi in Beneventum occur more than once in the *Tab. Alimentaria Ligurum Baebianorum*, C. I. L. ix. 1455 :

Fascianus, Herculaneus, Martialis, Mefanus (ter), Meflanus, (sexiēs), Salutaris.

Tāburnus mons. cl. *M. Tabárno*.

Sătīcŭla, -lanus. cl. (-lus poet.)

Calor fl. cl. *Calóre f.*

[Via Herculia inscc. v. Momm. C. I. L. x. p. 709.]

Aequum Tuticum. cl. (Aeq- Acr. Porphy. ad Hor. Sat. 1. 5. 87, and Tab. Peut.; elsewhere Eq-).

B. *Less certain.*

Amaranus Jupiter C. I. L. ix. 1074 (from Compsa). ? *Monte Maráno*.

Arusini campi near Beneventum, Frontin. *Strateg.* 4. 1. 14 al.

Sabatus fl. Itin. Anton. *Sábato f.*

Cisauna C. I. L. i.¹ 30, adj. or subst.?

Romula Mephitis Itinn., -ea urbs, Liv. 10. 17. ? *Monte Rómulo* (Kiep.).

Plistia (Πλειστική) Liv. 9. 21—22 al. *Présta*.

Vescellium Liv., -ellani Pl. 3. 11. 105.

Pagi Beneuentani. The following names occur only once in C. I. L. ix. 1455 (cf. under A sup.)—

Albanus, Articulanus, Caelanus, Catillinus, Ceta-
 nus, Horticulanus, Libicanus, Libitinus, Saeculanus,
 Tebanus, Tucianus. Also the *fundi* Lusianus, Nasennianus,
 Profianus, Suellianus, and the *Kasae* Aquaerata, Foederna.

C. *Doubtful.*

Λίβυρνον ὄρος Polyb. III. 100. 2 (passed by Hannibal on his march to
 Luceria, cf. Helbig *Hermes* XI. p. 272 and p. 16 *sup.*).

Orbitanium ? Liv. 24. 20.

Trebianus ager between Saticula and Suessula, Liv. 23. 14.

Vicilini Jovis templum in agro Compsano Liv. 24. 44.

Pagus Veianus? C. I. L. IX. 1503. *Pago Veiano*.

Strapellini Pl. 3. 11. 105. ?*Στραπούλον* Ptol. 3. 1. 62 (Φρατ-
codd.).
? *Rapólla*.

Melae Liv. 24. 20 ?cf. Meles (plur.) id. 27. 1.

Marmoreae Liv. 27. 1.

Cimetra? Liv. 10. 15.

Ad Tanarum or Tam-? It. Ant. p. 109. *Támmaro f.*

Vercellium? Liv. 23. 37.

Sicilinum Liv. 23. 37.

[Forum Nouum Itinn.]

Syllae? Tab. Peut.

Pisandes Tab. Peut.

[Honoratianum It. Ant. p. 103.]

[ad Matrem Magnam It. Ant. p. 103.]

Nucriola? Tab. Peut., -cerulae It. Rav. 4. 33.

The following are only mentioned in Pl. 3. 11. 105.

Aletrini.

Alfellani? v. Note xxxvi B p. 335 inf. s.v. **Afilae*.

Borcani.

Irini.

Turnantini.

Ulurtini.

Corinenses (Corinium was in Illyria).

D. Further modern names.

Calitri, Nusco, Líóni, Carífe, Zúngoli, Ariáno di Púglia, Savignáno di Púglia, S. Áng. all'Ésca, Fontanarósa, Durazzáno, Airóla, Pietrastornína, Montesárchio, Cirignáno, Pástene, Boníto, Ápice, Versúno, Dugénta, Vituláno, Paupísi, Padúli, Montemále, Stárza, Casálbore, Réino, Mácchia, Fragnéto, S. Marco de' Cavoti, Morcóne.

161 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE HIRPINI².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens <u>Aeclania</u>	<u>Ennia</u>	<u>Pompeia</u>
<u>Aelia</u>	<u>Flauia</u>	<u>Pomponia</u>
<u>Aemilia</u>	<u>Fufia</u>	<u>Pontia</u>
<u>Afinia</u>	<u>Heluia inf.</u>	<u>Quintia</u> (less often
<u>Allia</u>	<u>Herennia</u> (once -enia)	-net-)
<u>Annia</u>	<u>Iulia</u>	<u>Rustia</u>
<u>Antistia</u>	<u>Iunia</u>	<u>Rutilia</u>
<u>Antonia</u>	<u>Licina</u>	<u>Scribonia</u>
<u>Arria</u>	<u>Lisidia</u>	<u>Sempronia</u>
<u>Aurelia</u>	<u>Lollia</u> (once Lolia)	<u>Seppia</u>
<u>Babria</u>	<u>Luccia</u>	<u>Septimia</u> (once -tum-)
<u>Baebia</u> (twice <u>Beb-</u>	<u>Magia</u>	<u>Serullia</u>
once <u>Bebb-</u>)	<u>Marcia</u>	<u>Spedia inf.</u>
<u>Bassaea</u>	<u>Maria</u>	<u>Stia inf.</u>
<u>Betitia</u>	<u>Mettia</u>	<u>Statia inf.</u>
<u>Caelia</u>	<u>Mindia</u>	<u>Suellia</u>
<u>Caesia</u>	<u>Munatia lib.</u>	<u>Tettia</u> (once Tetia)
<u>Calpurnia</u>	<u>Munia</u> (once <u>Munnia</u>)	<u>Tituleia</u>
<u>Camuria</u>	<u>Naeuia</u>	<u>Trebatia</u>
<u>Cantria</u>	<u>Neratia</u>	<u>Trebia inf.</u>
<u>Casineia</u>	<u>Nonia</u>	<u>Trebonia</u>
<u>Caucia</u>	<u>Numisia inf.</u>	<u>Turselia</u> (once -ellia)
<u>Ceia</u>	<u>Octauia</u>	<u>Valeria</u>
<u>Cerrinia</u>	<u>Ofellia</u> (also Off-)	<u>Veidia</u>
<u>Claudia</u>	<u>Oflia</u> (also -illia)	<u>Verginia</u>
<u>Clodia</u>	<u>Oppia</u>	<u>Vettia</u>
<u>Cornelia</u>	<u>Patulacia</u> (once <u>Pat-</u>	<u>Vibbia</u> (less often
<u>Cosinia</u>	lacia)	Vibia, both very
<u>Curtia</u>	<u>Petronia</u>	common)
<u>Eggia</u>		<u>Vmbria</u>

2. *Among the Cognomina may be mentioned:*

<u>Bassus</u>	<u>Proculus</u>	<u>Rufus lib.</u>
<u>Ianuarius lib.</u>	<u>Rufinus</u>	<u>Saturninus</u>

¹ For the arrangement and notation, see the list of Signs and Abbreviations.² From C. I. L. ix. 968—2193, 6255—6294, 6407.

B. *Less frequent.*1. *Nomina.*gens Abidia *one insc.*AciliaAdiectiaAgriaAlbaniaAlbiaAldia *one insc.*AletiaAmarfiaAmia (once, and once
-mm-)AniciaAppia *lib.*AppuleiaAreia *one insc.*AsiniaAtriaAudeia *inf.*AufidiaAuffilia *lib.*AuidiaBabidia *lib., one insc.*BadiaBlasia (once Blass-)
*all in one insc.*Brittia (once Brutt-)CaeciaCaeciliaCaesutia *lib.*CaluentiaCampiliaCapriaCarfanaCascelliaCassiaCastricia *inf.*CatiaCatineiaCeruiaCinciaClippiana *one insc.*Cocceia (once Coce-)Cominia *inf.*ConcordiaCosiaCrassa? *one insc.*CrassiciaCrispiaCritoniaCuriaDecia (once -cc-)DidiaDomatia *lib.*DomitiaEgnatiaEpidia *inf.*EppiaFabriciaFirmiliaFirueiaFiruiaFluria *one insc.*FoliaFonteiaFreganiaFuficiaFulciniaFuluia (Fol-)FundaniaFuriaGauiaGelliaHirria (once Hiria)HostriaIgniaIruiniaLabieneLatinaLiconiaLiuviaLiuniaLuceiaLucretiaMaeciaMaeniaMamerciaMamiaManiliaMaximillianaMessia *lib.*MetiliaMinia *inf.*ModiaMoluia *lib.*MuciaMummeiaMummiaMurriaNaselliaNatriaObideiaOcellia *lib.*OclatiaOpimiaOuania *lib.*OuiaPaccia (once Pacia)Papiria (-per-)PescenniaPetillia (-ilia)Platia *one insc.*Plautia *inf.*PlotiaPompulliaPostumiaProciliaPubliciaPulliaPullidiaPupia

Rhaesia	Sergia	<u>Turellia</u>
Robilia	Sertoria	Turpilia
Rubria	<u>Sestidia</u> (once Sext-)	<u>Tussidia</u>
<u>Rufnia</u>	Sextilia	Varia
Rufria	Statoria	Varronia
Sabidia <i>inf.</i>	Stenia (once <u>Stennia</u>)	<u>Vassia</u>
Saccidia <i>one insc.</i>	Sulpicia	Vatinia
Salinatoria	Tanonia (once Tan-	Veratia
Sallustia	no-)	Vergilia
<u>Salluvia</u>	Tarquinia	<u>Vesedia</u>
Saluia	Tautonia	<u>Vesonia</u>
Samia (once, and	Teidia <i>lib.</i>	<u>Vesuedia</u>
once <u>-mm-</u>)	Terentia	<u>Vesullia</u>
<u>Sassia</u> <i>one insc.</i>	<u>Tetarfena</u> <i>one insc.</i>	Viciria
Satria	Titacia	<u>Villia</u>
<u>Sattia</u>	Titia	Vinia <i>one insc.</i>
Scaniana	Togia	Vinucia (<u>-nic-</u> , <i>inf.</i>)
Secundia	Traia	Vlpia
Sentia	<u>Trebellia</u>	Voconia
Septicia	Trebulana	Volumnia

2. Among the Cognomina.

Ambibolus, -ulus	<u>Posilla</u>	Salvius <i>lib.</i>
Cerialis	Queta (= Quieta)	Vrsulus
<u>Polla</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Rufio</u> <i>lib.</i>	Vrsus

C. Once only.

Aburia	Alaria	Asuia <i>lib.</i>
<u>Accia</u>	Albeia	<u>Atteia</u>
<u>Acellia</u>	<u>Alfia</u>	<u>Attia</u>
Aclenia	<u>Allidia</u>	Auidiena
Acontia	Alpia	<u>Auillia</u>
Acutia	Ameria	Barbia
Adinia <i>lib.</i>	Amunia	Belleia
Aenonia	Ancharia	Bergonia
Aequania	<u>Annea</u>	<u>Bittia</u> ?
<u>Aeresia</u>	<u>Annidia</u>	Bouia
<u>Aerullia</u>	Antia	<u>Burreia</u>
Aetria	Apria	<u>Buttia</u>
<u>Afrania</u>	Argentaria	Cacelia
Agileia	Articuleia	Caedia
Agrestia (Christian)	<u>Asillia</u>	Caleia

Calpena	Gargonia	[Ogu]lnia
Camurtia	Gauelia	Opetreia
Canonia <i>lib.</i>	<u>Gauillia</u>	Opicia
Caprelia <i>lib.</i>	Gemina	<u>Orfelia</u>
Careia	Graecia	Palia
Cateia	Haia	Papinia
Cauponia	Hostidia	Patulcia
Cebetina?	Insontia	Paucia
Celsia?	Iuentia	Pedia <i>lib.</i>
Ciminia?	(Iustiniana)	Peduca
Cipia <i>inf.</i> , ? <i>sup.</i>	Labia	<u>Percennia</u> <i>lib.</i>
Classetia	Labicia	Perennia
<u>Cleppia</u>	Laelia	<u>Petellia</u>
Cluua	Laetilia	Petuellia
<u>Codiflania</u>	<u>Lafria</u>	Pinea
<u>Coelia</u>	Laria	<u>Pismatia</u>
Coponia	Laronia	Plaetoria
Cossonia	Lepidia	Platoria
Couia	Libonia	<u>Polia</u>
Crustidia	<u>Liccia?</u>	<u>Pontiniena</u>
Culeia	Ligeria	<u>Popillia</u>
<u>Dasimia</u>	Longia	Prastina (nom. masc.)
Decumia	Longiniana	Priscia
<u>Egullia</u>	Luccaea	Quintilia
Epria (spelt Aep-)	Lucerina	Raia
Epuria	Lucilia	Rasoria?
Erecia?	Lucudeia	<u>Ratellia?</u>
Ermia	<u>Lusia</u>	Rubellina
Erucia	Maeuia	<u>Rufia</u>
<u>Erullia?</u>	<u>Magullia</u>	Sabernia
Etrilia	<u>Maia</u>	<u>Safronia</u>
Fabia	Maioria?	Saturnia
Fadia	<u>Mallia</u>	Scrateia
Faelia	Mamidia	Seia
Falcilia	Mandorina	<u>Semma</u>
Faltonia	Manlia	Serueia <i>lib.</i>
<u>Fannia</u>	Minatia <i>inf.</i>	Seruen[i]a
<u>Ferennia</u>	Murratena	Sextuleia
Figilia	Mutia	Sicilia
<u>Fillia</u>	<u>Nasennia</u>	Silana?
Firmia	<u>Nasidia</u>	Sontia
<u>Fisia</u>	Nemitia?	<u>Sosia</u>
Flacceia	Neria	Spendia
Flaminia	Numeria	<u>Stafonia</u>
Fullonia	Numicia	Statilia
Funia <i>lib.</i>	<u>Nummia</u>	Suessania
Gagilia	<u>Obellia</u>	

Tacitia <i>lib.</i>	Titria	Veiedia
Tadia	Trebularia	Velia?
<u>Taraueia</u>	<u>Tuccia</u>	Vellaea
Taronia	<u>Tullia</u>	Venaecia
<u>Tattia</u>	<u>Tulliana</u>	<u>Vetena</u>
Teiedia	<u>Tullidia</u>	Vibria (Christian)
<u>Tettaea</u>	<u>Tullonia</u>	Vibulca?
Theia?	Turrana	Vibuleia
Tidia	Turturia	<u>Vibunia lib.</u>
Tigia <i>lib.</i>	Valgia	Viria (spelt Bi-, Christian) <i>inf.</i>
<u>Tillia</u>	<u>Vaterria</u>	<u>Visellia lib.</u>
Tintiria <i>inf.</i>	Vebia	<u>Vitellia</u>
Tintoria	Vediania <i>lib.</i>	Vituria
Titilia	Veiania	Vmbonia
Titinia		

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Abonianus	Geminiana	<u>Rufillus</u>
Afinia	Ianuarianus	<u>Sattianus</u>
Apio <i>lib.</i>	Laliana	Saturtinus
Apronianus	Laurus	Scinus
Arrenianus	<u>Lausus</u>	Segisultus
Arura	Maro	Specula
Auxentius	Marullus	Status praen.
Burrus	Marus	<u>Stattis</u>
<u>Caeserinus</u>	Nouember	<u>Suettlus</u>
Corcia <i>vir lib.</i>	<u>Pollitta</u>	Tricunda <i>serv. vir</i>
Dama	Restio	Vibrio
Egloge		

2. *Samnium proper.*162—169 INSCRIPTIONS OF *Macchia, Molise, Altilia, etc.*

- 162 Found about 1750 in Macchia in Valfortore S.W. of Larinum (so that it might almost equally well be called Apulian), taken to Naples and lost. The text depends on a fairly intelligible copy by de Vita, *Antiquit. Benevent.* i. append., p. lxi (which I saw at Beneventum in April 1894); whence Momm. *U. D.*, viii. 12, and Zvet. *Osc.* v. 5; the original was seen by de Vita, but lost in Naples, where it had been taken to decide a lawsuit as to the property in which it was found!

...klum maatreis...

...ras futre.e?...

Osc. *αβ*. On a fragment of marble apparently somewhat worn; no interpuncts are recorded. 1. 1. Of **k** only the lower fork appears; over this and the next two letters an accidental line. 1. 2, after **e** appears room for at least one letter and then **e**, which Mommsen took to be a misread **s**, correcting **futreis**. There is no indication from which the size of the whole insc. could be conjectured; and it is equally hard to say what town it came from. Macchia is about the centre of an equilateral triangle whose points are Larinum (N.), Luceria (S.E.) and Bovianum Undec. (S.W.). *U. D.* p. 176, Fabr. 2895, Zvet. *Osc.* 27.

- 163 Found in 1868 near Molise, N. of Campobasso, where it still is near the *chiesuola* of *S. Maria del Piano*, in the open air. First published by Caraba *Giorn. Scav. Pomp.* n.s. i. p. 209; Zvet. *Osc.* v. 1 gives a photograph. The text is from an impression obtained with great difficulty by Prof. A. de Nino, and sent to me with his usual kindness.

bn betitis bn meddiss prüffed

Boldly and not quite regularly engraved in Osc. *αβ*, the letters (except **⊥**) rectangular and nearly 2 in. (.043 m.) high on a block of limestone 69 in. long by 21 high (1.73 by .53 m.); interpunct single; the text is everywhere clear and certain. The character of the writing is somewhat archaic, **ū** is **∨**, the top and bottom strokes of **s** are almost horizontal, and the cusps of **b**, **d**, **f** do not touch the opposite stroke.

Beloch (*Ital. Bund*, p. 169) points out that since *tūvtiks* is not added as in 170, the magistrate here named probably belonged not to the whole

Samnite (or Pentrian Samnite?) tribe, but to some particular town; possibly then this was the municipium Bovianum (*Boiano*), which lies about 10 miles south of *Molise*, see the note to 170. Mom. however (C. I. L. IX. p. 239) supposes that there was a Samnite town on the site of Molise. No Latin inscc. have been found here.

Fabr. *Suppl.* I. 508, Zvet. *Osc.* 22.

- 164 Found in 1823 in Altilia, the ancient Saepinum, first published by Lepsius, *Insc. Osc. Umb.* p. 89, who supposed it a forgery; now in the Naples Museum. Zvet. *Osc.* v. 3 gives a facsim. made by de Petra; the text is from a sketch sent me by Sogliano.

pis tiũ | iiv kũru | pũiu baiteis | aadiieis
 aī.fi.eis

Carved in relief round a roughly oval, yellowish stone 2 in. high, 3 in. long (.052 by .075 m.) the letters .012 m. high; the ends of the 3rd and 4th lines are much worn away. Osc. *aβ*, rectangular, with double interpunct, inserted even at the ends of the lines; when the insc. is interpreted we shall be able to judge whether *i̇* and *ũ* are used consistently; if the first word = Lat. *quis* we should certainly have expected *i̇*, but *i̇* seems certain. 1. 2 *v* might be a damaged *e*. 3 *is* at the end is practically certain, only the lower halves are clear in de Petra's facsim. 4 Of the last word the first *i̇* may be only *i̇*, the next sign is obscure; after *f*, which is fairly certain, either *i̇* or *i̇*, then a gap, then *e* or *v*.

For attempted explanations see Bücheler, *Rh. Mus.* 1878 (*Osk. Bleitafel*), p. 29, who is perhaps more successful than Bugge, *Kuhn's Zeitschr.* XXII. p. 438.

Saepinum (C. I. L. IX. p. 227) was a municipium down to a late epoch. Many of its Latin inscc. belong to Augustan times, but none appear to be earlier.

U. D. p. 176, Fabr. 2878, Zvet. *Osc.* 25.

- 165 Found in 1777 on a hill at Rocca Aspromonte¹, 9 miles from Boiano, among the ruins of a temple of Minerva, together with an interesting archaic statue of the goddess, which Mommsen has certainly identified with one now in the Antikenkabinet, Vienna; the altar-like stone on which the insc. was engraved, was broken in half by the local curé, as a heathenish relic, but a record of it

¹ On which side of Boiano this small spot may lie I have been unable to discover. The distance would suit Molise.

with the insc. was preserved in a *Lettera di Domenico Cerulli a Mons. Gürtler vescovo di Tiene*.....sopra un' antica statua etrusca, Naples 1777, whence Mommsen's text, *U. D.* ix. (with a sketch of the statue), reproduced by *Zvet. Osc.* v. 2; the following text is equally from Mommsen.

tanas niumeriis | frunter

Regularly cut in Osc. *aβ*, with double but very elegant interpunct; we cannot conclude from **-riis** that **i̇** was wanting, cf. 39, 44, 45 etc. According to the copy **n** is **N** in the first and last words, but **∨** in the second, where also **∕∕**; the first **■** is **∇**, the second **∏**, points which go to support Mommsen's views, founded reasonably on the Latin form of the gentile name (**-meriis**, pure Osc. **-msis**), that it is a fairly late insc., and the double punct an affected archaism.

U. D. p. 174, Fabr. 2879, *Zvet. Osc.* 24.

- 166 On ■ broken tile .395 m. long, found in 1843 at Castellone, a mile from Boiano; where it now is I do not know; published by Momm. *Bull. Arch. Nap.* iv. p. 116, and *U. D.* p. 175, viii. 9, whence Fabr. 2880, *Zvet. Osc.* 26. Osc. *aβ*, single interpunct.

...t pk lai° pk

Note xx. The letters **∏∏** or **∏∏** were on the bottom of a vase of black clay found in 1855 near Tiro, 10 miles from Campobasso, and now lost. Minervini, *Bull. Arch. Nap.* iii. p. 131, whence Fabr. 2886, *Zvet. Osc.* 23.

- 167 On a gold ring found at Isernia, and now believed to be in some private collection at Paris, first published by Dressel, *Deutsch. Lit.-Zeitung*, 1882, p. 1132, whence this text, also in a 'Catalogue des Objets d'art antiques... dépendant de la succession Alessandro Castellani et dont la vente aura lieu à Rome' (1884).

stenis kalaviis | anagtiai diiviai |
dunum deded

Neatly engraved in (probably archaic) Osc. *aβ* unrounded. Dressel gave **diiv-**, and in the Catalogue also he tells me the second **i̇** is **∫**, but we have **i̇** in both datives, and this thorn might be accidental. Dressel

ascribed the $a\beta$ to Sullan times, but I see no positive reason for as late a date; the absence of $\overset{\circ}{u}$, and the absence or uncertain use of $\overset{\circ}{i}$ may be due either to archaism or to ignorance of Oscan $a\beta$.

For offerings of rings cf. C. I. L. II. 3386 (to Isis as here to Angitia). For Angitia, the Marsian healing goddess, see pp. 261, 289 f. *inf.*

Of Aesernia we know nothing until it became a Latin colony in 263 B.C. In the Social War it was taken and held for 10 years by the Allies (see the authorities cited and discussed by Mommsen C. I. L. IX. p. 243), but I do not know any reason for referring the insc. to this brief space rather than to pre-Latin times.

Bücheler, *Rhein. Mus.* 36 (1882), p. 643, *Zvet. Insc. It. Infer. Dial.* 107.

168—174. *Inscriptions of Pietrabbondante (Bouianum Vetus).*

There were two towns called Bouianum, 'colonia Bouianum uetus et alterum cognomine Undecimanorum' Plin. 3 § 107. The latter is certainly the modern Boiano (see C. I. L. IX. 2563 ff.), and took its cognomen from the Legio XI. which Vespasian settled there (ib. 2564); before this the town appears to have been a *municipium* (ib. 2563). The site of Bouianum uetus appears to be fixed by 171 *inf.* at Pietrabbondante, about a dozen miles to the N. of Boiano. This town, we learn from the *Lib. Colon.* (p. 231 Lachm.), was made into a *colonia* by veterans under the Lex Julia of 45 B.C.

Now Livy (9. 31) calls one of the towns, we do not know which, 'caput Pentrorum Samnitium,' but Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 171) reasonably identifies it with the southernmost (Boiano), conjecturing¹ that the other, Bouianum uetus, was the centre of the Caraceni Samnites whom we know (see Carecena regio 187 A *inf.*) to have lived in the northern part of Samnium. Some confirmation of this may be found in the present name of the hill on which the temple and theatre at Pietrabbondante stand, given by de Petra as varying between M. Caraceno and M. Saraceno; the latter may conceivably be due to a popular connexion of the name with the Saracens (Italn. *Saracini*). In 217 B.C. we find a Samnite contingent of 8000 foot and 500

¹ Beloch (*Ital. Bund.*, p. 169) does not notice the passage from Livy.

horse (Liv. 22. 24) under the command of one Numerius Decimius ‘princeps genere ac diuitiis non Bouiani modo unde erat sed toto Samnio.’

The oldest Latin insc. of Pietrabbondante (if we except the obscure fragment in Note xxvii p. 255 *inf.*, whose $\alpha\beta$ points to some spot further N.) is C. I. L. x. 2770 = I¹ 1278, which dates from Ciceronian times, and I know of no reason why our series of inscc. should not reach down to that period; spoken Oscan can hardly have died out before the Julian colony. The seven inscc. are here given in the order suggested by the character of their writing, which, as they are all of the same class—building-inscriptions—and from the same place, affords a very fair criterion: that of the two last (173—4) shows something of the finished style of the Cippus Abellanus (95), while even the most archaic inscc. have $\overset{\circ}{i}$ and $\overset{\circ}{u}$. Now we have seen (p. 108) the full rectangular Oscan $\alpha\beta$ fully established in Campania at least as soon as 268 B.C., and probably by the beginning of the 3rd century; so that even if we put the adoption of square writing fifty years later in Samnium than in Campania (we have \exists beside \vdash on Frentane coins of about 268, see p. 212) we can hardly date the oldest of the Pietrabbondante group later than 250 B.C. For some two centuries then, the only record we possess of the history of the towns lies in these seven fragmentary inscc. *Felixne populus cuius nulla historia?*

De Petra (*Giorn. Scav. Pomp.* n. s. 2, p. 117 ff.) has given an interesting account of the excavations carried out in 1857—8 and 1870 at Calcatello, the actual site of Bouianum Vetus, just S. of Pietrabbondante. The only buildings of importance whose remains were laid bare were a temple and a theatre, of which only the ground plan is visible¹. Both stood on the eastern slope of a hill, the *Monte Caraceno*, the temple some fifty-five metres to the N. of the theatre. A special feature in the plan of the temple is that the statue of the deity, of which the base remains, did not stand as usual in the back of the *cella*, but on its N. side-wall, clearly, as de Petra points out, in order that the worshipper might not have to turn his back on the east

¹ Including however three rows of seats on the orchestra of the theatre.

(cf. Serv. ad *Aen.* 12. 172) when facing the deity. The altars in the temple-court are specially arranged with the same object.

Five of the seven inscc. come from the temple area, one from the neighbourhood of the theatre; whence the seventh (173) was taken, to be built into its present position, we do not know.

- 168 Found in the temple at Calcatello in 1857, and now in the Naples Museum, where I read it in April, 1894: *Zvet. Osc.* iv. 5 gives an unsatisfactory facsimile. Corssen, *Ephem. Epigr.* ii. 189, gives the reading of de Petra.

■ trii^ob..... | is seemun[ar? | ? dat]sūv
ehprei^ovid.. | ninuseisp.d θ θ θ.

On a very worn fragment of travertine roughly triangular in shape, .42 m. (17 in.) broad at its base; the right hand edge slopes outward slightly to a height of .305 m. (12 in.), and then more abruptly opposite the first line, where it projects about an inch further to the right, finally intersecting the left-hand or longest side about 1½ in. above the first line. This space may once have held letters which are now broken or cut away; others have clearly been lost on the left, and possibly on the right, though, as ll. 2 to 4 begin from the same vertical line, it is possible that the first letter of l. 1, which stands just to the right of this vertical, may have been the first of the whole insc. as in ll. 1 and 4 of 42 sup. l. 4 is certainly the last, since there is a clear margin beneath, whose surface is not broken away. The letters are .035 m. (1½ in.) high, and their cross strokes seem now and then to slope upwards to the left, though mostly horizontal; the interpunct is single.

l. 1 begins with a vertical prolonged upwards, close to, but much taller than the **g**; the whole stroke may be accidental, if so read **g**, else **k**; of **b** only the smallest corner is left. 2 **is** is dim, perhaps **ns**; **ee** looked to me more likely than **eh**; the last letter read by previous editors was the **m**, but the angle of **u** seemed to me clear, then **n** certain, then **a**, **e**, **h** or **v**, then **r** or **b**,—these two symbols were read **lv** by de Petra; should we restore **seemunar**ⁱiss, and compare for the form Lat. *pomonal*? 3 the supposed vertical before ■ seemed to me almost too close for a letter; if it is, **t** is more likely than **i**; **ū** more likely than **u** from the way the stone is broken; on the edge **d** seemed to me fairly probable (with its loop

broken away). 4 Possibly ni (or mi) not, I think **h**, then **nuseisp** is clear, the next sign very doubtful, **a**, **e**, **ii**, **li**, **h** seemed all possible; then **d** is clear: the next three signs which Corsssen read **hef** have their corners all rounded like Θ ; I conjecture they are simply that symbol three times repeated with a numeral value—so that the insc. contained some kind of measure: cf. 59 sup. and Note xxi p. 217 inf.; after them is a vertical with a fragment of a line at the bottom, possibly \surd or \vee , though more like the bottom of \square .

I add the following conjectural rendering, merely to show the nature of the insc.; it assumes that *seemun-* is not a native Oscan word (cf. *iúveis meelíkieis* in 39 sup. with a similar *ee*): *Gaius Trebius* [. . . *filium templum areamque numinibus Semonalibus de] sua re familiari [dedit . . . agri *fru]minosi* (i.e. *fructuosi*) *pedes CCCL . . .*

Fabr. 2873 quater, Zvet. *Osc.* 21.

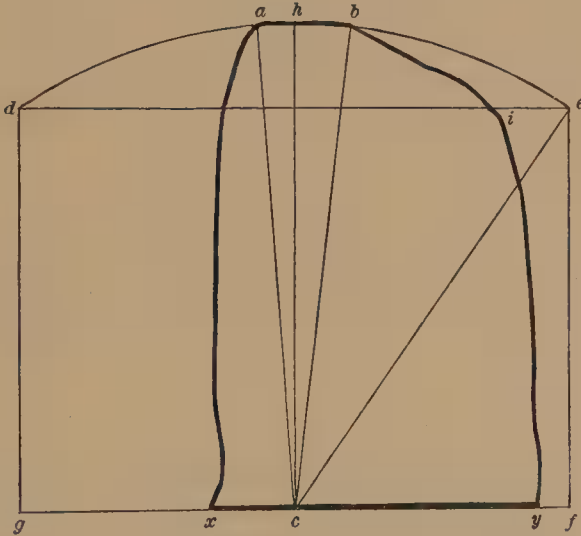
169 *The Censor-Inscription of Bovianum Vetus.*

Discovered in November, 1857, in the temple described above, and frequently published, but never accurately until by Pauli, in his *Altital. Studien*, ii. 78 ff., from a plaster-cast and a paper-impression specially made for him by de Petra. Previous editors, even Bücheler, took the insc. to be complete, and not only translated it without hesitation, but scanned it as a Saturnian! It is now in the Naples Museum, where I saw it March 1894.

In full Osc. *aβ*, the letters rectangular and boldly but regularly cut, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (.042 m.) high, with single interpuncts; the upper stroke of ζ is always at the normal angle, the lower is once or twice almost horizontal; the cusps of **d** and **f** leave the loops open. The stone is a block of travertine now of irregular shape, with a straight base measuring .405 m.; its greatest height is .650 m. (16 in., $25\frac{1}{2}$ in.), and the left-hand edge is fairly vertical, but inclining to the right from l. 2 to the top; the right-hand inclines inwards slightly from the bottom up to l. 2, and then bends sharply to the left. The original shape of the stone, and the number of letters missing have been most ingeniously determined by Pauli. The size of the different gaps in the text is measured according to his calculation. It is clear that every line began with a new word, as in 28, 43 and many other inscc.

Pauli noticed that the upper margin ended in a few inches of smooth edge that seemed to be an arc of some curve, and by measurement found that it was part of a circle whose centre was in the base line, and that the highest point of the semicircle, subtended by that line produced, lay in this arc, which, he reasonably concluded, was the summit of the tablet. Now the restoration of one letter to the beginning of each of ll. 6—9 (see below) is quite certain; it follows that that side, and therefore naturally the other also, for some height at least must have been a vertical straight line. Pauli now produced the straight edge of ll. 6—9 as restored till it cut the circle, and this it did opposite the end of l. 2, .533 m. (21 in.) above the base. It was a fairly certain inference that he had now fully determined the shape and size of the complete tablet; namely, a rectangle .533 m. high and .737 m.¹ broad, surmounted by the arc of a circle whose centre is the middle point of the rectangle's base, and radius the distance of that point from either of its upper corners. The first line of the insc. is within the tympanum beneath the arc, the rest of the insc. covers the rectangle.

These points will I hope be clear by the aid of a figure.



$abxy$ is the fragment preserved, $xy = .405$ m., ab is the small uninjured arc, h its highest point, c the centre of the circle, $defg$ the complete rectangle. Then $ca = ch = cb = ce = .650$ m., $ef = .533$ m. By Pauli's measurement $gf = .737$ m.

The stones of nos. 22 and 91 were somewhat similar in shape, and no. 39 may once have been.

¹ The geometrical construction by which the base = $2 CF$

$$= 2\sqrt{(CE)^2 - (EF)^2} = 2\sqrt{(.650)^2 - (.533)^2} \text{ m.} = .744 \text{ m.},$$

shows that Pauli has allowed $\frac{.744 - .735}{2} = .0035$ m., too little margin in the base, outside the right-hand edge of the insc.

The letters on the fragment preserved vary very much in breadth, but it will be found that they occupy on an average .031 m. If we allow $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (.0125 m.) margin on either side, and .031 m. for the letters to be supplied on the right of ll. 6—9 and adopt Pauli's reckoning of .737 m. as the original length of the base, we have (.737 - .405 - .056 = .276) m. for the breadth of the engraved space lost on the left of those lines, that is, room for at least 8 letters, but as the margin may have been larger and the size of the letters varies greatly, it is safer to reckon 7 as the minimum missing there, and 8 in l. 2 where the edge is further broken. In l. 1 the curve of the stone allows only room for one letter on the right hand and 4 or 5 on the left.

.urtam liis..... | ...d safinim sak
 | ..upam iak ūin..... | in]im
 5 keenzstur..... | .aiieis maraiieis..... |
 p]aam essuf ūmbn..... | a]vt pūstiris
 esidu..... | dūunated fiis..... | i]nim
 10 leigūss samip..... | .ūvfrikūnūss
 fif.....

1. 1 possibly ū as the top is lost; at the end there seems to be left the foot of a vertical. 2 no interp. after **d**, which is therefore probably the end of a preposition. 4 ad fin. interpunct. 8 the tail of **d** is clearly preserved and it is too low down for either > or > to be very likely. 9 only the first hasta of **p** is left; it is not **a** but might perhaps be **n**. 10 Nothing legible is left before ū.

Pauli's brilliant restoration must be substantially correct, and it certainly merits quotation in full, especially as his separation of the sentences is fairly certain; the beginning and end of l. 1, the beginning of l. 3, and the end of ll. 7, 8, and perhaps 9 appear to me doubtful, and without further evidence I cannot accept *f^of^oiked* as the Osc. for *fecit* beside **fefacust** of 28, l. 12. For the meaning see the Glossary.

[p]urtam liis[atrum prū]d safinim sak[araklūd? ūr]upam iak ūin[itū tūvtū in]im Keenzstur [uupsens M]aiieis Maraiieis [eitiwad p]aam essuf ūmbn[im deded; a]vt pūstiris esidu[m duunūm?] duunated, f^ois[nam deded?, i]nim leigūss samip[edaliss r]ūvfrikūnūss f^of[iked].

Pauli *Altital. Stud.* Hannover 1884 ii. 77—124. Earlier commentators are Bücheler, *Rhein. Mus.* 1875 p. 441, Corssen *Ephem. Epig.* ii. p. 189.

Fabr. 2872, *Zvet. Osc.* 17.

- 170 Found in the temple at Calcatello in 1857, now in the Naples Museum, and seen by me in March 1894; first edited by Minervini (*Bull. Arch. Nap.* n.s. vi. p. 190, vii. tab. II. 3).

sten.....meddiss | tūv^[tik]s ūpsannam
deded | inim prufatted

At the top of a block of travertine 22 in. high by 33 broad (·555 by ·820 m.); Osc. *aβ*, in somewhat irregular letters 2 in. high (·050 m.); the loops of **f** and **d** are open, **u** is √; interp. single. In l. 1 only the tip of the last **s** is left on the edge of the break, and it has been hitherto overlooked. 2 the lowest part of **s** and **u** are still clearly visible.

Fabr. 2873 bis, *Zvet. Osc.* 19.

- 171 Found in Calcatello in a field in front of the stage of the theatre (see above), and first published by Lepsius in 1841. Now in the Naples Museum, where I saw it, March 1884; facsim. *Zvet. Osc.* iii. 6.

ny vesullia|is tr m t | ekik
4, 5 sakara|klum būva|ianūd |
aikdafed

On a block of travertine 23 in. high, 11 broad (·580 by ·265 m.), in Osc. *aβ*, with single interpuncts, the letters well cut, a little over 1 in. (·030 m.) high. The loops of **b d f** are generally open, the upper and lower strokes of **n** are nearly horizontal, and except for the ligatures the writing is identical with that of the preceding insc. ll. 2 and 5 are much shorter than the rest. **m t** is a brief compendium for *meddiss tūvtiks* as in 109 sup.

The reading is certain throughout, save that **u** in l. 1 might be **ū**, (I have left Mommsen's reading, though **ū** is perhaps more probable). What seems to have been an insc. of 5 or 6 lines has been intentionally effaced on the stone above this, and the chisel marks of erasure run the whole length of the stone.

The insc. is important, as it seems to give us the ancient name of Pietrabbondante, namely, in its Latin form, Bouianum (Vetus), see p. 183 sup.

U. D. p. 171, Fabr. 2874, *Zvet. Osc.* 15.

- 172 Found in 1857, in the temple at Calcatello on four fragments of a handsome cornice of soft tufa projecting 9 in.; three of the fragments are now in the Naples Museum, where I saw them in March 1894, but the first was lost in Samnium. *Zvet. Osc.* iv. 2; for the lost fragment, Minervini, *Bull. Arch. Nap.* n.s. vii. tab. II. 2.

[t staiis t]....[e]kak ups....

ded esidum prufatted

Well cut in Osc. $a\beta$, but with Υ for **u**; the loop of **d** is open; but the letters generally show more finish than in the preceding insc.; interpunct single, apparently omitted after **ded**. How much has been lost in the first two gaps we cannot tell. The third break comes in the **u** of **prufatted**, which may have been **ũ**. The three fragments now measure 5 ft. 4 in. by 14 (1.610 by .360 m.), the letters .070 m. high. On Minervini's fragment only the upper third of the letters was left, **-iis** therefore may have been **ĩis**. Pauli (*Neue Philolog. Rundschau*, 1887, p. 123) reads *esidum*, but **ĩ** is quite certain. The rest is clear.

Fabr. 2873, *Zvet. Osc.* 18.

- 173 On two blocks of limestone built into the walls of the church of S. Maria at Pietrabbondante, first published by Caraba, *Bull. Arch. Nap.* iii. p. 11; the text is from excellent impressions kindly sent me by Prof. de Nino in July 1894.

a. ...d staatiis l klar...

b. ...d pestlũm ũpsann...

The letters belong to the best period of Osc. writing, and show signs of the broadening of the ends of strokes, which is so marked an embellishment in the Cippus Abellanus (95); they are bold and regular, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. (.062 m.) high; the loop of **d** is closed, the interpunct single. In (a) only the tail of **d** is left, but it is too long for **k**(\times), and, I think, for *Zvet.*'s **g**; **aa** are injured but clear. We have no means of telling how much is lost before and after each line.

U. D. p. 173, Fabr. 2872, *Zvet. Osc.* 20.

174 Found in 1857 in the temple at Calcatello, and now in the Naples Museum, where I saw it in March 1894. Zvet. *Osc.* iii. 7 gives photograph.

gn staiis mh tafidins metd t
dadikatted

On six fragments of travertine, once part of the cornice of some public building, .460 m. high, and together 5.1 m. long (19 in. by 17 ft.), put together by Minervini (*Bull. Arch. Nap.* n.s. vi. 188). The letters are huge, .200 m. (8 in. high) and handsomely cut; they must have stood at some height from the ground. The loop of **d** is always closed, those of **f** nearly so. The interpunct is a star. De Petra (*Giorn. Pomp. l.c.*) regards this as the dedication of the whole temple, and concludes that it is of earlier date than the other four inscc. found there (v. sup.); but this does not follow, especially in the case of a building erected, as this clearly was, in several portions. The finished style of the writing seems to me to show that it is the latest of them all. On **metd** see Conway, *Am. Journ. Phil.* xi. 307.

Fabr. 2872, Zvet. *Osc.* 16.

175—176 *Inscriptions from Agnone.*

We have no trace of any ancient town in this neighbourhood save Bovianum Vetus, but there appears to have been a vicus of some size on the site of the modern village of Schiavi, near Agnone (C. I. L. ix. p. 257).

175 TABULA AGNONENSIS.

A small tablet of bronze with a handsome handle and chain for hanging, found at *Agnone* in 1848, now in the Brit. Museum, where I compared it with the text in September 1892. Photograph of slightly reduced size, Zvet. *Osc.* ii.

α. statūs pūs set hūrtin | kerriin; vezkei
statif | evklūi statif kerri statif | futrei kerriai
5, 6 statif | anterstatai statif | ammai kerriai statif |
diumpais kerriais statif | liganakdikei entrai

9, 10 statif | anafriß kerriiuis statif | maatuis ker-
 riuis statif | diuvei verehasiui statif | diuvei
 regaturei statif | hereklui kerriui statif | patanaï
 15, 16 piistiai statif | deivai genetai statif. | aasai
 purasiai | saahtum tefurum alttrei | putereipid
 akenei | sakahiter. |

20—22 fiusasiais az hurtum | sakarater; | pernai
 kerriai statif | ammai kerriai statif | fluusai
 25 kerriai statif | evklui paterei statif.

b. aasas ekask eestint | hurtui; |

3—7 vezkei | evklui | fuutrei | anterstatai | kerri |
 8—11 ammai | diumpais | liganakdikei entrai | kerriai; |

anafriß | maatuis | diuvei verehasiui* |
 15, 16 diuvei pihiui regaturei | hereklui kerriui |
 patanaï piistiai | deivai genetai | aasai purasiai |
 20—22 saahtum tefurum | alttrei putereipid | akenei; |
 hurz dekmanniuis stait.

The bronze is carefully engraved on both sides in full Oscan $\alpha\beta$, and measures 11 in. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ (.28 by .165 m.); the letters vary from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, but in any one line the size is constant. The interpunct is single and never omitted; after l. 19 of (a) and ll. 2 and 11 of (b) there is a short horizontal line drawn from the right margin inwards. Every letter is perfectly clear and certain, but in (b) they are far less carefully formed. On both sides however the smooth surface of the bronze has caused many slips of the stylus so that the letters seem rough and jagged when compared with those cut in stone, and this must be taken into account in estimating their age. But in e, f and h the projection of the vertical at one end or other is too constant to be accidental; their cross strokes and that of γ have an unmistakable slope upwards, parallel to the thorn of \mathring{i} , which slopes downwards to the right, while at least half the verticals slope to the left downwards. Add to this that the loops of \mathring{d} and \mathring{f} are

regularly open, the top stroke of **p** is slanting (\lrcorner not \sqcap), and the top and bottom of **s** very nearly horizontal. These characteristics are enough, I think, to give the insc. a place among the earliest in which the full Osc. $a\beta$ is employed.

The construction and punctuation of the sentences is hardly open to doubt, except in (b) 3—18, where the datives **vezkei...genetai** might belong to what precedes (**aasas eestint**) or to what follows them (**saah^um tefur^um**), if they were all taken together. The engraver however broke them into two groups by the paragraph mark between ll. 11 and 12, and I can find no definite reason to suppose him mistaken. If he were, the stop at l. 11 must be moved to l. 18.

(a) l. 5 and (b) l. 6 interp. after **anter** as commonly after a preposition in a compound. (a) 20 **fiuus-** is probably an error for **fluus-** (\lrcorner for \lrcorner), as in (b) 14 **-siu** certainly is for **-siuⁱ** (cf. a 11), and (b) 16 **-riiuⁱ** for **-riiuⁱ**. But the difference between **piistiai** (a 14, b 17) on the one hand and the terminations **-asiai**, **-asiui** and **-anniuⁱ** on the other must, I think, imply a difference of sound; cf. now von Planta *Osk-Umbr. Gramm.* p. 169 and § 85 generally.

Bücheler *Umbrica* 30, 80, 112, Momms. *U. D.* p. 128, Aufrecht *K. Z.* II. 90, Bréal, *Mém. Soc. Ling.* Paris iv., 138. *Zvet. Osc.* 9, Fabr. 2875.

- 176 Found in 1845 in the ruins of a rectangular building at le Macchie a mile from Agnone, now in the Naples Museum where I saw it in March, 1894; photograph in *Zvet. Osc.* iii. 1, but Mommsen's facsimile *U. D.* viii. 7 gives the shape of the colonnette better, though his engraving of the insc. does not reproduce the letters exactly.

mz hürtiis km her dünüm

Round the neck of a round column of travertine now '3 m. high, with a diameter of '130 m. (12 in., 6 in.) measured across the capital which is immediately over the insc.; the column presumably was a pedestal for a small image, since the top is slightly hollowed and has two small holes. The letters are rectangular and well finished, in Osc. $a\beta$, '020 m. ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) high, with single interpunct; the loop of **d** is open. The words completely encircle the stone, but the beginning of the sentence is shown by the fairly large intervals between the letters of **mz hürtiis** compared with the crowding in the last word whose last **m** is so close to the **m** of **mz** that there is no room for an interpunct, and the last **m** is very narrow.

The reading is perfectly certain, and only the fact that the praenomen **mz** (appearing in an insc. only recently discovered, 48 sup.) was unknown can have prevented earlier editors from recognising it.

U. D. p. 174, Fabr. 2876, *Zvet. Osc.* 10.

177—180 *Inscriptions of Aufidena.*

Aufidena was taken by the Romans in 298 B.C. (Liv. 10. 12) and seems to have remained a municipium (C. I. L. ix. p. 259). The Roman road from Aesernia to Sulmo crosses the Sangrus at Castel di Sangro, and the Lat. insc. (ib. 2802) recording the building of the bridge cannot be later than Sulla.

- 177 Found in *Castel di Sangro*, an ancient vicus and modern town not far from the ancient Aufidena (mod. *Alfidena*); first published by Guarini in 1831, now in the Naples Museum, where I saw it in March, 1894; photograph Zvet. *Osc.* iii. 2.

pk de pk sūvad | eitiy upsed

In regular Osc. αβ of a fairly modern type, the letters 2¼ in. (.055 m.) high, with single interp., on a block of travertine, now greatly worn, 3 ft. long (the insc. covering only 2 ft. on the right) by 8 in. high; the odd foot is quite undressed and was probably imbedded in the wall. l. 1 Pauli (*Neue Philol. Rundschau* 1887, p. 123) reads **suvad** but the punct is quite certain though rather high. 2 **v** has a slight stroke in the middle, so that it appears like **e**, but I believe it to be accidental because it is not equal in length to the other two arms, whereas the three arms are equal in the three certain examples of **e**. At the end is an accidental mark in the stone, formerly and certainly wrongly read as **v**.

U. D. p. 171, Fabr. 2877, Zvet. *Osc.* 11.

- 178 Found in Barrea¹ near Aufidena and now in Alvito; first published (incompletely) by Garrucci, *Bull. Arch. Nap.* n. s. II. (1854), p. 165; the text is from an impression kindly sent me by de Nino in July, 1894. Zvet. gives ■ photograph of a cast taken by Mommsen in 1876.

.....s | .mi.e^{is} | avie^{is}
aidil | s peessl..... | p]rufat....

The stone is greatly injured; ll. 1 and 2 end with the interpunct some way from the left-hand edge, so that these lines and possibly also l. 3 have lost nothing on this side; p]rufat.. is regular at the end of builder's inscc. so that l. 5 must be the last. Space must have been lost for

¹ According to Mancini, *Giornal. Scav. Pomp.* iv. 32.

one or two words on the right of each line, and for five letters at the end of 4 and 5.

The letters are 1 in. (.028 m.) high, and present noteworthy features; ū is γ , \blacksquare \square , the loops of d and f open, the top and bottom of \blacksquare nearly horizontal, the cross-strokes of e, v and i quite so; interp. double. l. 1 s is clear, followed by the interp. (Zv. gives k). 2 begins with the lower halves of 2 or 3 letters, mp and mi are equally possible. 3 v is fairly clear, but might be possibly d or p; of the final l only the top of the vertical is left. 5 before p seems to be the upper half of \blacksquare and then an interp.

Bücheler, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1876, p. 207, Fabr. 2870, Zvet. *Osc.* 12.

179, 180 Found in the same place and published by exactly the same authorities as the preceding insc. The text is given from excellent impressions sent me by de Nino. Zvet. (from Mommsen) *Osc.* iii. 4 and 5.

179 mahiis

180 m? | uru | nir | eis
| ep

Both 179 and 180 are on fragments of stone broken all round; the first is .150 m. long, the letters .03 m. high. In 179 \blacksquare is \square , and the two lower strokes of \blacksquare are clear. 180 is larger with letters .039 m. high, rudely cut, the cross-strokes not quite parallel, and that of i sloping downwards; the last sign is \lrcorner and as the oblique stroke clearly does not join the vertical, I think it must be p. With it was a third chip, not fitting on to the second anywhere, but with letters of the same height, i above s.

Fabr. 2884 and 2887, Zvet. *Osc.* 12 and 13.

181 Said to have been purchased in Samnium, but since 1832 in the Naples Museum, where I saw it, March 1894. Zvet. *Osc.* v. 7, Mom. *U. D.* viii. 11.

mitl me|tiis mh | fml ups

Across the top of a carved table-leg .69 m. high by .104 broad (27 in. by 4), in Osc. *a* β with single interpunct. Previous editors read fiml, but the thorn to the right of m is very minute if it is there at all, and I took it to be certainly a tiny break in the stone; there is more reason for reading

-**tiis** in l. 2, but there also I believe the break is accidental, and the same is true of a diagonal stroke at the foot of the **t** in the same line **┐** (? **tl**). **fml** seems simply an abbreviation for *famel* (see 205 A inf.).

U. D. p. 126, Fabr. 2885, Zvet. *Osc.* 29.

182—185 COINS OF SAMNIUM.

Telesia, Allifae and Aesernia all lie a little to the East of the valley of the Volturnus, which for a long distance separates Samnium from Campania; but from the numismatic standpoint they should hardly be separated from Compulteria and Venafrum, which lie West of the valley; that is, they are equally a branch of the Campanian group.

182 *Telesia.*

This town is first heard of in the Hannibalic war (Liv. 22. 13, 217 B.C. and 24. 20, 214 B.C.) and became later on a Roman colony, but not before Sulla; see Mommsen, C. I. L. ix. p. 205.

telis

Rare bronze coins after 268 B.C. with the later type of Pallas-head (cock. Head p. 25. Zvet. (*Osc.* 168), following Fiorelli, wrongly *tedis*.

Friedl. *O. M.* p. 6, Head p. 69, *U. D.* p. 200.

183 *Allifae.*

a. αλλιβανον

d. αλλει

b. αλλιβα

e. αλλιφανων

c. αλιφθα

f. alifa

Silver coins in Ionic and Oscan $a\beta$; (a) is in pure Ion. $a\beta$ from left to right; (b) and (c) are in the same direction but have $\perp = \lambda$ (is this Chalcidian, and therefore pre-Euclidian, or (more probably) simply Oscan?); (c) has $-\text{O}-\text{H}=\mathbf{f}^1$, while (e) has the Osc. 8 for which the β of (a) and (b) must be an inexact equivalent, for there is no possibility of a Latinised

¹ According to Garrucci *Mon. d. Ital. Ant.* p. 91.

form at the date of these coins. (*d*) and (*e*) have $\wedge = \lambda$, (*d*) is retrograde, (*e*) from left to right, (*f*) in Osc. $\alpha\beta$ but from left to right. (*e*) is taken from Mommsen *U. D.* p. 106, confirmed by the reading $\text{V}\wedge\text{8}\text{N}\text{O}\text{H}$ on several specimens found by Dressel, which must be the Greek engraver's abbreviated version of the Oscan $\text{N}\text{L}\text{L}\text{I}\text{8}\text{N}\text{H}\text{O}\text{H}$. The types are as follows:

(1) Head of Apollo wreathed)(Scylla and shell; litrae and perhaps obols, weighing from .77 to .55 grammes, with the legend (*a*).

(2) Head of Pallas)(Scylla and shell; the same, with (*b*) and (*e*).

(3) Head of Pallas)(Campanian bull; didrachm with (*c*).

(4) Oyster shell)(the symbol \sphericalangle ; half-obol with (*d*).

(5) lion's head)(\sphericalangle ; the same, with (*f*)¹.

Head (p. 26) dates them all from 400—350 B.C., but see the note below on the coins of Phistelia.

Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 105, C. I. L. ix. p. 214 n.) placed the site of this Allifae close to Cumae on the modern *M. Ollibano* (or *Olevano*)², and distinguished it altogether from the better known town of the same name in Samnium, on the left bank of the Volturnus, v. infr. no. 187 A, on the grounds that these coins did not come from that site, and that there were no silver coins from Samnium of any sort, both of which are now finally set aside by Dressel's discovery of seven examples of (1) and (2), one by one, in the mouths of the dead in an ancient cemetery known as the *Conca d' oro* at *Piedmonte d' Alife* near *Alife* (Allifae) itself, along with a great number of Fistelian coins; see his essay in *Histor. u. Philolog. Aufsätze, Ernst Curtius gewidmet* 1884, p. 247 ff., where he rejects as inaccurate the older accounts of the appearance of these coins in Campania.

Zvet. *Osc.* 167, Momm. *U. D.* pp. 105, 201, Head p. 26, *Beschr. Berl.* p. 72, Poole p. 73, Friedl. *O. M.* p. 25.

¹ Mommsen, *Monn. Rom.* i. p. 164 n., regards this H or)(as = $\eta\mu$ -, and despite the objections of Friedländer (*O. M.* p. 27) and Dressel (*l. c.* p. 252 n.), the fact that it occurs on no silver coins except half-obols and half-litrae shows decisively that it must have had that meaning. Prof. Ridgeway suggests to me that the curved strokes indicate that (like the Greek ζ , originally ζ , for β) it had become a mere sign of value whose meaning as a letter was no longer understood.

² This name Garrucci identified with 'Αλύβας· ὄρος παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ, ἡ πόλις ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ· οἱ δὲ λίμνη καὶ ἐν Τροίᾳ and 'Αλίβας· νεκρὸς...ἡ ποταμὸς ἡ ὄρος, Hesych.

184 *Fistelia.*a. **fistlus**d. **fistlũis**)(**upsiis**b. **fistelũ**e. **φιστελια**)(**fistluis**c. **fistluis**

Silver, older Osc. and Gr. (Ion.) $\alpha\beta$, (*a*) and one specimen of (*c*) from left to right, the rest retrograde: the most archaic coins of this part of Italy, dated by Head (p. 35) from 420—400 B.C., but see below. **ũ** is Ψ , and the fact that it is not used in **upsiis** shows, perhaps, that it was an innovation which had not affected the spelling of personal names. In (*b*) **e** is ζ . The types are as follows:

(1) Head of Hera, with necklace and loose, wild-looking hair)(Campanian bull above a dolphin. Didrachms with the legend (*a*).

(2) Woman's head with loose hair, and fillet)(Campanian bull alone. Didrachms with the legend (*c*).

(3) The same head)(lion walking. Obols without legend constantly found with the coins of Phistelia and Allifae.

(4) Young head, rudely drawn, with no neck)(barley-corn, mussel and dolphin. These are

(i) obols with legend (*c*), in both directions, and (*e*) with the Oscan retrograde and the Greek from left to right; others without the dolphin and with no legend.

(ii) One or two litrae (.70, .625 gramme) with (*c*), Dressel *l.c.*, and one (.783 gramme) with (*e*), Poole p. 123.

(5) Pallas-head in helmet with owl and olive-wreath)(half a Campanian bull, with the legends (*b*) and (*c*); the weight of the coins is not given, but their size is stated by Friedländer (p. 32) and Minervini (*Bull. Arch. Nap.* n. s. III. p. 152) respectively as $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 in Mionnet's scale, *i.e.* 11 and 21 millimetres, so that they are probably obols and didrachms.

(6) Similar head to (4), (in some specimens wreathed) with the neck slightly indicated)(the symbol \times . Half-obols (from .325¹ to .25 gramme) with (*c*) and (*d*).

(7) The same head wreathed)(star of four rays with a point between each two. Only one specimen, but well preserved (weighing .15 gramme and therefore a quarter obol), with (*c*), though as the **u** is damaged the ending may have been **-ũis** as in (*d*).

¹ These specimens are well preserved and therefore are probably not damaged half-litrae, the normal weight of which in the Campanian standard is about 38—35 grammes, Head p. 33 ff., Mommsen-Blacas I. p. 163.

This table is compiled from Friedländer (*Osk. M.* Tab. v., p. 28), Dressel (*Hist. u. Philol. Aufsätze, Ernst Curtius gewidmet* 1884, p. 249), Head p. 35, Poole p. 122 and *Berl. Beschr.* p. 95.

Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 106, but cf. *Monn. Rom.* i. p. 161 n.) followed Friedländer and others in identifying Fistelia with Puteoli, but the question of its site has been greatly simplified by Dressel's discovery (v. supra) of a large number of Fistelian coins in the *Conca d' oro*. 23 of them had legends, and there were seven others with the third of the types given above. All other recent discoveries of these coins have been made in Samnium, not in Campania, and Dressel rejects as untrustworthy the statements formerly current as to their appearance in Naples. Sign. Stevens of Naples states that one and only one example has ever been found in the necropolis of Cumae, and none in that of Puteoli. They have always been in company with coins of Allifae, and Fistelia must have been very near that town. For further conjectures as to its identity see Dressel *l. c.* p. 253 ff., and Garrucci *Mon. d. Ital. Antica* p. 93 f.¹

It must be observed that if the coins are Samnite, not Campanian, their archaic character would scarcely vouch for so early a date as 400 B.C. But (1) since there are no bronze coins from these towns, the silver coins are very probably older than 350 B.C. (Mommsen, *Monn. Rom.* i. p. 165), and (2) the fact that the earlier specimens are obols, not litrae, together with (3) the absence of the drachma, ranks them with the oldest series of Campanian coins (*id. ib.* p. 162 f.), represented e.g. by the coins of Cumae, which cease at 420 B.C., or the earliest coins of Naples (Head p. 31 f.) from 420—400 B.C. All the same, the progress of the inland towns must have lagged considerably behind that of the cities on the coast, and it is not safe to transfer the dates of the various changes in coinage from the one locality to the other without allowing a reasonable interval.

Zvet. *Osc.* 178.

185 *Aesernia.*

a. **aisernio**

b. **uolcanom)(aisernim**

c. **uolcanom)(aisernino** (sometimes **aisern**) and **uolcanom** alone.

d. **aisernino**

Lat. $a\beta$ with \wedge , \langle and C, E, always \perp , $\langle \rangle$, later O, S and sometimes \dot{c} . (a) is written in both directions, the rest from left to right.

¹ Where other readings of the legends are given which are extremely doubtful. Garrucci's long discussion of the coins of both towns appears to have been written without any knowledge of Dressel's discovery.

(b) is on two coins from different dies and therefore certain; some of the examples of (c) have **aiserninom** Avellino, *Opusc.* 2. 15. 159, Mom. *U. D.* p. 338. (d) which would seem pure Latin, curiously has the retrograde ζ as in the Osc. αβ. To these Mom. *U. D.* p. 338 adds coins found at Rapino with *aesernium* and *aesernino* (pure Latin) without describing their types.

Bronze coins, later than the foundation of the Roman colony in 263 B.C.

Types: (a) head of Pallas helmeted)(eagle clutching a serpent.

(b) and (c) head of Vulcan in conical hat, with tongs)(Zeus thundering, in a biga.

(d) head of Apollo laureate)(Campan. bull.

C. I. L. I. 20, Poole p. 67, Head p. 24, *Beschr. Berl.* p. 53, Friedl. *Osk. M.* p. 23, Zvet. *Osc.* 166.

186 GLOSSSES ASSIGNED TO THE SAMNITES¹.

A. Glosses whose form is well attested.

hirpo- 'lupus.'

Irpini appellati nomine lupi quem irpum dicunt Samnites; eum enim ducem secuti agros occupauere. Paul. ex Fest. 106, Müll. So Strab. 5. 4. 2 (*ἱρπον*); Serv. ad *Aen.* 11. 785 calls it (*hirpo-*) 'Sabine.'

multa- 'poena.'

Fest. 142 M. *Multam* Osce dici putant poenam quidam. M. Varro ait poenam esse sed pecuniariam, de qua subtiliter in l. 1 Quaestionum Epist. refert. Varro ap. Gell. 11. 1. 5 refers it to *Samnitium lingua*, and infers that it was originally Sabine and thence passed into Roman use.

D. Doubtful Gloss.

ῥήγες, ῥέγες βασιλείς.

Eustath. ad Dion. Perieg. 316 *ῥήγες καὶ ῥέγες οἱ βασιλείς, τῶν Σαυνιτῶν οὕτω καλεσάντων* ('*Ῥήγιον*) δι' ἐπιφάνειαν τῆς πόλεως. This was accepted by Corssen, *Ausspr.* 1². p. 450, but the ancient derivation from *ῥήγνυμι* (Verrius ap. Fest. 270 M.) seems more probable for a Greek town founded in 743 B.C. [*Regium* on the Via Aemilia (C. I. L. xi. p. 173 footn.) was probably founded in 187 B.C. by M. Aemilius Lepidus, and the name is no doubt pure Latin, see Mom. C. I. L. *l.c.*] In judging the gloss of Eustathius it is hard to say whether the quite unparalleled form *ῥέγες* is a mark of corruption or genuineness.

¹ It seems desirable to give these under a separate heading, but of the glosses given simply as 'Oscan' (205 inf.) any number may be Samnite.

187 PLACE-NAMES¹ IN SAMNIUM².A. *Well attested (in form, date and locality).*

- Samnium, -nites *Σαννίται* cl. insec. Săbelli cl. e.g. Plin. 3.12.107, Serv. ad *Georg.* 2.167, cf. 310 (Sabini) A inf. For an ancient derivation of the name see Paul. ex Fest. 327 M.
- Telesia, -sinus (Τελεσι-) cl. insec. cf. 182. *Telese.*
- Pentri cl., occupying the S. half of Samnium, with Bovianum Undecimanorum as their chief town, see p. 183 sup.
- Bovianum Undecimanorum, -uianenses cl. insec. *Boiano.*
- *Folianenses (-sis Fortuna C. I. L. IX. 2131). *Foglianise.*
- Allifae, -anus cl. insec. (where always Alli-, but mss. often Ali-); for its locality see note to 183 supr. *Alife.*
- Volturnus fl. cl. insec., adj. -nus, -nalis cl. *Volturno f.*
- Saepinum, -nates cl. insec. *Sepino.*
- Tifernus mons Liv. 10.30, -nus fl. cl., -num oppidum Liv. *Biferno f.*
- Aesernia, -ninus cl. insec. cf. 185 supr. *Isernia.*
- Fagifulae Pl. 3.12.107, cf. Liv. 24.20, and Mom. C. I. L. IX. p. 237. *S. M. a Faifoli (Kiep.).*
- Carecina regio Tac. *Hist.* 4.5. *Καρακηνοί* Ptol. 3.1.57 (who attributes them to Aufidena), -ρίκινοι Zonaras 8.7, II. p. 51 Wolf, see p. 183 sup. and ? cf. the *Κραμόνες* given as a Samnite tribe by Scylax (C inf.) and the *ῥρη Κραυιτά* in Samnium, Zonar. 8.6 II. p. 49 Wolf. *Monte Caraceno?*
- Cluiviae cl., C. I. L. IX. 2999, where see Mom.
- Bovianum uetus cl. insec. Osc. *Būvaian-* 171 sup.
- Aufidena, -enates cl. insec. (mss. sometimes Afid-, insec. always Auf- cf. Mom. C. I. L. IX. p. 259). *Alfedena.*
- Teruentum, Tereuentum insec. -tinales Pl. 3.12.107. *Trivento.*

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² The tables of the Itineraries for *Samnium* are given C. I. L. IX. pp. 203—4.

B. *Less certain.*

Cominium Liv. 10. 39—43, Cominium Ocritum (alii Ceritum)
id. 25. 14. ? *Cerreto Sannita*.

Aquilonia ? Liv. 10. 38—43, distinct from Aquilonia in Hirpinis, v.
Mom. C. I. L. IX. p. 89. ? *Montaquila*.

Municipium Vicentinum C. I. L. IX. 2565.

Duronia Liv. 10. 39. ? Cf. *Durone f.* (Dict. Cor.).

Trinium fl. v. 197 (FRENTANI) B.

Σάγρος fl. v. 197 (FRENTANI) B.

C. *Doubtful.*

Murgantia Liv. 10. 17.

Ferentinum *ibid.*

Cimetra Liv. 10. 15.

Imbrinium Liv. 8. 30.

Amiternum ? Liv. 10. 39.

Feritrum ? Liv. 10. 34.

Palumbinum

Velia } Liv. 10. 45.

Herculaneum }

Callifae ? Liv. 8. 25. ? *Calvisi* or *Carife*. If the latter, it should be
put under HIRPINI.

Ficolenses Pl. 3. 12. 107.

Πάσσα Stra. 5. 4. 11.

Sirpium Itinn.

Cluturnum ? Tab. Peut. (between Telesia and Aesernia).

Mucrae or Nucrae ? Sil. 8. 566.

Cesennia or Cens- Liv. 9. 44, Σερ- Diod. Sic. 20. 90 ad fin. describing
the same event.

Κίσσα Diod. Sic. 19. 76. 2.

ad Pyrum Tab. Peut.

[ad Canales Tab. P.]

Trebula ? C. I. L. IX. 2823 v. Momms. ad loc.

Scylax § 15 assigns to the Samnites γλώσσαί ἤτοι στόματα τάδε· Λατέρνιοι, Ὀπικοί, Κραμόνες, Βορεοντῖνοι, Πευκετιεῖς, διήκοντες ἀπὸ τοῦ Τυρρηνικοῦ πελάγους εἰς τὸν Ἄδριαν. From the context it appears that the Λατέρνιοι lay on a strip of coast, passed in half-a-day's sail, between Paestum and Naples, and are therefore reasonably identified with the (Nucerini) Alfaterni. The remainder (cf. Carecina regio in A sup.) denote no doubt the Capuans, Samnites, Frentani and Bantines. Momms. *U. D.* p. 110 with n., von Planta *Osk.-Umb. Gram.* p. 17.

D. Further modern names.

Montagna del Matese, Scapoli, Molise, Tappino f., Vandra f. (Kiep.), *Cerro al Volturno, Limosano, Agnone.*

188 PERSONAL NAMES OF THE SAMNITES.

A. Frequent.

1. Nomina.

gens <u>Abullia</u>	Floria	<u>Oppidia</u>
Acilia	Foruiria	Orbia
Aedia	<u>Fufidia</u>	Ouia
Aemilia	Heluia <i>sup.</i>	Papia
<u>Appuleia</u> (once Apu-)	<u>Herennia</u>	<u>Pomponia</u>
Atinia <i>sup.</i>	Iulia	<u>Pontia</u>
Badia	Licina	Raia (once Rahia)
Baebia	<u>Luccia</u> (3 Lucc-, 4	Saepinia
<u>Cassia</u>	Luc-)	Satria <i>cf. inf.</i>
<u>Cattia</u>	Manlia	<u>Seppia</u> (once Sepia)
Claudia	Maria	Staia (once Staiia) <i>sup.</i>
Decitia	Munatia	Titia
Ennia	Naeuia	<u>Trebellia</u>
Epidia	Neratia	Varia
Fabia	<u>Numisia</u> <i>cf. inf.</i>	Vibia (once Vip-) <i>inf.</i>
Fadia	<u>Nummia</u>	Volceia
Flauia	<u>Ofillia</u> (once -ilia)	

2. Among the Cognomina may be mentioned

Ianuarius *l.*

Proculus

Rufus

Rufinus

B. *Less frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

<u>Accia</u>	<u>Cluua</u>	<u>Octavidia</u>
<u>Acellia</u> (once, and once Acc-)	<u>Cocceia</u>	<u>Ofnia</u>
<u>Aebutia</u>	<u>Cominia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Oppia</u>
<u>Aelia</u>	<u>Cornelia</u>	<u>Ortoria</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)
<u>Aesernina</u>	<u>Cufia</u> one <i>insc.</i>	<u>Pacideia</u>
<u>Afinia</u>	<u>Curiatia</u>	<u>Pacilia</u>
<u>Afrania</u>	<u>Dasimia</u> (once <u>Dasim-</u> <u>mia</u>)	<u>Patulcia</u>
<u>Agria</u>	<u>Decia</u> (once, and once <u>Decc-</u>)	<u>Pescennia</u>
<u>Alfia</u>	<u>Decimia</u>	<u>Petronia</u>
<u>Annia</u>	<u>Domitia</u>	<u>Plotia</u>
<u>Antracia</u> (one <i>insc.</i>) (Aproniana)	<u>Egnatia</u>	<u>Pompeia</u>
<u>Apscillana</u> (one <i>insc.</i> ; all L. of same man)	<u>Fannia</u>	<u>Pompulledia</u>
<u>Aquillia</u> (twice -ilia, twice -illia)	<u>Fidia</u>	<u>Publicia</u>
<u>Arria</u>	<u>Fillia</u>	<u>Pullia</u>
<u>Arruntia</u> (once Aru-)	<u>Fisia</u>	<u>Pupia</u>
<u>Asellia</u>	<u>Fregania</u>	<u>Salluvia</u>
<u>Atilia</u>	<u>Fufia</u>	<u>Saufeia</u> <i>inf.?</i>
<u>Attia</u>	<u>Lacceia</u>	<u>Scribonia</u>
<u>Auidia</u>	<u>Lalia</u> (once -ll-)	<u>Septimia</u>
<u>Auillia</u> (Auil- twice, Auill- twice)	<u>Larcia</u>	<u>Seruilia</u>
<u>Aulena</u>	<u>Liunia</u>	<u>Siluia</u>
<u>Aurelia</u>	<u>Lollia</u>	<u>Sossia</u> <i>l.</i>
<u>Bassaea</u> (twice -ea, once -aea)	<u>Luceia</u>	<u>Spedia</u>
<u>Bouia</u>	<u>Lucilia</u>	<u>Statia</u> <i>sup.</i>
<u>Bumbria</u>	<u>Lucretia</u>	<u>Sulpicia</u>
<u>Caecilia</u>	<u>Luscia</u>	<u>Tarronia</u>
<u>Caesena</u>	<u>Macrinia</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Telesinia</u>
<u>Caesia</u>	<u>Magia</u>	<u>Tullia</u>
<u>Calidia</u>	<u>Marcia</u>	<u>Turcia</u>
<u>Camudena</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Mevia</u> <i>l.</i>	<u>Valeria</u>
<u>Casidia</u>	<u>Minatia</u>	<u>Valuennia</u>
<u>Celeria</u>	<u>Minucia</u> (once <u>Minic-</u>)	<u>Vennia</u>
<u>Centia</u>	<u>Munia</u> <i>l.</i> (once -nn-)	<u>Vesonia</u>
<u>Cerrinia</u>	<u>Naeuoleia</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Vettia</u>
<u>Clodia</u>	<u>Nimonia</u> <i>l.</i> (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Vibiana</u>
	<u>Nonia</u>	<u>Viccia</u>
	<u>Obellia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Vinnia</u> (one <i>insc.</i> , once Vinia)
	<u>Obinia</u> <i>l.</i>	<u>Vlpia</u>
	<u>Octavia</u> <i>cf. inf.</i>	<u>Vmbria</u>
		<u>Vtia</u>

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Aprilis	Dapne (-phn-)	Salvius <i>l.</i>
Apronianus	Fodilla	Saturninus, <i>serv.</i>
Caepulus	<u>Naso</u>	Serpicanus
Cerialis	<u>Rufillus</u>	Suerinus
<u>Corenthus</u>	<u>Rufio l.</u>	Sulla

C. *Once only.*1. *Nomina.*

Acria	Dexia	Mamia
Ahernia	Didia	Marcilia
Ahia	<u>Duillia</u>	Menia (<i>i.e.</i> Maen-)
Albana	<u>Eppia</u>	<u>Mettia sup.</u>
Aletia	Faecenia	Minia <i>inf.</i>
Alitia	<u>Faesasia</u>	Modia
<u>Alliena</u>	Fladia	Modioleia
Amatia	Fudia <i>l.</i>	<u>Mulleia</u>
Ambilia	Fuficia	<u>Mummia</u>
Amia	Fuluia	Munatuleia <i>l.</i>
Anteia	Fundania	<u>Mussidia</u>
<u>Antestia</u>	Gauinia (<i>i.e.</i> Gab-)	<u>Ninnia inf.</u>
Antonina	<u>Gauella</u>	<u>Occia</u>
Asuua <i>l.</i>	<u>Gauillia</u>	<u>Ofellia l.</u>
Atulena	Gauolena ?	<u>Orfia</u>
Auena	<u>Gellia</u>	Pacia
Aurunculeia	Grania	Papiria
Autonia	Gricia ?	Paria
Betia	<u>Grottonia ?</u>	<u>Percennia</u>
Blaia	<u>Gullia ?</u>	<u>Petreia l.</u>
<u>Blattia</u>	Hatreia	<u>Pettia</u>
<u>Bottia</u>	Heia	Plautia
Caedia	Heria	Plinia
Caia	<u>Hirria</u>	Polia
Calpurnia	<u>Holstilia ?</u>	<u>Pontidia</u>
<u>Catellia ?</u>	Hostilia	<u>Popillia</u>
Cincia	Iauolena ?	<u>Prosia</u>
Clouatia <i>sup.</i>	Iunia	<u>Purellia</u>
<u>Coesia</u>	Laberia	Quintilia
Cosentia	Longinia	Rauia <i>l.</i>
Decria	<u>Lusia</u>	
Deiia <i>l.</i>		

Romaea	Sueleia <i>l.</i>	<u>Varisidia</u>
Ronia ?	Suellia	<u>Vateria</u>
Rubria	Suetia <i>l.</i>	Vergilia
<u>Rullia</u>	<u>Sufia</u>	<u>Versinia ?</u>
Salonia	Suitia	Verulana <i>l.</i>
(Sarciana)	<u>Taddia</u>	Vespicia
Scutaria <i>l.</i>	Taminia	Vetidia
Septumuleia	Tamudia	Vipsania
Seria	Teia	<u>Visellia</u>
Sextia	Teltonia	Vistuleia
Sontia	Terentia	Vitoria <i>l.</i>
<u>Sossulena</u>	Teruentinia	Volcaeia
Statilia	<u>Trebelliena</u>	<u>Volusia l.</u>
Stertinia	<u>Tuccia</u>	<u>Vsidia</u>

2. Among the Cognomina.

Aeschinus <i>l.</i>	Marullina	Tatianus
Bassus	Mesus	Turpa <i>l.</i>
Burianus	Pansa	Turpio
Camillus	<u>Polla</u>	<u>Vettilla</u>
Dama	Pupus praen.	Vibius praen.
Frestana	Specula	Volsianus
Iuinus	Spurius	Vrsulus

3. *Frentani.*

This tribe is first mentioned in the years 305—4 B.C. (Liv. 9, cc. 16 and 45 ad fin.) when they entered the Roman alliance after the capture of what was then their chief town Frentum (see 196). This either changed its name or perished some time after the middle of the 3rd century B.C. when it was issuing coins of its own (196) with an Oscan legend. There were no Latin colonies nearer than Hatria in Vestinian territory N. of the Aternus (cf. 373 A inf.), Alba Fucens away to the East, and Luceria founded in N. Apulia in 314 B.C. The latter, which was the nearest, affected the Frentane town of Larinum soon enough to make Latin its official language at least by 200 B.C. (195 inf. and cf. 30 b), but it is quite probable that in Frentanum

proper, as in the Paelignian hills, the native speech held its own for another century.

Larinum lay S. of Frentane territory (which ended at the Tifernus, Plin. 3, § 103), and hence its people are often distinguished (e.g. Plin. *l.c.*, Caesar *B. C.* 1. 23) from the rest of the Frentani, to whom however they belonged by race (Plin. *ib.*, Ptol. 3. 1. 65). The coins from the two towns show that they were independent, and those of Larinum, as we have seen, give us a useful criterion of date. From subsequent Lat. inscc., the earliest of which are of Sullan times (e.g. C. I. L. IX. 726), as well as from the *pro Cluentio* passim (e.g. § 11), we learn that it was a municipium (cf. C. I. L. IX. p. 69); it must have joined the Roman alliance at least some time before it adopted Latin speech, and almost certainly not later than the great Romanising epoch at the end of the war with Pyrrhus.

For Histonium and Anxanum, see the notes to 190 and 193.

189 In 1838 belonged to a Count Ricci as a family-possession; now in the small but interesting Museo Comunale of Vasto, where I saw it in April 1894; facsim. *Zvet. Osc.* i. 4 a from an impression by Dressel.

a. ...ei.. | | .dare | iikûlûs |
 urseis | | s em...

b. ...sum..

On an irregular fragment of bronze .055 by .046 m. the letters .009 m. high in regular Osc. $\alpha\beta$, except that the thorn of **i** slants downwards and the arms of **e** vary in both directions from the horizontal; how much is lost all round it is impossible to say. 1. 2 the first letter has lost its top and might be **ig**, but not **k** since the vertical is separate from the inclined stroke, and in the **k** in the next line they are joined carefully; **e** is I think certain, not **v**. 3 is generally restored **diikûlûs**, cf. S. Oscan **zicelei**. 5 Before **e** on the edge of the fragment either **s** or half of **f** is clearly visible; there may have been a punct after it. The fragment was once fixed to the wall of the Museum, but has now been taken down, and on the back either sum or fum is clear, though only the lower stroke of the **s** is left; Garrucci, *Bull. Arch. Nap.* n. s. I. p. 45, read sun**i**, but I

think the second transverse stroke of the **iii** may still be detected on the edge of the bronze. Cf. the note to the following insc.

Zvet. *Osc.* 5, Fabr. 2843, 2.

190 Found in 1850 near the church of S. M. della Penna, on the side near Vasto, now in the Museo Comunale there, where I saw it in April 1894; facsim. Zvet. i. 3, from an impression by Dressel.

kaal hūsidiis gaav. | viībis
ūhtavis ūf. | kenzsur patt...

Roughly and not quite regularly cut on a broken tablet of bronze, of which only a part on the left hand is lost since there is a clear margin on the other three sides; it is .17 m. long by .108 high (7 in. by 4¼), and has two round holes near the two right-hand corners, for nailing to a wall. The letters are .015 m. ($\frac{5}{8}$ in.) high, of a rude and in part archaic type; the lower stroke of **s** tends to be horizontal, the loops of **f** and **d** are open, that of **d** is angular (∇), and **ū** still shows its half Greek form Υ three times, as in the coins of Hyria 142 sup., but once it is ∇ (in **ūhtavis**); but on the other hand all the cross strokes are horizontal, **p** and **z** are both squared, and **z** is \square (once \square) not \square . On the whole it is less carefully engraved than the preceding insc., but I can see no serious indication of a difference in style between the two except the form of **ū**.

1. 1 close after **v** is the foot of a vertical and a very small thorn inclining upwards to the middle of the line, which if it be anything but accidental, must be part of **a**. 2 the ligature is perhaps not accidental, as the first vertical begins and ends rather higher up than the second (H); over the **i** after **b** is a dot which must, I think, be accidental. 3 the **t** is much worn and might be **z** as its lower half is lost, and there is the same choice for the following letter, of which only the upper right-hand tip remains.

What community was responsible for these two public documents (for 189, as it is on bronze, probably, and 190 clearly belongs to that class)? Possibly Histonium (modern *Vasto*), which was a full municipium down to a late date, see C. I. L. ix. 2835 ff., but more probably the 'censors' were officers of the whole Frentane community, as the censor of Bouianum Vetus was of the Samnites (or Caracene Samnites). The oldest of the numerous Lat. inscc. of Histonium itself seem to be of the Augustan period.

Zvet. *Osc.* 4, Fabr. 2843.

- 191 Found at Punta di Penna near Vasto, first published in 1841, now in the Naples Museum, where I saw it in March 1894; photograph from de Petra, apud Zvet. *Osc.* i. 2.

iūveis | lūvfreis

On the bottom of a small but very fine head and neck of bronze .047 m. high, .042 broad, with beard and hair in curls or folds, with a small loop above for hanging; the *aβ* is late Osc. except that the thorn of **i** slants. Was it an amulet, a seal, or as Mommsen suggests, a weight? For *Jupiter Liber* cf. C. I. L. x. 3786 (from Capua, 15 A.D.) and ix. 3513, a long dedication of a temple to him at Furfo (in Vestinis) in 58 B.C.; there was also a Temple of Jupiter Libertas on the Aventine, called Διὸς ἐλευθερίου in the Monum. Ancyranum.

U. D. p. 170, Zvet. *Osc.* 3, Fabr. 2844.

- 192 Found in Fresa, 6 miles from Montenero near Vasto, seen by Mommsen in the possession of Sign. Caraba, and first published by him in 1846, *Bull. Arch. Nap.* (old series) iv. 116 tab. v., and *U.D.* viii. 3, p. 170.

.e.renem.

Scratched from right to left on the edge of a large roughly made vessel of clay, the Osc. letters being all reversed except **n** and **m**; before the first **e** is either **h** or **p** or **n**, after **e** apparently a slanting **i** (not reversed) with the thorn reaching to the bottom of the line: ad fin. Deecke reads **u**, but the strokes in the facsimile are more like **r**. *Petrenem* is possible, most editors read *he'renem*.

U. D. p. 170, Zvet. *Osc.* 6, Fabr. 2845.

- 193 Provenance unknown; first published from the Museum of de Giorgio in Lanciano (Anxanum), which collected from a fairly wide area. It is now in the Museum at Naples; facsim. Zvet. *Osc.* i. 1; the text, which is perfectly clear, is from two good impressions sent me by Sogliano.

vereias lūvkanateis | aapas kaias
palanud

On a bronze token or label $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad (.140 m. by .036), of unusual shape, which may be best shown by the outline on the next page; the circle on the right is a hole, that at the left-hand end apparently a mark made to match; I do not see how it can be a letter.

The letters average .006 m. (from $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$ in.) high in regular Osc. $a\beta$, with double interp. (single at the end of l. 1, absent at end of 2); the



letters are rectangular save that the thorn of $\overset{\circ}{i}$ slants, the loop of d is angular and open, and all the letters slope slightly backwards, but there seems to be no other special indication of date; the supposed dot of the last u (Zvet. $\overset{\circ}{u}$) is so faint that I think it must be accidental; if it were genuine, it would be the 'school-master's spelling,' for which see p. 144 n. 2. d is worn but certain.

Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 169) pointed out that the *Tabula Peutinger.* mentions a Pallanum seven miles from Anxanum on the way to Histonium (*Vasto*), and showed that the district between these two places, including the modern S. Stefano and Atissa, was called 'Lucania' in two independent authorities¹ of the 11th century A.D., indirectly confirmed by a third. Hence he inferred that *lúvkanateís* related to some community of *Lucani*, and possibly a town **Luca* or **Lucanum*: the same name appears also in Volscian territory, v. inf. 256 (VOLSCIAN PLACE NAMES) B.

The tablet must have been attached to some property of the *vereiú* or *collegium*; if *aapas* were to be compared with Lat. *aqua* (the *aa-* is a serious difficulty), we might [W. R.] suppose it to have been a well, or drinking-fountain, which the guild maintained; cf. the guild of *pontifices* ('road-makers'), *κελευθοποιοὶ παῖδες* ('*Ηφαιστου*).

Anxanum was a municipium (C. I. L. IX. p. 278), whose oldest Lat. insc. yet known is of Ciceronian date (ib. 2996).

U. D. p. 169, Zvet. *Osc.* 2, Fabr. 2846.

¹ The following are M.'s references: (1) a legend given by the Bollandists on the 1st of June (June, Vol. 1 'inter praetermissos p. 4,' where the town is called Pallonia); (2) the same legend contained in π *pervetustus codex Langobardicus*, in the archives of the church of S. Lucio in Atissa, seen by Mommsen; (3) a warrant of Henry IV. (1084 B.C.), quoted by Muratori, *Rerum Ital. Scr.* II. 2, pp. 607, 670, 671.

- 194 Along a small bronze plate or ticket, with a hole at the right-hand end, .102 m. long, .011 broad, the letters .008 m. high; it is now in the Louvre, and was first published by Lanzi *Saggio di ling. Etrusc.*, (Florence 1824) II² vol. 3, p. 525, from a facsimile sent him by Giovenazzi, a native of the province of the Abruzzi (roughly = Frentani, Marrucini, Paeligni, Marsi, Vestini), and said to come from 'Castell' a mare della Buca' which has not been identified; if it is the modern Castellamare close to Pescara it is in Vestine country, 30 miles north. Normal Osc. $a\beta$ (with interpunct), except ∇ for \sqcap , and \triangleleft not \square .

pakis tintiriis

U. D. p. 190, Zvet. *Osc.* 8 (photogr. i. 7), Fabr. 2904.

195—6 FRENTANE COINS.

- 195 *Larinum* (see p. 206 f.).

a. *larinei*

Type: head of Minerva helmeted)(horse; above, a star.

b. *larinom?*

Lat. $a\beta$ left to right; (*a*) may be pure Latin, but **D** is used for *r*, which appears also in the certainly non-Oscan insc.¹ \sqcap ADINOD *larinor-*(-um) from the same place, with different types, see *Beschr. Berl. l.c.* The only authority for (*b*) is Eckhel, *Doctrina* I. p. 107, who saw the coin at Rome, but does not state its type. About 268 B.C. we have the Gr. insc. $\lambda\rho\iota\nu\omicron\nu$ with the Campanian bull; *larinor-* is circa 217 B.C. (Head p. 25); (*a*) and (*b*) are probably of intermediate date (250 B.C. Momm.).

None of the coins have any relation to the *as*-system, though all are of bronze.

C. I. L. I. 24, U. D. p. 203, Friedl. *O. M.* p. 42, *Beschr. Berl.* p. 67, Zvet. *Osc.* 165.

¹ Momm., C. I. L. I. 24, IX. p. 69, who calls it Oscan, reads it *Larinod* giving the sign \square two different meanings in the same word. This surely is out of the question.

196 'Frentrum.'

a. **frentrei**b. **freternum?**

Bronze; Osc. $a\beta$ retrograde, \exists and \top are almost exactly rectangular, but \bar{i} is \mid : date of (a), which is fairly frequent, probably about 268 B.C. (Head p. 25). Types: (a) Head of Hermes)(Pegasus, (b) head of Juno with necklace and diadem)(Bellerophon on Pegasus, fighting Chimaera. Beloch (*Ital. Bd.* p. 166) supposes that this coin was issued in the name of the whole Frentane community, no doubt rightly; but it is difficult to see how the form (a) can be explained except as a locative, implying a town 'Frentrum,' see below. The reading of (b) is doubtful, since the only authority Avellino, *Bull. Arch. Nap.* 1846 part iv. p. 25, is not confident of its correctness, and in particular states that the \bar{t} is like \bar{s} , which, as well as the types of the coin, suggests **fensernu** no. 143 *supr.*

U. D. p. 201, Head *l.c.*, Poole p. 69, Friedl. *O. M.* pp. 42 and 64, *Beschr. Berl.* p. 67, *Zvet. Osc.* 164.

197 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE FRENTANI².

A. Well attested (in form, date and locality).

Frentani cl. **Frentranus** cogn. in C. I. L. vi. 200, col. v. l. 56, Liv. 9. 45 calls them (codd. Feretrani acc. to Momm. *U. D.* p. 309, -tani acc. to Weissenborn ad loc., Krit. Anhang, edition of 1877) *populus* and 9. 16 *urbs*; Diod. Sic. 19. 65 gives $\Phi\rho\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\eta$ $\acute{\rho}\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\acute{\Lambda}\rho\omicron\upsilon\lambda\iota\alpha\varsigma$; Steph. Byz. $\Phi\rho\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\alpha\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\rho}\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{\Gamma}\alpha\lambda\iota\alpha\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{o}$ $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\nu\iota\kappa\acute{o}\nu$ $\Phi\rho\epsilon\nu\tau\alpha\omicron\iota$, and later writers speak of them as inhabiting a town (Cluverius *Ital. Ant.* p. 1205). That this was called **Frentrum** appears (*pace* Beloch *Ital. Bund* p. 166) from the coin 196 *supr.* $\text{B}\rho\epsilon\omicron\nu\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\iota$ Scylax § 15 is generally taken as a Grecised form of **Frentani**. The ordinary Latin name has lost the second *r* by dissimilation, cf. *praestigiae*: *prae-stringo*, etc.

Iuuanum, -nenses inscc. (Pl. 3. 12. 106 codd. Lanuenses).

Lārīnum, -nates cl. inscc. cf. no. 195 *supr.* For its nationality see p. 207 and Momm. C. I. L. ix. p. 69; geographically it belongs to Daunia. *Larīno*.

¹ For the Arrangement and Notation, see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² For the Itinerary-tables in the **Frentani**, see C. I. L. ix. pp. 203—4.

Tifernus fl. v. sub 187 (SAMNIUM) A.

Buca (Boû-), -cani cl. insc.

Histonium, -onienses cl. insc. *Vásto*.

Anxanum Ptol., It. Ant., insc. (once -xianum); -ani (cognomine Frentani) Plin. 3. 12. 106, -ates C. I. L. ix. 3314: cf. Momm. *ibid.* p. 278. *Lanciano*.

Ortona Itinn. Hort- Plin. 3. 12. 106 Ὀρτων Stra. Ptol. cf. Momm. C. I. L. ix. p. 281. *Ortona a mare*.

B. *Less certain.*

Σάγρος fl. Stra. 5. 4. 2, Ptol. 3. 1. 16 (Σαρ-). *Sangro f.*

Trinium fl. Plin. 3. 12. 106. *Trigno f.*

Vellanus fundus (juxta Histonium) C. I. L. ix. 2827.

Herianicus fundus (Histoniensium) *ib.*

Serranus lacus (juxta Histonium) *ib.*

Pallanum Tab. P., ? cf. no. 193 *supr.* ? *Paglieta*.

C. *Doubtful.*

Uscosium It. Ant. p. 314.

Καλήνη ἄκρα τῆς Δαρωάτιδος χώρας Polyb. 3. 101. 3. ? *Casacalenda*.

[Pagus Urbanus? C. I. L. ix. 2984.]

Care(n)tini Supernates et Infernates Plin. 3. 12. 106.

D. *Further modern names.*

Termoli, Palmoli, Fresa Grandinaria, Sinello f., Castel di Lama, Atessa, Osento f., Orsogna.

198. PERSONAL NAMES OF THE FRENTANI.

A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Baebia

Flauia

Hosidia *sup.*Paquia *inf.*2. *None of the frequent Cognomina call for notice.*B. *Less frequent.*1. *Nomina.*gens Asubria

Auidia

Austia (one *insc.*)

Ausst-)

CaesiaCalauia *inf.*

Celeria

CoeliaColia (one *insc.*)Crittia

Didia

Dirutia

Fabia

FigelliaGabbiaIrria (one *insc.*)Itia (one *insc.*)

Iulia

Licinia

Magria

MettiaMeuiaMonnia (one *insc.*)

Naeuia

Ninnia *l. inf.*

Nipia

Numisia *inf.*

Obidia

Opia?

Otacidia (one *insc.*)

Pedia

Preccia (one *insc.*)Sabbia

Septumia

Staia *inf.*Statia *inf.*

Suetria

Tatia

Tillia

Titia

Trellia (one *insc.*)Vaccia

Valeria

Varia, *l.*

Veratia

Vettia

Vibia (equally often

Vibb-) *inf.*

Voltia

2. *Among the Cognomina may be mentioned*

Ianuarius

Proculus

Rufus

Sassus

Saturninus

C. *Once only.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Acria	<u>Drussia</u>	<u>Plotia</u>
Aebutia	Epidia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Pompeia</u>
Aelia	<u>Faesasia</u>	<u>Pomponia</u>
Ahia	Fuluia	<u>Pontia</u>
Amninia	Graec[inia] <i>l.</i>	Poppaedia
Anicia	Heluidia	<u>Pullia</u>
Annidia	Heria	Raia
<u>Arria</u>	Horatia	<u>Reccia</u>
<u>Artenna</u>	Iunia	<u>Rimmia</u>
Atria	Lindia	Rustia
<u>Attia</u>	<u>Luceia</u>	Sabidia <i>cf. inf.</i>
Aurelia	<u>Luccia</u>	Sacria
Autonia	Lucilia	<u>Sallia</u>
Babia	Maia <i>inf.</i>	Saluia
Barbia <i>l.</i>	<u>Messia</u>	Sanonia
<u>Billiena</u>	Modia	Scantia <i>l.</i>
<u>Brinnia</u>	<u>Moecia</u>	Seia
<u>Bruttia</u>	Neria	<u>Sinnia</u>
Calpeta[na]	Norbana	<u>Stallia</u>
Cerrinia	<u>Nummia</u>	Tadia
Claudia	<u>Oppianica</u>	Tantilia
Cluentia <i>l.</i>	Ortoria	Turcia
<u>Coponia</u>	Quinia	Variena <i>l.</i>
<u>Corisia</u>	<u>Paccia</u>	<u>Vesia</u>
Decia <i>inf.</i>	Papia <i>l.</i>	<u>Vesullia</u>
<u>Dessia</u>	<u>Petronia l.</u>	Vtia

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Aprio	Cerialis	<u>Polla</u>
Babidus	Lepora	Vibius <i>praen.</i>
Bassus	Niobe	

199—204 COINS OF THE SOCIAL WAR, 90—88 or 86 B.C.

See generally Friedländer, *Osk. Münzen*, p. 68 ff., Mommsen-Blacas, *Monn. Rom.* II. p. 420 ff., Dressel, *Beschr. d. ant. Münzen d. kön. Mus. Berlin* III. i. p. 57 ff., where the types are given very fully: the commonest is a woman's head (**vĭteliũ**, Italia). All but the last are of silver. The legends alone are given *U. D.* p. 201, *Zvet. Osc.* 186 ff.

199 a. **vĭteliũ**

b. **vĭtelliũ**

Some of these coins have X, the mark of the Roman denarius, and different specimens show the Oscan letters **abgdezhimnp**, and Ψ and ʎ; these cannot be marks of value, but probably served some purpose in the mint. (*b*) is on a coin in the Blacas collection, Mommsen-Blacas p. 531.

200 g mutĭl)(safinim

Some of these also have **a**, or **b**.

201 a. g paapii g mutĭl)(vĭteliũ

b. g paapiĭ g)(vĭteliũ

c. IT^L^L^)(g paapi g

(*b*) has on the obv. the denarius sign *. In (*c*) the fourth letter may be L, the rest are clear, see Dressel *l.c.* p. 62; the obv. has *. There is also a coin with a pure Lat. insc., *Italia*)(*Q. Silo*, Momm.-Bl. *Monn. Rom.* p. 426, and others with *Italia* alone, in some of which she is seated on three shields and has a lance and sword; Dressel, *ibid.* p. 63. C. Papius Mutilus and Q. Pompeidius Silo were 'consuls' of the allies in the war (*Diod. Sic.* 37. 2).

202 a. mutĭl embratur)(g paapi g

b. mutĭl embratur)(g paapi

c. mutĭl)(g paapi g

203 ni lūvki mr)(viteliu

For the reading of the second name see *Monn. Rom.* II. p. 425 n. 2; the **ki** has been read **ii** and **l**; in the example of the Berlin Museum (*Dressel Besch. Berl.* taf. i. 16) **k** seems fairly clear, but the following letter is obscure. Friedländer (ap. Dressel ib. p. 59) adds that in no example is there a clear **l**. Neither a 'Luvius,' a 'Lucius,' nor a 'Lucilius' is mentioned in the scanty historical authorities for the Social War. Garrucci (*Mon. It. Ant.* p. 103) conjectures that he and the Ieius of the next insc. were 'consuls' of the allies in 89 B.C.

204 mi ieiis mi

A gold coin in the Cabinet de France, beautifully preserved. Type: Head of Bacchante crowned with ivy)(Cista mystica, on which leans a thyrsus; over it a fawn's skin. The weight of this unique coin (8.47 grammes = Attic gold stater, and aureus of Mithridates VI. of Pontus (Head p. 429) also called Eupator and Dionysus, B.C. 121—63) and the types strongly support Garrucci's view (op. cit. p. 106) that it was coined in imitation of money sent by Mithridates to the allies, possibly from raw gold sent at the same time. With the name Mommsen compared the *gens Jegia* which occurs in Sabine and Aequian insc. v. 276 A, 311 C (e.g. C. I. L. IX. 4182), but **-g-** suffers no change in normal Oscan, and the forms could only be identified by supposing this commander to have come from an Umbrian or Volscian district, where **-g-** might become **-i-** before palatal vowels, and even so the ending **-is** is quite unparalleled. It is possible, I think, that the **┆** may be a mistake of the engraver's for **>** though of the reading as it stands there is no doubt whatever¹.

Note xxi. Many coins have no insc. but simply Oscan numerals.

a. IIV '7' IIIIV '8' XI '9'

b. II III IIII Λ '5' IΛ '6' X '10' IX '11' IΛX
IIΛX IIIΛX IIIIΛX

¹ Each letter and interpunct is distinct in a cast of the coin which I owe to the kindness of M. Ernest Babelon of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris.

205. OSCAN GLOSSES¹ NOT ASSIGNED TO ANY PARTICULAR TRIBE.

A. Glosses whose form and dialect are well attested.

camur i.e. **camoro*- 'bent inwards.'

Macr. 6. 4. 23, Nec non et Punicis Oscisque uerbis usi sunt ueteres, quorum imitatione Vergilius peregrina uerba non respuit, ut in illo 'siluestres uri assidue,' uri enim Gallica uox est... 'Camuris hirtae sub cornibus aures' [G. 3. 55] Camuris peregrinum uerbum est, id est in se redeuntibus, et forte nos *camaram* hac ratione figurauimus.

Macr. therefore does not state that the word is Oscan, but the colour of the anaptyctic vowel which it seems to show (pure Latin would probably have been **camero*- cf. *Camerinum* etc.) is perhaps enough additional evidence to warrant us in placing it here.

**casno*- 'old.' *casnar* 'senex.'

Paul. ex Fest. 47 M. Casnar senex Oscanum lingua, so Non. 86 Merc., Plac. (*casnari* 'seni') 24, 29 Deuerl. Varro *L. L.* vii. 29. Idem [i.e. *casum* = *vetus*] ostendit quod oppidum uocatur Casinum; hoc enim a Sabinis orti Samnites tenuerunt et nostri [=Varronis tribules=Sabini] etiam nunc Forum uetus appellant. Item significat in Atellanis aliquot Pappum senem quod Osci Casnar appellant. But Quintil. (1. 5. 8 in oratione Labieni...in Pollionem, *casnar* assectator e Gallia ductum est) is either quoting a word of entirely different origin (with which *casnard* 'flatterer' *casnarder* 'flatter' has been compared, see Diez *Etym. Wört. Roman. Spr.*⁴ p. 540 s.v.); or, less probably, he or Labienus had interpreted the word in the light of the character of Pappus, if he was an *assectator*.

daliuo- 'insanus.'

Paul. ex F. 68 M., *daliuum* supinum ait esse Aurelius, Aelius stultum, Oscanum quoque lingua significat insanum. Santra uero dici putat ipsum quem Graeci *δελαιον*, id est, propter cuius fatuitatem quis misereri debeat. Hesych. *δαλῖς* μωρός.

famel 'seruos.'

Paul. ex F. 87 M. Famuli origo ab Oscis dependet apud quos seruus *famel* nominabatur, unde et familia uocata.

loucētio- 'Jupiter'; *-tia*- 'Juno.'

Verg. *Aen.* 9. 570 *Lūcētium*, the name of one of the followers of Turnus, on which Serv. ad loc. Solum hoc nomen dictum a Verg. in nullo alio reperitur auctore. Sane lingua Osca Lucetius est Jupiter dictus a luce... Ipse est

¹ For other Oscan glosses see pp. 149 and 200.

nostra lingua Diespiter, id est diei pater. So Paul. ex F. 114 M., Gell. 5. 10 quoting Naev., Macrob. *Sat.* 1. 15. 14 quoting the Saliar hymn (*Lucet-*), in which Terent. Scaurus (2261 P., Keil, *Gramm. Lat.* vii. 28) gives the long-suffering form *leucesie* (Jordan, *Krit. Beitr.* 31, 219 f.); Marius Victorinus (Keil ib. vi. p. 12, l. 18) vouches expressly for Loucet-. *Lucetia Mart.* Cap. 2. 149.

maesio- 'lingua Osca mensis Maius.'

Paul. ex F. 136 M.

mamers, gen. *-ertis* 'Mars,' hence the names *Mamérco-*, *Māmer-tini* (cl. e.g. *Mart.* 13. 117).

Paul. ex F. 130 M. Mamercus praenomen Oscum est ab eo quod hi Martem Mamertem appellant; id. ib. 130 Mamers...unde et Mamertini in Sicilia dicti qui Messanae habitant. Fest. 158 M. gives the legend of the *uer sacrum* vowed to Apollo. Plut. *Num.* 21 and Varro *L. L.* 5. 73, call the name Sabine, as no doubt it also was.

meddix (tuticus) 'the supreme magistrate' (sometimes belonging to a confederacy (e.g. 163 sup.), sometimes to a town (99 sup.), and then in some places (e.g. 1 sup.) one of a pair).

Paul. ex F. 123. Meddix apud Oscos nomen magistratus est. Ennius: Summus ibi capitur meddix occiditur alter. Meddixtuticus as one word, Liv., e.g. 23. 35, Is summus magistratus erat Campanis.

petora 'quattuor.'

Fest. 206 M. Petoritum et Gallicum uehiculum esse et nomen eius dictum esse existimant a numero IIII rotarum. Alii Osce quod hi quoque petora quattuor uocent, alii Graece sed ἀλοικῶς dictum. So Paul. ad loc.

pipatio 'clamor plorantis lingua Oscorum.'

Paul. ex F. 212 M.

pitpit 'Osce quicquid,' id. ib.

sollo- 'totus.'

Fest. 293 M. (s.v. *solitaurilia*) Sollum Osce totum et soldum significat, unde tela quaedam solii† ferrea (sollif. Müll.) uocantur tota ferrea, et homo bonarum artium sollers, et quae nulla parte laxata cauaque sunt, solla [cod. solida] nominantur. Similarly id. 298 M. s.v. *sollo*, quoting the corrupt verse of Lucil., 'Suasa quoque omnino dirimit non sollo dupundi, id est non tota.' Cf. perhaps also the glosses *sollistimum*, *sōlox*. [In any case the stem *sollo-* must have been in early use in Latin, as *sollennis*, *sollicitus* etc. show. J. P. P.]

supparo- (? *-oro-* or *-ara-*) 'an outer garment.'

Varro *L. L.* 5. 131, *Indutui alterum quod subtus a quo subucula; alterum quod supra, a quo supparus, nisi id quod item dicunt Osce.* Paul. ex Fest. 311, *Supparus uestimentum puellare lineum, quod et subucula, id est camisia uocatur.* The doubling of the *p* before *r* (von Planta *Osk.-Umb. Gr.* p. 542), and the anaptyctic vowel both indicate a genuine Oscan word, but the *-a-* is only intelligible if the final syllable contained *-a-* i.e. if the word was an *-a-* stem.

ueia- 'plaustrum.'

Paul. ex F. 368 M. *Veia apud Oscos dicebatur plaustrum; inde ueiari stipites in plastro et uectura ueiatura.*

ungulo- 'anulus.'

Fest. 375 M. *Ungulus Oscorum lingua anulus utt... Si quid monumenti nacta est quor (Müll., MS qui eorum) requireret, est unculus quem ei detraxit ebrio.* Pacuuius in *Iliona*: *Repugnanti ego porro hunc ui detraxi unculum, et in Atalanta: Suspensum in laeuo brachio ostendo unculum.* So Paul. ad loc.

B and C. *Glosses showing Oscan phonetic characteristics though not assigned to Oscan, whose form is (B) well attested, or (C) less certain.*

B. 1. *With medial f (Oscan, Volscian, or Praenestine?).*

bufus 'bubo,' Löwe, *Prodrom.* p. 421, cf. Rem. 2 *inf.*

nefrundines 'rienes.'

Fest. 277 M. *Rienes quos nunc uocamus antiqui nefrundines appellabant quia Graeci νεφρούς eos uocant.* Cf. Paul. ex F. 168 M. *Sunt qui nefrendes testiculos dici putent, quos Lanuuii appellant nebrundines, Graeci νεφρούς, Praenestini nefrones.*

sifilare 'sibilare.'

Non. 531 Merc. Sifilare quod nos, uilitatem uerbi euitantes, sibilare dicimus; et est maledica uocis significatio uel contumeliosa popularium, cum sifilationibus quis exploditur. [Also in Appendix Probi 199 K. W. M. L.]

tifata 'iliceta.'

Paul. ex F. 366 M. Tifata iliceta, Romae autem Tifata curia. Tifata enim locus iuxta Capuam. Bücheler *Rhein. Mus.* 39, p. 421 plausibly connects with the Sab. *teba* 'collis' (309 inf.). If so the *i* may also be a mark of Oscan, but, since the word was in use at Rome, it seems more probable that the *ē* in *teba* is the Sabine equivalent of *ei*.

? *trifax* 'telum trium cubitorum.'

Paul. ex F. 367 M. Trifax telum longitudinis trium cubitorum, quod catapulta mittitur. Ennius: Aut permaceret¹ paries percussu' trifaci. The *ā* makes it more reasonable to analyse the word *trif-āc-* than to connect it with *fāc-io*, contrast *for-fex*, *-fīcis* etc.

C. 1. *The following forms are parallel but less certain:*

crefrat 'cribrat,' Löwe, *Prodrom.* p. 421.

effafilare (? -*fapill-* -*fabill-*) 'exserere.'

Paul. ex F. 85 M. Effafilatum, exertum, quod scilicet omnes exerto brachio sint exfilati, id est, extra uestimentum filo contextum. So Placid. 20 Deuerl. Effafilatus, exerto umero; but id. p. 41 (Cod. Parisin.) Exfabillauero, exeruero. But Non. 102 Merc. Expapillato brachio, quasi usque ad papillam renudato. Plautus (B, C, and D) *Mil. Glor.* 1180: id conexum in umero laeou, eefapillato brachio, generally altered to -pap- to suit Nonius.

? *farferus* 'uirgulti genus,' Plaut. *Poen.* 2. 1. 32, Paul. ex F. 88 M.;

-*farus* Plin. 24. 15. 135. But if it is a compound as *farfugium* (Plin. *ibid.*) seems to be, it may be pure Latin.

mufrius 'μυθόλογος.'

Petron. *Sat.* 58 Qui te haec docet, mufrius non magister. Büch. *Rh. Mus.* 39. 415 connects the word with *μῦθος*.

¹ 'For this corrupt word I should propose *perluceret*, cf. Juv. 11. 13, Sen. *H. F.* 1001.' J. P. P.

mulcifer 'Mulciber, Volcanus,' Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 421.

? *nanfurae* 'quod medici naphtham uocant,' Placid. 68 Deuerl.

REMARK 1. The form *af=ab* (Cic. *Orator* 47 § 158 and on insec. before consonants only, e.g. C. I. L. II. 551) would seem to be pure Latin from Cicero's account, and, if so, probably was the genuine phonetic form of the preposition before certain consonants (*c, q, v, f?*) which ultimately was levelled out of use.

REMARK 2. Latin words like

bufo, rufus, scrofa, tufus, vafer

were undoubtedly derived from one of the *f*-dialects, and so are Mod. Ital. *bifolco, bufalo, tafano, scarafaggio*. W. Meyer ap. Gröber, *Grundr. Roman. Philol.* § 74, and Ascoli, *Archivio Glottologico Italiano* x. 1.

B. 2. *With s between vowels (Oscan, Paelignian, or Sabine?).*

immusulus 'auis genus.'

Paul. ex F. 112 M. *Immusulus auis genus quam alii regulum, alii ossifragum dicunt.* Plin. x. 7. 20 gives other interpretations.

C. 2. *The following forms are less certain:*

adasia 'ouis uetula recentis partus,' Paul. ex F. 12 M.

amosio 'annuo,' id. 26 M.

? *asisua* ? 'petauro pernice,' Plac. 40 Deuerl.

carisa ? 'uetus lena.'

Plac. 27 Deuerl. *Carisa uetus lena percallida, unde et in mimo fallaces ancillae 'cata carisia' appellantur,*

frontesia 'ostenta,' Plac. 45. 4 Deuerl. (so MSS, no doubt rightly: Büch. *Rh. Mus.* 39, p. 409 compares *βροντήσια (βροντησικέρανος Ar. *Nub.* 265), and for the *f* the relation of βρέμω: fremo?).

ἰγγρουσία παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις τὸ τοῖς ἀσθενέσι διδόμενον σιτίον, ὃ οὔτε ζῆν οὔτε ἀποθνήσκειν ποιεῖ Suid., recognised as a Lat. word by Bücheler *Rh. Mus.* 39, p. 419.

? *verniserā* 'mensalia auguria' Paul. ex F. 379 M. may be a compound.

REMARK 3. The following words which appear in classical Latin authors I am now inclined to regard as being possibly or probably of dialectic origin:

<i>agaso</i>	<i>caseus</i>	<i>rosa</i> (S. Osc., no
<i>asilus</i>	<i>equiso</i>	doubt = * <i>rodīa</i>)
<i>caesius</i>	<i>omasum</i>	<i>siser</i> ?
<i>casa</i>	<i>pusus</i>	

with the termination *-sio-*, e.g. in *indusium*, *amasius*, and very numerous proper names; also other proper names, notably *Caesar*, whose ending, as Keller points out, is probably Oscan. Other words (e.g. *lases*) may be simply from Old Latin documents, others borrowed from elsewhere (e.g. *petasunculus* is Gallic); others are still obscure, see the list *Verner's Law in Italy*, p. 74, to which add *cisium* (*ciss-* Non. 87 Merc.).

REMARK 4. For forms containing labials for velars (*bos*, *popina* etc.) see *inf.* Rem. 1.

B. 3. *With -ss=-x- (Oscan).*

cozzim 'a coxa,' Non. 40 Merc.

B. 4. ? *With -tt-* (see Bartholomae *Bezz. Beitr.* xii. 80, von Planta *Osk.-Umb. Gr.* §§ 205, 228 and also § 243, Conway *Verner's Law in Italy* p. 39, *Class. Rev.* 1893 p. 464).

atta (1) 'lame, walking with difficulty'; (2) 'pater, auos.'

(1) Paul. ex F. 12 M. *Attæ appellatur qui propter uitium crurum aut pedum plantis insistent et adtingunt magis terram, quam ambulant, quod cognomen Quintio poetæ adhaesit.* (2) id. ib. *Attam pro reuerentia seni cuilibet dicimus, quasi eum aui nomine appellemus.* So minor Glossogr. ap. Löwe *Prodromus*, p. 389.

butubatta Naeuius pro nugatoriis Paul. ex F. 36 M.

hetta 'a worthless trifle (bubble or pomegranate-capsule?).'

Paul. ex F. 99 M. *Hetta res minimi pretii quasi hieta id est hiatus hominis atque oscitatio: alii pusulam dixerunt esse quae in coquendo pane solet assurgere, a qua accipi rem nullius pretii, cum dicimus: Non hettae te facio.* With this Müll. compares Gloss. Labb. (Corp. Gloss. Lat. II. pp. 462, 472, 493) *hetta φλοκτὶς ἀρου, hetta ὑμῆν ροῖās, hitta ὑμῆν ροῖās, hitta ὑμῆν.*

stlatta ? 'genus nauigii.'

Paul. ex F. 312 M. *Stlatta genus nauigii latum magis quam altum, sed ea consuetudine qua stlocum pro locum et stlitem pro litem dicebant.* The name is mentioned by Gell. 10. 25. 5, and occurs also in Auson. *Ep.* 22. 31 and in the derivative *stlattarius* Juv. 7. 134 and Enn. ap. Schol. ad loc. But MSS often give the spelling *stlata-*

strittabilla 'limping,' *strittare, strittilare.*

Varro *L. L.* 7. 64. *Strittabillas a strettillando (lege stritt-?); strittare ab eo qui sistit aegre.* Non. 169 Merc. *Strettivellas exprobratio uitii aut deformitatis meretricum.* Plautus *Neruolaria: scrattæ, scrupipedæ, strettiuellæ, sordidæ.* (For *scrattæ* see C. 4.)

C. 4. *The following form is less certain:*

scratta, scrattia or *scrapta* ? 'despicienda mulier.'

Fest. 333 M. *Scraptae dicebantur nugatoriae ac despiciendae mulieres, ut ait Verrius [deriving it from *screa*]...Titinius in Prilla: Rectius mecator Piculetæ Postumæ Lectum hodie stratum uidi scrattiae mulieris.* Non. 169

Merc. *Scraptas*...*exprobratio uitii aut deformitatis meretricum*. Plautus *Nerularia*: *Scrattae scrupipedae strettivellae sordidae*. Gell. 3. 3. 6 quoting the same line with the same comment gives *scrattae*, and so minor Glossogr. Löwe p. 281. Varro L. L. 5. 65 Spengel gives *serattiae*.

REMARK 5. With these must be classed 'Latin' forms like *blatta*, *Cotta*, *littera*, *mitto*, at least until their *-tt-* is satisfactorily explained otherwise. But words in which *-tt-* follows an originally long *-ū-* *gūtus*, *glūtus* (and perhaps *futtilis*) may in any case be pure Latin, cf. *succus* for *sucus*, *cuppa* for *cūpa* etc., if the suggestion in *Verner's Law in It.* p. 41 footn. be correct. So Vulg. Lat. *muttus* (Fr. *mot*), if it comes from *μῦθος* (so Lindsay, *Lat. Lang.* p. 58).

B. 5. With *-ū-* for *-ō-* (*Oscan or Volscian?*).

cupa beside Gr. *κώπη*, Cato *R. R.* e.g. 21. 1; the word may be either a genuine Italic equivalent, or borrowed.

REMARK 6. *flutae* = *πλωται* a kind of muraena, Varro e.g. *R. R.* 2. 6. 2, Col. 8. 17. 8, may conceivably have been altered from **plutae* to suit *fluo*.

Note xxii. What is to be said of *i* for *e* in *Mircurius* and *commircium* ('*antiquis relinquamus*' Varro *Fragm.* p. 175 Willmanns), cf. *Praen. Mircurios* 292 inf., which appears also in Osc. *amiricatud*? If the *e* is long by nature, Osc. *i* is regular. Compare *stircus* in Note iv. p. 31 sup. (C. I. L. ix. 782).

B. 6. With *ī* for *ū* (*Oscan or Volscian?*).

glito- = *glutus*, Cat. *R. R.* 45. 2, *glittis* 'levibus, subactis, teneris,' Paul. ex F. 98 M.

REMARK 7. *Scripulum*, the bye-form of *scrīpulus*, used to denote a weight ($\frac{1}{24}$ uncia), seems to show just such a restriction of meaning as may be expected in a borrowed word; cf. e.g. *Verner's Law in Italy*, p. 61.

REMARK 8. For forms with *-e-* before vowels in place of normal Latin *i* (e.g. *veha* 'via') see 305 A REMARK.

B. 7. With *nom. masc. in -el = Lat. -ulus*.

mascel, *figel* given in Appendix Probi 197 K. are clearly parallel to *famel* A sup. [W. M. L.]

Note xxiii. Oscan *-nn-* frequently corresponds to Latin *-nd-*, though the origin of both sounds is still disputed (see Von Planta, *Osk.-Umb. Gr.* § 204, Conway *Class. Rev.* v. p. 296). It is possible that the forms

grunnire = grundire, Non. 465 Merc., and

perfinēs, 'perfringas' (? = -findes) Fest. 205 M. may be Oscan. *innulgen?* 'indulgenti' C. I. L. x. 1211 (Abella 170 A.D.). *tennitur* (Ter. *Phorm.* 2. 2. 16), *dispennite*, *distennite* (Plaut. *Mil.* 1407), *leuenna* Laberius ap. Gell. 16. 7, *sociennus* (Plaut. *Aul.* 4. 4. 32), *τήσεννα* 'toga' (common in Polyb. Dion. Hal. Strab. etc., sometimes *-εννος*, *-εννος*, *-εννίς*), *transenna*, *uerecunnus* (C. I. L. iv. 1768), *Julia Oriunna* ib. vi 3. 20589 and *cannela* App. Probi 197 K. must be classed with them. So Stolz, *Hist. Lat. Gram.* 1894 p. 318. The *-nn-* is so widespread in Mod. Italian dialects that in these it must almost certainly have descended from Osco-Umbrian; according to Meyer-Lübke it pervades the whole of Southern and Central Italy from Tarentum to the Ombrone in Tuscany and Osimo in Umbria; see his *Italien. Gram.* p. 132—3. The parallel replacement of *-mb-* by *-mm-* is only directly attested for S. Apulia.

C. 8. *With variation between tenuis and media (cp. the following Note and 37 sup. A 1 and B 1):*

abludam 'paleam,' Plac. 8. 4 Deuerl., but

apluda is the commoner form, and far better attested, e.g. Paul. ex F. 10 *Apluda est genus minutissimae paleae frumenti siue panici, de qua Naeuius: Non hercle apluda est hodie quam tu nequior.* Similarly Non. 69 Merc., Plin. 15 ■ 89, Gell. 11. 7. 5, Plac. 8. 13. [*Abluda* may be merely ■ popular attempt to connect the word with *abluo* in the sense of 'offscouring.' J. P. P.]

ropio 'Quem non pudet, et rubet, non est homo sed ropio' a jest at Pompey's florid complexion preserved by Mar. Sacerdos (426 K.) who adds: *ropio est minium aut piscis robeus aut penis.* For the last meaning see the modern texts of Catullus 37. 10. Lindsay (p. 76, to whom I owe the quotation) is clearly right in regarding the form as a dialectal pronunciation of a derivative of Lat. *robustus*, Italic *roufo-*. The form *propom* in 159 sup. is exactly parallel.

On Lat. *sibus*, *persibus* 'acutus, callidus' see the Glossary s. v. *sipus*.

Note xxiv. *On certain words borrowed from Greek and showing an alteration of tenuis to media.*

W. Meyer-Lübke remarks (in Gröber's *Grundr. Rom. Philol.* p. 365 § 32 and *Gramm. d. Langues Romanes* p. 33) that in vulgar Latin the Greek aspirates were always represented by *tenuis* (*purpura*, *apua*, *tus*), the Greek *tenuis* by *mediae*¹ (in the *Grammaire des Langues Romanes* p. 34 he notices that there are no examples for *d=τ*, which can hardly be anything but an accident). This appears to me to confirm the explanation given in *Am. Journ. Phil.* xi. p. 310, which was based on the theory that these words came into Latin through Oscan and that the Oscan *mediae* were voiceless or whispered. If so, to an Oscan the ordinary Greek *tenuis* would sound nearer to his own *media* than to his own vigorously pronounced *tenuis*, which more closely resembled the Greek aspirate². Hence Gr. *πυρρο-*

¹ Written, *i.e.* classical Roman Latin has the *tenuis* regularly, *pelagus*, *poeta*, *talentum*, *crater*, etc.

² Which in Latin is occasionally represented by a doubled letter, e.g. *struppus* = *στρόφος* ■■■ inf. and several interesting examples in Lindsay, *Lat. Lang.* p. 58.

became *burro*-, while Φοῖνο- became *Poeno*-¹. But since the words appear in Latin sources we must further suppose either (1) that they were taken from Oscan into Latin before the Latin mediae became voiced and suffered the change in Latin along with the rest, or (2) that they were borrowed directly from Greek into Latin at the same early period, *i.e.* before 300 B.C. (see *Am. Journ. Ph.* l.c.), which is geographically and historically far less probable. But (3) some of them (e.g. *incitega*) may never have come into real Latin use at all but have been simply observed by the gloss-writers in Oscan sources spelt in Oscan fashion. Hence even if the truth of my main contention be granted—and these words appear to me strong evidence for it whichever of the three possible views be adopted—, yet the uncertainty as between these three makes it uncertain at what time the words were in use in Oscan, and even how far they were ever Oscan at all.

burro- = Gr. πυρρός, *burra*, *burránica*.

Paul. ex F. 31 M. Burrum dicebant antiqui quod nunc dicimus rufum; unde rustici burram appellant buculam quae rostrum habet rufum. Pari modo rubens cibo ac potione ex prandio burrus appellatur. *id.* 36 M. Burranicum genus vasis, and Burránica potio appellatur lacte mixtum sapa a rufo colore quem burrum uocant.

Similarly Cic. *Orator* § 160.

incitega 'a wine-stand.'

Paul. ex F. 107 M. Incitega machinula in qua constituebatur in conuiuio uini amphora, de qua subinde deferrentur uina. Müller's derivation from ἐγγυθήκη or ἀγγυθήκη (which Athenaeus 210 a—c describes in almost identical terms) cannot be disputed. The *c* for γ might be explained as due to some analogy with Latin words like *incitare*, *incitus*, *incidere*.

¹ Some 30 examples of Gr. asp. = vulg. Lat. tenuis in Saalfeld *Lautges. d. Gr. Lehnw. im Lat.*, pp. 22 ff., others in Seelmann, *Ausspr. d. Lat.* p. 259. Bruges (Cic. *Orat.* 48. 160, Quint. 1. 4. 15) and *ballaena* = φάλλαίνα are the only exceptions (galbanum χαλβάνη is Semitic). The first, as Prof. Ridgeway points out to me, is Macedonian with the regular β for φ (as in Βερενίκη) and appears naturally in Ennius, just when the Romans had made acquaintance with Asia Minor through Macedonia. Strabo (p. 550) ὁμοίως δὲ βρύγοι καὶ Βρύγες καὶ Φρύγες οἱ αὐτοὶ (cf. Herodt. 6. 45, 7. 185). *Ballaena* is difficult; if it comes from the Attic form it may owe its *b* to some word or words which the Italian sailors connected with it, especially *bellua* [or *ballista* as a 'shooter' of foam, J. P. P.]. Any derivation is better than none for a strange word, as we all know, cf. Eng. 'sparrow-grass' for *asparagus*, Germ. 'Bibelapothek' for *Bibliothek*.

Other common forms of the same sort are *buxus*, *Buxentum*, *carbassus*, *gammarus*, *gobius*, *gorytus*, *gummi(s)*, *grabbatus*, *gubernare*, *masturbari* (μαστροπ-)¹. Saalfeld (*Lautges. Gr. Lehnwörter* p. 27—31) adds *buxis*, *gamelum*, *gaunacen* (both in Scaurus, Keil VII. 14), and W. Meyer Gröber's *Grundr.* p. 365 gives also *golpos* (κόλπος). Seelmann, *Ausspr.* p. 347, adds from Probi App. (Keil IV. 198 l. 9) *galatus* = κάλαθος, *Progne*, *Gnidus* and *Gnossius* [where the *g* arose phonetically before the *n*. J. P. P.], and a few misspellings with *g* for *c*, and (p. 309) *d* for *t*, which as being merely occasional, do not deserve to be classed on a level with the other examples. Several exx. from late Latin, whose history is more doubtful, may be found in Lindsay p. 75.

REMARK 9. *Words with tenuis in place of Greek media*².

The change here is of a far more doubtful character. Logically it is just conceivable, given the Oscan voiceless or whispered pronunciation of the mediae, that these words should have been borrowed into Oscan, pronounced in Oscan fashion, and handed on into Latin at a date when the Latin mediae were all fully voiced (much later than the words under (*a*) above), so that the Oscan mediae by contrast sounded like tenues and were so written. But there is very scanty evidence for such an assumption, and it is mentioned here chiefly in order that the forms in question may be sharply distinguished from those discussed above in Note xxiv.; all the forms seem to fall into one or other of the following classes:

(1) Words on vases, probably half-Etruscan, *Alixentrom*, *Cassantra*, etc. (so Lattes, *Iscriz. Paleolat.* passim).

(2) Words with latinised ending, *citrus* (if it really be from κέδρος³), *spelunca*, *amurca*⁴, cf. *atro-*, *taetro-*, *vitro-*, etc., *uncus*, *urca*, etc., *latices* Gr. λάταγες (Lindsay p. 75).

¹ *-turb-* from *-τροπ-* probably through Osc. influence. *-τροπ-* would become first *-torob-* in Osc., and then in Latin, with the accent on the following *-ā-*, *-torb-*, and that *-turb-* by the influence of *turbare*. The Greek and Latin words cannot be separated, pace Bücheler. The change Ἡρακλ- to Osc. *Hercul-* to Lat. *Hercul-* is not very dissimilar.

² Keller (*Lat. Vlksetym.* p. 302) gives a good number; one or two more are to be found in Saalfeld *l.c.* p. 23 ff., mostly repeated by Seelmann *Ausspr.* pp. 309 and 343. They have all been considered in what follows.

³ The alleged change in this word of *-dr-* to *-tr-* is explained by Thurneysen (*K. Z.* 32, p. 562), and Wharton (*Etym. Lat.* 125, 131) as phonetic.

⁴ Servius ad *G.* 1. 194 says *amurca* was written with *c* but pronounced with *g* (Lindsay, p. 75).

Here I should class *Catamitus* the Italian form of Γανυμήδης (e.g. Plaut. *Men.* 1. 2. 35), with the Osc. change of \bar{e} to \bar{i} . The ending may have first become *-ido-*, as Ἡρακλῆς became *Herklō-* (*Hereklō-*), and then, thanks to its meaning, assimilated to passive partcc. in *-to-*. [The word probably came into use in some bi-lingual city like Nola, and the first part may have been influenced by *καταπύγων*. J. P. P.]

(3) Words changed by popular etymology; *conger* if it= $\gamma\acute{o}\gamma\gamma\omicron\sigma$ has suffered from *congero*; *cotonia mala* (κυδώνια) 'quinces' may have been influenced by *cottana* 'Syrian figs' or connected by gardeners with the native word *cotonea* 'wall-wort, bryony.' *Canopus* from Κάνωβος probably through the ending of *Europa*, *Aethiopes*, etc.

(4) Words transcribed from old Lat. documents, with C=g: *cracentes*, *clucidatus* Paul. ex F. 53, 55 M.

(5) Words of doubtful etymology: *taeda*=δαδα? (Keller); *Teretina-tibus a flumine Terede*? Fest. 363 M.; *petiolus a pede* (? ?) Non. 160 Merc.; *Venus fruti, frutinal, frutilla*, which Müller ad Paul. ex F. 90 compares with Ἀφροδίτη. The only word left is

(6) *triumphus*. This form cannot be directly compared with Att. Gr. θρίαμβος (itself of doubtful origin), because the evidence in Latin proves that the Greek form had φ.

Cic. *Or.* § 160 states that in *triumphus*, *Cethegus* etc., preceding generations pronounced simply *-p-*, *-t-*, but his own *-ph-*, *-th-*, genuine aspirates; later on Mart. Cap. (§ 311, p. 313) expressly vouches for the pronunciation *triumfo-* in his own day (cf. Itn. *trionfo*) and the *f* is written several times on inscc., e.g. C. I. L. x. 1656. Varro (*L. L.* 6. 68) and Quint. (1. 5. 20) give the usual derivation from θρίαμβος, an epithet of Bacchus (cf. Arr. *Anab.* 6. 28). I should suggest that the form in use in some Greek dialect of lower Italy was *τριομφος (either an original variant of θρίαμβος as πλθ-ος of φιδ-άκνη etc. or a modification of it to suit a supposed derivation from τρι- and δμφή?). Compare Lat. *nummus* borrowed from Syrac. νούμμος contrasted with Att. νόμος, νόμισμα on the one hand, and the pure Italic *num(e)so- on the other. Since first writing this explanation I have found that the form διθύραμφος occurs on an Attic vase (now in the Thorwaldsen Museum Copenhagen (n. 97) beside the figure of a Satyr) which seems a fairly strong confirmation¹.

¹ In discussing this form, Kretschmer in his valuable monograph *Die Gr. Vasenschriften ihrer Sprache nach untersucht* (p. 152) has overlooked the Italic evidence.

D. Glosses whose form is less certain, and which, though assigned to Oscan, show no specially Oscan characteristics.

asta 'wool-cardings, sordes.'

Varro *L. L.* 7. 54. Carminari dicitur cum ex lana carunt quod in ea haeret neque est lana, quae in Romula Naeuius appellat asta ab Oscis.

caria 'bread'; *carensis* (?) 'baker.'

Placid. p. 25. 19 Deuerling Carensis, pistoribus a caria quam Oscanum lingua panem esse dicunt. Paul. ex F. 58 M. Cammensem† cursorem Titinnius pro pistori dixit which Büch. *Osk. Bleit.* p. 43, comparing Osc. *karanter*, would correct to *cariensem*; Bugge (*Altit. Stud.* 45) would alter *carensis* to *careasiis* (or better *cereasiis*?), quoting Interpolator Serv. Georg. 1. 7 (cf. below, Sabine Glosses *Ceres* 'panis'), also *Gloss. Amplon.*² p. 287 b, *Cerealis* 'pistor,' and Mai *Class. Auct.* 8. 49 *cerasius* 'pistor.' The two words (*cari-cere-*) may be quite distinct.

γάλα 'πάχνη'?

Steph. Byz. Γέλα, πόλις Σικελίας.....καλεῖται δὲ ἀπὸ ποταμοῦ Γέλα, ὃ δὲ ποταμὸς ὅτε πολλὴν πάχνην γεννᾷ· ταύτην γὰρ τῇ Ὀπικῶν φωνῇ καὶ Σικελῶν γέλαν λέγεσθαι.

III. NORTHERN OSCAN.

(*Paeligni, Marrucini, Vestini with the valley of the Aternus.*)

These peoples are first mentioned as members of a confederacy which included the Marsi, with which the Romans came into conflict in the Second Samnite War (325 B.C., Liv. 8. 29). On the submission of the Samnites they all came into alliance with Rome in 305—2 B.C. (Liv. 9. 45, 10. 3, and Diod. 20. 101), the Paelignians having fought hard (Diod. 20. 90) against even this degree of subjection. Each of them was an independent unit and in none was there any town or community politically separate from the tribe as a whole. Thus the Vestini issued coins in the 3rd century (249 inf.); and each of them appears in the list of the allies in the Social War (App. B. C. 1. 39)¹. How purely Italic in sentiment these communities of the mountain-country remained appears from the choice of Corfinium as the rebel capital, though the strength of its position from a military point of view was no doubt the chief point in its favour.

The few inscc. we possess are enough to show that the dialect spoken by these tribes was substantially the same, from the Northern boundary of the Frentani (*Rapino*) to some place in the (probably upper) Aternus valley not a hundred miles from *Aquila* (Amiternum), see the note to 248 inf.; and that this dialect closely resembled the Oscan of Lucania and Samnium

¹ The statement of Diod. 20. 90. 3 that the Romans in 305 B.C. Πελιγνούς καταπολεμήσαντες...τισι τῶν δοξάντων τὰ Ῥωμαίων πεφρονηκέναι μετέδωκαν τῆς πολιτείας is reasonably interpreted by Beloch (*It. Bund.*, p. 51) as referring to the kindred Vestine or Sabine people of the upper Aternus valley round Amiternum.

though presenting a few peculiarities of its own¹. I have therefore called it North Oscan.

For the history of the Paelignians after 90 B.C. see the references given in C. I. L. ix. pp. 290 (Sulmo, esp. Ovid, e.g. *Fasti* 4. 79, *Amor.* 2. 16, Florus 2. 9, Caes. *B. C.* 1. 18) and 296 (Corfinium, e.g. Diod. Sic. 37. 2. 4, Caes. *B. C.* 1. 15). So far as I can judge, none of the Latin inscc. of the district need be older than Sulla, but some of them both in language and script show the style of his period (e.g. 3087, 3137); and on the other hand, as several of the native inscc., which are all in Lat. $\alpha\beta$, show the normal letters of the Ciceronian period, I have little doubt that, for religious and private purposes at least, the Paelignian dialect lasted down to the middle of the first century B.C. The oldest of the following inscc. is clearly 211 whose $\alpha\beta$, if it were in Rome, would probably not be later than 180 B.C. and might be a century earlier.

Paelignian and the North Oscan group of inscc. generally form a most important link in the chain of the Italic dialects, as without them the transition from Oscan to Umbrian would be completely lost. This renders all the greater the debt which learning owes to Prof. Antonio de Nino, whose brilliant gifts and unsparing devotion to the antiquities of his native district have rescued for us every single Paelignian monument that we possess. The unique collection of inscc. and antiquities of Pentima and the growing museum at Sulmona have both been created by his almost unaided efforts.

¹ See Pauli *Altit. Stud.* v. p. 18 ff. The clearest of these is the use of postpositions (*poimuniēn*, *pritrōme*), and others (at present not fully established) are the nom. sing. fem. in *-a* instead of *-ū*, the (occasional?) absence of final *-i* in the dat. sing. masc. (*-ō*) and fem. (*-ā* and *-ē*), and of *-d* in the ablative (*aetatu fertlid*). The sibilation of *-ī-* (*viīdad*) to a *ž*-sound (Eng. *j*?) is parallel to the change in S. Oscan *Bansae*.

A. Paeligni.

1. *Inscriptions of Sulmo (Sulmona)* 206—215.

206 Found towards the end of 1892 in Pettorano, within the bounds of Sulmo, in a tomb used for burial (without burning), and now in the Museum at Sulmona where I saw it in April 1894; first published by de Nino in the *Rivista Abruzzese* (issued at Teramo) for February 1893 and February 1894, with comments by von Planta, Pauli, and Bücheler, and then in *Not. Scav.* 1894, p. 178.

saluta musosa pa | anaceta
ceria | et aisis sato

On a block of local limestone .80 m. high by .50 broad, the letters .037 m. high in Lat. *aβ* (A, E, L, M, N, O, P, S, T) of the Gracchan type; under each line is a long horizontal bar; the interpunct is a cross (×), and regular, but not used at the end of the line; the text is perfectly clear and certain.

From a linguistic point of view this *insec.* appears to be of great importance. The form *Musosa* compared with the *gens Mussidia* of Lat. *insec.* of Sulmo (C. I. L. ix. 3114 and probably 3112) seems to me to place beyond doubt Thurneysen's explanation of the sign *ð* in 216 *inf.* (*q.v.*) as representing a palatal *ž* (Eng. or French *j*) arising from *-dž-* or *-ž-* alone between vowels.

Women occur frequently as priestesses at Sulmo (*Cereris et Veneris sacerdos* C. I. L. ix. 3087 ff., *Isidis sacerdos* ib. 3091, *magistra Angitiis*¹ (donum offerens) ib. 3074, and at Corfinium (*ministra Matris Magnae* ib. 3146, *sacerdos Cereris* ib. 3170, *sacerdos Veneris* ib. 3166—7). Compare the next following *insec.* and 216—7: for conjectures as to the meaning of *anaceta* see Pauli and Bücheler *l.c.*, also Pauli *Altit. Stud.* v. p. 36 f., and Büch. *Rh. Mus.* 37. 664. The indisputably sepulchral character and provenance of this and the other similar stones (both with Pael. and Lat. *insec.*) appear to me to favour strongly Bücheler's view that *anaceta* is nom. sing. fem. meaning 'sacerdos,' rather than dat. sing. 'Angitiae,' as Pauli *l.c.* and von Planta *Osk.-Umb. Gram.* p. 163 regard it.

¹ Cf. ?Dis Ancitibus [B]usutrauorum, C. I. L. ix. 3515 (and p. 261 *inf.*), to whom a vow is paid for 'salus.'

- 207 Found in *la Badia Morronese* in a tomb with several vases, a black-glazed amphora and other objects; first published by de Nino in *Not. Scav.* 1891, p. 295, and now in the Museum at Sulmona, where I saw it in April 1894.

tettia sa | anac cerr

On a well-preserved slab 1 m. high (the lower third of which was left rough, to be sunk in the ground) by .48 m. broad (the top a fastigium, of which each side measures .25 m.), in well-cut Latin characters of the best period, T, E, A, N, R, with finials and three-pointed interp. The letters of the first line are $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, those of the second $1\frac{3}{4}$. See the note to the preceding insc.

- 208 Found in a tomb in the fields at Introdacqua, a part of ancient Sulmo, first published by de Nino in *Not. Scav.* May 1890, and seen by me in the Museum at Sulmona in April 1894.

anaceta | cerria

On a small rectangular cippus of limestone now $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. high by $9\frac{1}{2}$ (.34 by .24 m., or almost exactly 14 by 10 Roman inches), which probably contains only the last two lines of the orig. insc., though these are only separated by $\frac{3}{4}$ in., whereas there is a clear uninjured space of $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. above the first. Lat. $a\beta$, A, C and C=c, E, R.

See the note to 206.

- 208 bis Found by de Nino in May 1895 in the 'Contrada Cuscenelle' in the territory of Sulmo, and first published by C. Pascal in *Not. Scav.* 1895 p. 251. The text is from several impressions sent me by de Nino; differences from Pascal's reading are noted below.

.hospus..legil...| x at mat m.sicu |

men...um...usuad | famel inim loufir |

5 des....pac..d..a.

On a rectangular block of local limestone, now measuring .31 m. in length by .14 in height, and .24 m. from front to back. It has certainly lost something on the left, but probably not on the right, as ll. 2 and 4 end well within the margin. Lat. $a\beta$, of Sullan or Ciceronian period (A, C, L, P) with strokes slightly broadened at the end. Circular interpunct,

only certain at the end of l. 2, and after each word in l. 4, probable after **x**, **at**, and **mat** in l. 2, possible after **p** in l. 1, and in l. 2 between **m** and **at**, and in l. 3 after **men**; there is certainly none before **suad**. l. 1 Of **h** only the lower halves of two hastae are left; the first **g** might be **b**; **us** fairly clear, then space for two letters, possible **fl** or **il**; at the end **-l** seems to me fairly clear, then space for three letters. Pascal gives **l legie**. 2 is fairly clear, possibly **mesicu**. 3 Pasc. **menincium**, which seems just possible, so does **men eccum**; before **usuad** I think is the top of either **r** or **p**. 4 is perfectly clear. 5 Of **d** only the upper curve is left, possibly **r**; **es** might be **fo** (Pasc. of o[u]c); **c** might be **e**, then perhaps **l**; then a letter's space (**a** is possible), then **d** is fairly certain, and after space for a letter or punct **a**.

Pascal's 'restoration' is unhappily based on the inscc. in East Italian $\alpha\beta$ (from Bellante etc., see the Appendix), which must be at least two centuries older than this.

209, 210 *Inscriptions preserved in manuscript.*

209, 210 On metal plates found 'in Solmona,' and copied (209 with an imitation of the original letters, 210 almost entirely in cursive) on to a leaf now prefixed to a XVI century collection of inscc. in the library of Bologna. The 'hand' of the copyist is unknown, but he adds to an insc. of Luna (C. I. L. xi. 1324), which he gives on the same leaf, the date Nov. 11, 1629. The inscc. were first found there by Mommsen in 1862, but he had found another copy of 209 as early as 1849 (*U. D.* tab. xv., C. I. L. i.¹ 194) in a small collection of Latin inscc. attached to the Gudian ms. (cod. 197) in the library of Wolfenbüttel. I owe to the kindness of Prof. O. von Heinemann the present librarian several

particulars as to this collection, see below. The originals of both insc. are of course unknown. Zvet. *It. Med.* v. 6 and 5 gives copies of the Bologna text, but see further Mommsen *C. I. L.* i.¹ p. 555; Pauli's facsimiles *Altit. Stud.* v. Tab. 1 add but little. The text of the two copies agrees, except as mentioned below.

209 *cia pacia minerua | brais datas pid*
 sei dd i | bratom pam pperci |
 4, 5 *seffi inom suos | cnatois*

Lat. $\alpha\beta$ with E, F (not H, I) and C=g; interp. regular save after *pacia, bratom, pperci* and *suois* in Bol.; so in Wolf., where it is absent also after *cia, pam* and ll. 1, 2 and 5 ad fin.

l. 1 Wolf. C|A, Bol. C|A \wedge ; else the latter gives \wedge always for *a* save the first of *datas* which is \wedge ; in Wolf. the three signs vary at random; probably \wedge or \wedge is orig. 2 *sei*, Pauli conj. *set*. 4 no doubt the orig. had *sefei*, cf. Osc. *sifei*. Both Bol. and Wolf. put a punct between *i nom*.

Pauli points out that the last words are those of a sepulchral insc., and that when the insc. was complete, *cnatois* probably stood alone in the last line, and probably in the middle: hence he ingeniously computes that, as the word now appears to begin a line, what we have left of the insc. is rather more than the right hand half, *i.e.* that about 11 letters are missing in the first four lines on the left. For his attempted restoration see *Altit. Stud.* v. p. 69.

What is the relation between the two copies? Pauli (*ibid.* p. 54) infers from several minutiae that the German copy is the parent of the other. The facts however appear to me to point the other way, for (1) Prof. von Heinemann tells me that the insc. 209 is written on p. 334 of the Gudian ms., while on p. 333, the reverse of the same leaf, occurs a note written in the same hand as all the rest of the ms. and beginning 'Bellorius explicat...'. Now since the Bol. ms. is dated 1629, and Bellori was only born in 1615, if the writer of that ms. used a German ms. containing or quoting a note of Bellori's, that scholar must have been a very remarkable schoolboy. (2) It is easy to see that Gude might omit such an obscure insc. as 210, but it is not easy to see whence the Bol. scribe obtained 210, if his only authority for 209 was Wolf., nor (3) whence he learnt or why he invented the note that they both came from Sulmo, as to which Wolf. is silent. I believe therefore that Wolf. is a slightly amended copy of Bol., by a much

better scholar¹, who saw, e.g., that the lines had all lost something on the left, and added dots in his copy to indicate the mutilation; and in the first word removed the dittograph of Bol.

U. D. p. 364 ff., Pauli l.c., *Zvet. It. Med.* 33.

210 *st ponties* | *n ponties* | *u alpis* |
 tr apidis | *iouiois* | *puclois sest a plens*

st and *ont* in l. 1, *tr*, *iouiois*, *puclois*, and the final *lens* are the only words given in capitals, but they show $\Gamma=p$ (in *plens* the *p* is in cursive), $\perp=l$, $S=s$, $||=e$, which no doubt is to be read in *ponties* also, though the copyist has both times transcribed it in cursive as *u* ('*pontius*'); he left it as $||$ in *sest* but it appears that even there he took it for *u*, from his attempt at an explanation, of which the last line runs, 'pallis sustentandis auri plenam unciam solvit'! Bücheler (*Umb.* p. 116) would restore *sestiatiens* (cf. 252 inf.) or *sestattens*. For the deities here mentioned cf. *Venus Iouia*, in a Latin insc. of Capua of 108 B.C. [W. M. L.] given in *Eph. Ep.* VIII. 460, and 260 inf.

Mom. C. I. L. I.¹ p. 555, *Zvet. It. Med.* 32, *Fabr.* 2883 bis.

211 Found in the *Contrada sotto l' Ara* of *la Badia Morronese* and seen by me in the Museum at Sulmona in April 1894; published by de Nino *Not. Scav.* 1879, p. 147; facsim. *Zvet. It. Med.* v. 9.

s loucies 

In the centre of a block of stone .23 m. high and now .76 m. long, having lost some of its length at the beginning. The break has taken off the initial of the praenomen except that the line of the edge may be the second stroke of \vee or ζ (not the interpunct, which on this insc. is an ordinary dot, not the later characteristic Paelignian Δ). The letters are .05 m. high in archaic Latin $a\beta$ (\wedge , \perp , $\circ=o$, s half-way between ζ and S , $||=e$); there is a horizontal line above and below, as in 206 etc. This seems far the most archaic of the Paelignian group.

Zvet. It. Med. 35.

¹ Prof. von Heinemann has no doubt that the concluding pages of his ms., among which are pp. 333—4, though on different paper, were written like the rest by Gude himself.

- 212 From the *Contrada Tricaglie e Vicenna* of Bugnara near Sulmona, published by de Nino, *Not. Scav.* 1892, p. 170; in the Museum at Sulmona, April, 1894.

sa loucia u

On a block of local limestone .63 m. long by .19 m. high, over a grave; the letters .05 m. high, in Lat. *aβ* with Δ , ζ and $\perp = l$; interpunct injured, but seems to have been +, made with two cuts only: the letters have finials.

- 213 Found in *la Badia Morronese*; de Nino *Not. Scav.* 1879, December, whence *C. I. L.* ix. p. 679 *m*; in the Museum at Sulmona, April 1894.

u loucies ob f

On a block of fine limestone .83 m. long by .85 broad, the letters handsomely cut with finials .06 m. high in Lat. *aβ* with $B = b$, $\perp = l$, and $|| = e$, but **F** not $||$, and rounded **S**; interpunct is \times and $+$ with two strokes only. *f = filius* shows Latin influence.

Zvet. It. Med. 36.

- 214 Found in the *Contrada Zappannotte* near Sulmona, among tombs; published by de Nino *Not. Scav.* 1890, p. 222; in the Museum at Sulmona, April 1894.

paci decries

On a cippus of local limestone with triangular summit, the whole .47 m. high by .4 m. broad, the slopes .22 m. long, the letters .037 m. high; Lat. *aβ* with Λ α , $|| = e$, $\Gamma = p$, $R = r$, $S = s$, and curiously \mathcal{D} instead of $D = d$, the reversed position being presumably due to the influence of either the Oscan or the 'E. Italic (Sabellic)' *aβ*; interp. triangular.

- 215 Found at *Fonte d' Amore* near *la Badia Morronese*; published by de Nino *Not. Scav.* April 1878; in the Museum at Sulmona, April 1894; facsim. *Zvet. It. Med.* v. 8.

l peticis c

On local limestone in letters .05 m. high in Lat. *aβ* of Ciceronian period, the ends of the letters carefully broadened, interp. triangular.

Zvet. It. Med. 34; *C. I. L.* ix. p. 290 *footn.*

2. *Inscriptions of Corfinium (Pratola Peligna), 216—238.*

216 Found in a grave at Pentima in 1877 by de Nino, and published simultaneously by him in *Not. Scav.* 1877, p. 214, and Dressel, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1877, p. 184. It is now in the Naples Museum, where I read it in March 1894. The best reproductions are on the whole those of Dressel *l.c.* and Pauli (from a paper impression and cast) *Altit. Stud.* v. taf. i, but none are perfectly accurate, see below. I have followed Thurneysen's stopping, save in the last line, where I do not feel certain enough of the meaning to punctuate at all.

On a side-face of a large flat block of travertine, the usual shape in Paelignian epitaphs, 2 ft. 7 in. (.785 m.) long, 2 ft. 5 in. from front to back, and now at the broadest point of the face, 11¼ in. (.281 m.) high, but about 11½ (.288 m.) before the rounding of the upper edges by wear, to judge from the thickness of the body of the block; the letters 1½ in. (.028 m.) high. The first line is almost entirely worn away; the left edge has a break extending over all lines but the last, the right is worn round at the end of ll. 1 and 2, and has lost a fragment at the end of ll. 4 and 5, but is otherwise complete since ll. 3 and 6 end well within the margin, and the last letters of ll. 2, 5 (and probably 4) are made smaller, clearly for want of room. I see no reason whatever for thinking that the stone has suffered any serious mutilation.

Pauli, judging from plaster and paper impressions of the face of the stone, supposed that parts of it had been sawn away on the top and to the right. I do not think he would have been led to this conclusion if he had seen the original. All the four top edges and corners of the block are well rounded by wear, and the upper surface is slightly uneven, just as one would expect in the top of a stone long exposed to the weather; hence, if it has ever been used by builders it must long since have been turned out again; and further the distance of the mean surface of the stone above the level at which l. 1 becomes legible is quite enough to leave room for the missing half of that line. Again, although the left-hand vertical edge is broken at the face, a few inches back the side becomes quite flat and even with the bottom of the edge at the face, though it has not the appearance of having been recently cut; and the fact that when the broken letters on the left of the insc. are restored they stand directly above one another¹ and in a line with the first letter of l. 7 where the

¹ This appears even in Pauli's own representation of the edge, with the single exception of the *a* in l. 5, which would also be true to line if he had made it of the same size as the *a* beneath and not needlessly larger.

margin is complete, shows conclusively that we have here the true margin; for the *insc.* is not *στοιχῆδόν*, nor is there any other point in the whole length where a vertical could be drawn through the lines without cutting more than one letter. Further, although the translation of the *insc.* as a whole is not yet certain, there is quite enough probability in Thurneysen's and Lindsay's versions (far more, indeed, than in Pauli's daring 'restoration') to make us content with the lines as they stand. Finally, if builders did remove this (certainly sepulchral and) somewhat unwieldy stone from its original position, why did their successors (who, we are to believe, turned it out of the house again) carefully remove all traces of mortar and put it back in a grave, like the miser in *The Family Pen*? Why, indeed!

.....racom.....

usur, pristafalacirix prismu petiedu ip vidadu

uibdu omnitu uranias ecuc empratois

.lisuist; cerfum sacaracirix semunu sva.

5 aetatu firata fertlid praicime perseponas

afded. eite uus pritrome pacris puus ecic

lexe lifar dida uus deti hanustu herentas.

The *aβ* is Latin of the Sullan or Ciceronian period at Rome, with A, C, E, L, M, P and P, S, T, T and T, and V varying to √, the strokes being all carefully broadened towards their extremities. The interpunct is the characteristic Paelignian tricuspid (but see note to ll. 6 and 7 below), omitted only at the ends of the lines and after **cerfum**, **fertlid**, **pritrome** and **pacris**.

1. 1 after 4 letters' space the lower half of a hasta, then **racom** is clear though its upper half is gone; **pra-**, **tra-**, **ira-** are possible, the first looks like Umb. *praco pracatarum*. 2 before ■ room for one letter of which a small slanting stroke is left, either **u** or **x**; ad fin. the small **d** is followed by an obscure trace of a small **u** on the worn edge, which is now generally so read. 3 before **i** is now left only a tiny, wedge-like end of a stroke, at the top of the line, with its upper edge pointing just above the horizontal towards the right and measuring $\frac{1}{8}$ in., while the lower cuts it at an angle of about 30° and is $\frac{3}{16}$ in. long; it cannot, I think, be anything but the extremity of **u**;

the crown or finial of this letter is regularly $\frac{3}{16}$ in. broad (so that the $\frac{1}{8}$ in. of breadth that is left is well within the mark) and the inclination of the crown varies both above and below the horizontal, that of the last **u** in l. 4 being exactly like this tip. Pauli's representation of this with a squarish, blunt end turned directly towards the right is misleading, and after careful examination of the stone, I could find no vestige of a similar mark which he found in his cast (and de Nino on the stone) at the foot of the line; if it ever really existed, it must have been too faint to be reckoned as original, or to justify the reading **c** or **e** which Pauli prefers. 4 before **l** is a tiny corner, the end either of a hasta or horizontal bar; ad fin. a small **d** is perhaps faintly discernible, but far from certain, on the rounded edge. 5 init. **a** probable, **r** possible. 6 init. **■** certain. The punct after **afded** as after **lexe** in l. 7 is circular and quite distinct from the regular triscusp used elsewhere. Lindsay plausibly regards it as a full stop.

Thurneysen, *Rh. M.* XLIII. (1888), p. 347, and following him, with additions, Lindsay, *Class. Rev.* 7 (1893), p. 103. For earlier attempts to explain the inscr. v. Pauli, *Altit. Stud.* v, Bugge, *Altit. Stud.* p. 61, Büch. *Rh. M.* xxxiii. (1878), p. 271, Dressel, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* XLIX. (1878), p. 184.

Zvet. It. Med. 11 Tab. iii. 1.

217 First published by de Nino, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1882, p. 190; now in the museum at Pentima, where I saw it, April 1894.

saluta scaifia | anceta cerri

Carefully cut in similar style, but in larger letters ($1\frac{3}{4}$ in.) than the preceding insc., on a complete block of fine local limestone .67 m. long by .22 high (27 by $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.). See the note to 206.

Zvet. It. Med. 26, C. I. L. ix. p. 679, o.

- 218 Found in 1879 at Pentima, and first published in *Not. Scav.* for August of that year; now in the museum at Pentima, where I saw it in April 1894; *Zvet. It. Med.* iii. 2.

pes pros ecut incubat | casnar oisa aetate |
c anaes solois des forte | faber

On a block of stone, 22 in. long, $21\frac{1}{2}$ in. from front to back, 11 in. high, the letters $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. high, in Latin *aß* of exactly the same style as 216 save that in this **t** is always **┘**, the interp. a tricuspid varying with trefoil. The last word stands alone in the middle of l. 4. For varying interpretations see Bücheler, *Rhein. Mus.* 35 (1880), p. 495, Thurneysen, *ib.* 43 (1888), p. 353, Pauli, *Altital. Stud.* v. p. 46 ff.

Zvet. It. Med. 12, C. I. L. ix. p. 678.

- 219 Found in 1876 in the *contrada Colle S. Angelo*, a part of the ancient Corfinium, and seen by me in the 'Palazzo Municipale' of Pratola Peligna in 1894. First published by Dressel, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1877, p. 182 ff.; facsim. from an impression by de Nino, *Zvet. It. Med.* vi. 2.

medix aticus | biam locatin | p sadries t |
v popdis t

On a basis of travertine $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. high (.44 by .34 m.), broken unevenly along the top of l. 1, but cut evenly some distance below l. 4 and therefore complete at the bottom; at the two sides also enough margin is left to show that each of the lines we have is complete¹. The letters vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, and show much the same Lat. *aß* as 216, save for a slightly rougher and perhaps earlier character (C instead of C, Γ instead of P).

Interpunct circular, absent at the ends of the lines and after **p** in l. 3. The finials are not well made. l. 1 **t** slightly damaged but clear. 2 **locatin** seems to me clear, though the horizontal of **l** is rather long and reaches under the **o**, whence some thought it accidental and read **ioc-**. 3 **p** might possibly be **f**.

Pauli, *Altital. Stud.* v. p. 40. Büch. *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1877, p. 236, and *Rhein. Mus.* 1878, p. 41. *Zvet. It. Med.* 31.

¹ Hence Jordan's conjectures (*Quaest. Umbricae* p. 6) are needless.

220—238 *Single name epitaphs.*

Pauli has pointed out (*Alt. Stud.* v. p. 22 ff.) that these inscc. fall into two main groups, according as they are without or with a cognomen, the former being of course the earlier. All but two (one in each group) add the praeromen of the father or patron, and some add to this *f* 'filius' or *l* 'libertus.' They are here arranged in this order, which corresponds very well with the character of their writing.

223—4 are only preserved in a copy; the rest were all found near Pratola and first published by de Nino, and all save 232 (which seems to be lost) were seen by me in the Museum at Pentima in April 1894. More precise details of their discovery may be sought in *Not. Scav. Ucc.* Their alphabet is Latin, and that of 220 seems older than the rest, none of which are likely to be older than 150 B.C., since they all have a rectangular *l* and finials more or less developed.

- 220 Found S.W. of Pratola; *Not. Scav.* 1878, p. 300. The break seems to point to \lrcorner rather than \perp , Γ *p*, \sphericalangle *u*, no finials, interp. tricuspid; 28 in. square, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, letters $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. *Zvet. It. Med.* 20, C. I. L. ix. p. 298 f.

u plauties u

- 221 *Not. Scav.* 1878 August; finials not elaborate, interp. tricuspid; $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $23\frac{1}{2}$ in. front to back, letters 2 in. high, save \circ which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. only. *Zvet. It. Med.* 17, C. I. L. ix. p. 298 e.

u obelies no

- 222 *Not. Scav.* 1879 June; finials slight, interp. tricuspid; $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. front to back, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, the letters 2 in. high, save \blacksquare which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ only. *Zvet. It. Med.* 19.

saluta obel ou

- 223, 224 *MS.* in Naples Library (rec. emptorum 344) where they are cited from a book by Mascitti (17th cent.); *Zvet. It. Med.* 28, C. I. L. ix. p. 298 g.

223 *n uibedis n*

224 *t ualesies l*

- 225 *Not. Scav.* 1880 April; finials slight, interp. a cross (\times); $33\frac{1}{2}$ in. square by 10 in. high. *Zvet. It. Med.* 25, C. I. L. ix. p. 679 *n.*

ob ouiedis l

- 226 *Not. Scav.* 1878 Aug.; finials slight, interp. tricusp; 25 in. long, 21 in. front to back, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. *Zvet. It. Med.* 16, C. I. L. ix. p. 298 *a.*

uib ania mar

- 227 *Not. Scav.* 1877, Sept. and 1880, p. 383; finials slight, interp. tricusp; 17 in. long, 16 in. front to back, 8 in. high. C. I. L. ix. 3196, but cf. Pauli, *Altit. Stud.* v. p. 23 (*Acca = Accaua?*).

saluta acca l

- 228 *Not. Scav.* Oct. 1880; finials elaborate, interp. tricusp, $\text{P} = b$. On a stele $16\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, 4 to 6 in. thick, letters $1\frac{1}{3}$ in. high, C. I. L. ix. 6334.

suntla | sabdia nutr

- 229 Found in April 1894, when I saw it; rather carelessly cut, interp. tricusp, $\text{||} = e$, $\zeta = s$, $\text{L} = l$; 23 in. long, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. front to back, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. Published in *Not. Scav.* 1894, p. 195, where *tatius* is wrongly given.

l taties l f

- 230 *Not. Scav.* Oct. 1880; finials slight and often absent, interp. tricusp; $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. front to back, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. *Zvet. It. Med.* 24, C. I. L. ix. p. 679 *q.*

min rufries ou l

- 231 *Not. Scav.* Aug. 1878; interp. tricusp, $20\frac{1}{2}$ in. square, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, letters $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. high. *Zvet. It. Med.* 18, C. I. L. ix. p. 298 *d.*

a ofturies m l

- 232 *Not. Scav.* Oct. 1880; of the same size and style as 227, but now seemingly lost; *Zvet. It. Med.* 21, C. I. L. ix. p. 679 *l*.

st apunies t l

- 232 bis Found at Pentima in January 1896. Text from an impression kindly sent me by De Nino:

ter loucia l l

■ and t are rectangular, the first l is all but so, the last two quite so, though as only their lower halves are left it is conceivable that we should read ee or el.

- 233 *Not. Scav.* June 1879; interp. triscusp; at the top of a cippus 24½ in. high, 11¾ in. broad, letters 1½ in. high; C. I. L. ix. 6335. Wholly Latin?

uibia sullia l f

- 234 *Not. Scav.* 1879, p. 318, C. I. L. ix. p. 679 *p*; for *p(e)truna*, cf. note to 272 inf.

uib ptruna | u f

- 235 *Not. Scav.* April 1878; finials slight, interp. a rough trefoil (✱) instead of the usual triscusp, √ u, l l; 24 in. long, 21 in. front to back, 9 in. high. *Zvet. It. Med.* 13, C. I. L. ix. p. 298 *c*.

c heleuis l | rustix

- 236 *Not. Scav.* Oct. 1880; finials careful, interp. half-way between triangle and trefoil; the last ■ but one is put in the lap of l to save room. 24 in. long, 21½ in. front to back, 9 in. high. *Zvet. It. Med.* 22, C. I. L. ix. p. 679 *h*.

u aniaes u calauan

- 237 *Ibid.*; handsome finials, interp. triscusp; 29½ in. long, 23 in. front to back, 6½ in. high, letters 2½ in. high. *Zvet. It. Med.* 20, C. I. L. ix. p. 679 *i*.

c anniaes c char

238 *Not. Scav.* Aug. 1878; finials very marked, interp. tricusp, the only Paelignian insc. yet found with ligatures; $24\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. front to back, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, letters $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. high. *Zvet. It. Med.* 15, C. I. L. ix. p. 298 b.

t heleuis herclit

239. *Inscription of Molina.*

Found at Molina between Sulmona and Aquila, on the left or E. bank of the Aternus; first published by Dressel, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1877, p. 177, and said to be at Aquila in the 'Prefettura,' where in April 1894 I failed to find it after half-an-hour's laborious search in a cellar crammed with valuable Lat. inscc. piled anyhow, and surmounted by a heap of rotten furniture. Like other dialect inscc., I expect it has taken wings. The text is from Zvet.'s facsim. *It. Med.* v. 7.

a.....|t nounis | l alafis c | herec fesn |
upsaseter | coisatens.

Lat. $a\beta$, like that of 216, but perhaps rather later and less carefully cut (T and T, P, E, F) across the top of a stone about 1 m. high and .29 broad (40 in. by $11\frac{3}{4}$); the top line, Dressel says, was rather decayed than broken, so that the insc. is probably otherwise complete; the interp. is a cross (x). *Büch. Rh. Mus.* 32 (1877), p. 640 has a note on the insc. *Zvet. It. Med.* 29.

Note xxv. a On a stone built into the back of the-apse of the Cattedrale di Valva in Pentima, where I saw it in April 1894; *Not. Scav.* 1878, p. 96. Some letters may be lost to the right of O.

A))...T}O

b On a huge flat block of stone in the Museum at Pentima (subsequently used to cover in a drain) are four straggling signs, the largest being about 8 in. long.

∨C SO

c On the base of a small vase .038 m. high, found in a grave (*Not. Scav.* 1879, p. 182); in April 1894 in the Museum at Pentima. The upper half of the second sign is broken.

ΔbNY

d and *e*. On two lids, *ibid*.

(*d*) *bato* ($\lambda = a$), (*e*) *acca l* (cf. 227).

Note xxvi. On a block of travertine, 27½ in. long, 21 in. front to back, 8½ in. high, letters 2½ in. high, in the best Lat. $\alpha\beta$, seen by me at Pentima; *Not. Scav.* Oct. 1880. *Zvet. It. Med.* 23, C. I. L. ix. p. 679 *k*.

arghillus | *saluatur*.

240 PAELIGNIAN GLOSS.

According to Ovid, *Fasti* 3. 95, the month sacred to Mars among the Paelignians was the fourth of the year: see below s.v. *Mamers* 309 (Sabine Glosses) A.

Compare also the curious word *callita*- 241 C *inf*.

241 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE PAELIGNI².

A. Well attested in form, date and locality.

Paeligni, -nus insec. Pēl- cl.

Sulmō masc., -ōnensis cl. insec. *Sulmona*, but till lately *Solm*-.

Corfinium, -iensis cl. insec.

Aternus Fl. v. 250 (VESTINI) A. *Aterno f*.

Superaequum, -quani cl. insec. *Castel-Vecchio Subequo*.

Lauernae C. I. L. ix. 3138, Plut. *Sull.* 6 ($\Delta\alpha\beta$ -).

Interpromium (-promum, -bromum) Itinn. -minus pagus
C. I. L. ix. 3046, cf. p. 286.

B. Less certain.

Boedinus pagus (Superaequi) C. I. L. ix. 3311.

Vecellanus pagus (Superaequi?) C. I. L. ix. 3305.

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² For the tables of the Itineraries among the *Paeligni*, v. C. I. L. ix. pp. 203—4.

C. *Doubtful.*

Betifulum ? C. I. L. IX. 3088.

Callita? on an insc. found in the neighbourhood of Sulmo and published by de Nino, *Not. Scav.* 1887, p. 159 *callita*[m] *callibus iti, ni iniuriam acipiatis*. The last letter of the first word has only the lower half of a hasta left on the stone, and might be *i* or *e*, and the whole word may not be a place-name at all.

D. *Further Modern Names.*

Scanno, Morrone M., Pacentro, Pettorano sul Gizio, Pentima, Pratola Peligna, Prezza, Popoli, Tremonti, Tocco da Casauria, Molina, Acciano.

242. PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE PAELIGNI².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Acca fem. sup.
Accia
Annia sup.
Aufidia
Claudia

Cornelia
Heluia sup.
Iulia
Luceia (once Luceia)
Lucilia (once -cill-)

Maria
Octauia cf. inf.
Satria
Varia
Vibia inf.

2. *Among the Cognomina may be mentioned*

Paelinus

Rufus, l.

Vibius, -a praen. sup.

B. *Less Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Accaa fem.
Accaua³
Acria
Aelia

Alfia cf. sup.
Allia
Ampia
Ancilia

Annaua (twice Annaa,
once Anna) Annolena
Antonia

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² From C. I. L. IX. 3043—3335, 6319—6346, 6408_A—6412_A, etc.

³ Compare Vibius Accaeus (*al.* Accaus) Liv. 25. 14.

<u>Arruntia</u>	<u>Iunia</u>	<u>Pompullia</u>
<u>Ateia</u>	<u>Lampridia</u>	<u>Pontia sup.</u>
<u>Atilia</u>	<u>Laronia</u>	<u>Pulfidia</u>
<u>Attia</u>	<u>Liuvia</u>	<u>Rutilia</u>
<u>Attiedia</u> (once, and once <u>Ati-</u>) <i>inf.</i>	<u>Lollia</u>	<u>Salauia inf.</u>
<u>Auillia</u>	<u>Luria</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Saluidia</u>
<u>Brittia</u>	<u>Magia</u>	<u>Scaefia l. sup.</u>
<u>Caecilia</u>	<u>Mammia</u> (twice Mamm- once Mam-)	<u>Sentia</u>
<u>Caedia</u> (once <u>Caeid-</u>)	<u>Massidia</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Septimia</u>
<u>Caesia</u>	<u>Messia</u>	<u>Seueria</u>
<u>Ceruia</u>	<u>Mettia</u>	<u>Statia inf.</u>
<u>Clodia</u>	<u>Ninnia</u> (once <u>Ninia</u>)	<u>Suetedia l.</u> , (once <u>Suethedia</u>)
<u>Dasimia</u>	<i>inf.</i>	<u>Sulmonia</u>
<u>Decimia</u>	<u>Numisia inf.</u>	<u>Tattia</u> (twice <u>Tatia</u> , <i>sup.</i>)
<u>Decria</u> (also in <i>Not.</i> <i>Scav.</i> 1878, p. 318)	<u>Obellia l. sup.</u>	<u>Tedia</u>
<u>Fadia</u>	<u>Obidia</u>	<u>Titia, inf.</u>
<u>Flacceia</u>	<u>Opsidia</u>	<u>Veibedia</u> (<u>Vib-</u> , once each)
<u>Flauia</u>	<u>Ostoria</u>	<u>Venetia</u>
<u>Fuficia</u>	<u>Peticia</u>	<u>Vettia</u>
<u>Gauia</u>	<u>Petidia</u>	<u>Vettiena l.</u>
<u>Herennia</u> (once <u>-enia</u>)	<u>Petruculeia</u>	<u>Vl pia</u>
	<u>Pettia</u>	

2. Among the Cognomina.

<u>Gritto</u>	<u>Saluius praen.</u>	<u>Saturninus</u>
<u>Pansa</u>	<u>Saluta sup.</u>	<u>Vrsulus</u>
<u>Proculus</u>		

C. Once only.

1. Nomina.

gens <u>Acilia</u>	<u>Auidia</u>	<u>Caetronia</u>
<u>Alfidia</u>	<u>Aurelia</u>	<u>Capria</u>
<u>Ammaa</u>	<u>Baebia</u>	<u>Caucia</u>
<u>Anteia</u>	<u>Bennia, l.</u>	<u>Clauia?</u>
<u>Apesia, l.</u>	<u>Bittia</u>	<u>Consia</u>
<u>Attidia</u>	<u>Cadia</u>	<u>Corfinia</u>
<u>Auelia</u>	<u>Caerellia</u>	<u>Dannia</u>

<u>Decia</u>	Nonia <i>cf. sup.</i>	Spedia <i>inf.</i>
Domitia	<u>Oflia</u>	Staia <i>inf.</i>
<u>Dullia</u>	<u>Opsia</u> <i>inf.</i>	Statilia
<u>Gaidia</u> (<i>i.e. Gavid-</i>)	Ouidia	<u>Sullia</u> <i>i.e. sup.</i>
Honorina	<u>Paccia</u>	Tetidia
Hortensia	Pedia	<u>Tettia</u> <i>sup.</i>
Laelia	<u>Pompeia</u>	<u>Tettidia</u>
Licina	<u>Pomponia</u> <i>l.</i>	Titecia
Maecia	Poppidia	Titilia
Maia <i>inf.</i>	Raia	Vercia
Marcia	<u>Refidia</u>	<u>Vesclaria</u>
Mat[ia]	<u>Rufria</u> <i>sup.</i>	<u>Vettedia</u> <i>l.</i>
Modia	Salania	<u>Vettiedia</u> <i>l.</i>
<u>Mussidia</u> <i>cf. sup.</i>	Seruilia	<u>Vittedia</u> <i>l.</i>
<u>Nassia</u>	Silua	Vrbiculia

2. Among the Cognomina.

Adauta	Cogessus	Lappa, <i>vir</i>
Ambibulus	Dama	<u>Naso</u>
Baetus	Decembrius? <i>l.</i>	<u>Olus</u> ¹
Bassus	Deuera <i>l.</i>	<u>Polla</u>
Bato, <i>i.e. sup.</i>	Egloge	Sabdia <i>i.e. sup.</i>
Bradua	Frentio	Saluius <i>cogn.</i>
Camars	<u>Gauianus</u>	Scinus
Canio	Ianuarius	Vibius, -a <i>cogn.</i>
Cerialis		

¹ This name I noted in some recently discovered *insc.*, but have lost the reference.

B. Marrucini.

For the history of the Marrucini, whose only centre was Teate, see p. 233 sup. and C. I. L. IX. p. 282. In their territory there was at one time a settlement of Illyrian invaders, from whom came the very ancient insc. of Grecchio, formerly regarded as Italic; cf. the note to 25 A sup. and the Appendix; and see further Pauli *Veneret*, p. 222. The oldest Latin inscc. of Chieti are C. I. L. IX. 3028 and 3036; the former has the I longa, the latter 'litteris antiquioribus' uses doubled consonants quite regularly; and neither is likely to be older than Ciceronian times. The date of the actual Marrucine inscc. is discussed below.

243 *The Bronze of RAPINO.*

Found about a mile S.E. of *Rapino* (ten miles S. of Chieti) in the western district of the Marrucini bordering on Frentanum in what is known as the *Grotta del colle* in Citta Danzica, which must have been the graveyard of an ancient town. The inscription was published in 1841, but for the first time correctly by Mommsen in *Ann. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1846, p. 82, and the original is now in the Berlin Museum of Antiquities. The text is from Treu's facsim. in *Zvet. Insc. It. Med. Diall.* ii. 2, which is the fruit of repeated study of the bronze by him and Dr Max Fränkel, and is almost identical with Mommsen's, so that its accuracy cannot reasonably be doubted. The punctuation is Deecke's save in ll. 9 and 11, where it seems at present wiser to put none.

Lightly and somewhat carelessly engraved with a sharp tool, on a small, rather rusty bronze tablet, about 6 in. (.15 m.) square. A loop of iron by which it could be suspended is attached to the middle of the upper edge. The date is fixed about 250 B.C. by the coins found in the neighbouring graves, which included some from Aesernia (185 sup.) founded in 263 B.C., and the latest of Teanum (150 *d* sup.) later than 268 B.C., but on the other hand four heavy cast quadrantes and sextantes, which ceased to be coined about that date, and no

aisos pacris, totai | maroucai lixs. | asignas ferenter |
 4, 5, 6, 7, auiatas toutai | maroucai, ioues | patres ocres tarin|cris
 iouias agine | iafc esuc agine asum | babu .poleenis feret |
 10, 11, 12 regen.. peai cerie iouia | pacrsi. eituam amaten|s uena-
 linam nita.a nipis ped|i suam.

strictly Roman silver or copper, which became common in Italy by about 200 B.C.

This date (250 B.C.) is confirmed by the $a\beta$, which is Latin and resembles that of the earliest coins of Aesernia, with Δa , $< c$, $\parallel e$, $\uparrow f$, $< g$, $\perp l$, $\diamond o$. This insc. therefore gives us perhaps the earliest example of the sign for g ; Mom. *U. D.* p. 32 gives two early examples, one of which (the 'as of Luceria') I cannot identify, and the other is an insc. now generally admitted to be later than it professes.

The difficulty with which this insc. has been deciphered by successive scholars is in part due to the frequency of small superfluous strokes on the original, for which the carelessness of the engraver and the sharpness of his tool seem to be responsible. Only a few of them occur at the end of words, viz., after **ferenter** (l. 3), **toutai** (l. 4), **ioues** (l. 5), **iouias** (l. 7), **babu** (l. 9), where the stroke is vertical, not inclined as the rest are, and stands in the middle of a considerable space between the two words, rather nearer to **poleenis**), and **nipis** (l. 12). There are sixteen others scattered about, which are obviously meaningless; most of them are first attempts at the proper stroke, others, e.g. after the **e** of **esuc**, and the **am** of **amatens**, perhaps misplaced interpuncts.

l. 9, Mommsen suggested [a]**poleenis**, and there is now a blank space before the **p** with the hasta just mentioned. The last three lines (10—12) are injured by corrosion. 10, there is space after **regen** for two letters which Deecke reasonably restores [ai]. Of the next word **pe** and **i** seem clear with a slight stroke left between the **e** and **i** sloping upwards from left to right, so that the restoration **peai** is obvious. Zvet., following preceding editors, prints **piai**. **cerie** seems clear, not **cerei**.

Dke. puts a comma here. 12, ni ta[g]a Dke., ta[h]a W. M. Lindsay, comparing Volsc. *atahus*: there is plenty of room for a letter between **n** and **a**. Dke. puts a comma after **nipis**. The last line is crowded and **i nupis** is written along the right-hand margin.

Büch. *Lex. It.* passim, also *Umb.* p. 89, Deecke, *Rh. Mus.* xli. (1886) p. 196, Corssen, *K. Z.* ix. (1860) p. 133, Bugge, *Altit. St.* p. 41 and *K. Z.* xxii. (1874) p. 464. *U. D.* pp. 336, 340. *Zvet. It. Med.* 6 (the glossary quotes at length from Büch., Bugge and Corssen), *It. Inf.* 8 (with Deecke's note in the App.), F. 2741.

244 On a square stone found among the ruins of a church at Chieti, and first published by Mom. *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1847, p. 154, from a copy by Sign. Ulrico Valia, thence *U. D.* xv., but now lost.

u alies l | **na** alies **as**

In the same Lat. *aβ* as the preceding. *U. D.* p. 339, *Zvet. It. Med.* 7, Fabr. 2893.

Note xxvii. A small fragment of red tile (C. I. L. r¹ 1274, ix. 2794), broken into a diamond shape with 4 in. and 3 in. diagonals, was found in Pietrabondante by Sign. Cremonese and by him presented to the Naples Museum in 1887 (no. 116079), after having been published by Avellino and Garrucci, whose facsimiles are given C. I. L. *l.c.* Neither of them ventured a transcript, and I think their facsimiles err on the side of seeing too much. The tile bears four lines of broken writing in archaic Lat. *aβ*, identical with that of the preceding insc. save for **£** instead of **||**. Even with the aid of a good paper impression, and repeated comparison with the original in Naples, I am confident of very little; still, the letters in the transcript below which are not underlined may be taken as reasonably certain. An interpunct is tolerably clear in each line.

s sum. | tura da | u blaio. |
 .eta su.. | t

In l. 1 *m* may be *ni*, 2 *a* may be *e*, 3 the letter before *l* may be *p* or *f* or *b*, 4 before *e* possibly *a*, after *u* perhaps *u* or *l*. The gens *Blaia* appears in Samnite and Volscian territory (188 C, 257 B). I cannot tell to what language the fragment belongs.

245 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE MARRUCINI².

The Southern boundary of this tribe is doubtful. Strabo (5. 4. 2) puts it far enough North to include Ortona in the Frentani; Pliny (3. 12. 106) extends the Frentani as far North as the Aternus, Ptolemy (3. 1. 16) on the contrary puts their N. boundary S. of 'Σάρου ποταμοῦ ἐκβολαί,' though he includes this and Ortano in Paelignian territory, giving the mouths of the Aternus and Matrinus (still further N.) to the Marrucini.

A. *Well attested in form, date and locality.*

Marrūcīni cl.

Tĕāte neut., -ātini cl. insec. (but Teates 30*a* supr. from Teanum Apulum). *Chieti*.

C. *Doubtful.*

Clocoris Fl. Tab. Peut.

[ad] Noceios? Tab. Peut.

Πολλίτιον? Diod. Sic. 19. 105 ad fin. (taken by the Romans in 310 B.C.).

D. *Further Modern Names.*

Manoppello, Alento F., Foro F., Arielli F., Buccianico, Moro F.

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² For the tables of the Itineraries through the *Marrucini*, v. C. I. L. ix. pp. 203—4.

246 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE MARRUCINI².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomen.*

gens Mamilia

B. *Less frequent.*1. *Nomina.*gens Asinia
Caesia
LuceiaOctavia
Petronia
PopaediaTrebia *inf.*
Vettia
Vibpsania (one *insc.*)2. *Among the Cognomina may be mentioned*

Proculus

C. *Once only.*1. *Nomina.*gens Ateia
Aufidia?
Auidia
Betulia
Caelia
Cottia, l.
Decuria, *l.*
DusmiaFlauia
Heluidia
Herenia
Iulia
Mettia
Naeuia
Ninnia inf.
Oppia inf.Plautia
Pontia, l.
Publicia
Saleuia
(Seueriana)
Sontia
Sulpicia
Titia, *l.*
Vectia?2. *Among the Cognomina.*Bassus
Cerialis (spelt Cac-)Hirrutus
Rufus

Salassus

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.² From C. I. L. ix. 3012—3042, 6316—6318 etc.

C. Vestini.

We have seen that this tribe, which occupied the Eastern and Northern bank of the Aternus, entered into the Roman alliance, retaining their own independence, in 304 B.C. A Northerly section round Amiternum near the passes into Sabine country probably received the Caerite franchise soon after. In spite of this, and of the influence of Hadria (a Latin colony founded about 290 B.C., Liv. *Epit.* xi.), the local dialect survived certainly to the middle of the 2nd century B.C. (see the notes to the following inscc.), and probably until the Social war. The oldest Latin inscc. of the district are C. I. L. IX. 3521 (= Pr. L. M. E. LXIV. H), from Furfo with Sullan *aß*, and 3574 'litteris antiquissimis,' but with *couraverunt*, a form which as intermediate between *coir-* or *coer-* and *cur-*, cannot be earlier than 100 B.C. (Ritschl, *Opusc.* IV. 765). The latter insc. contains also the forms *magist[r]es* (nom. pl.) and *ueci* (gen. sg.), which show that the Latin first spoken by the Vestini was not that of Rome, but of their neighbours the Marsians and Aequians, cf. 264 inf. 248 (see the note) shows that at the time at which it was written the Upper Aternus valley must be counted Vestine, not Sabine, in point of dialect.

247—8. *Inscriptions of the Aternus valley.*

- 247 Found in the church S. M. in Gerulis near the village Navelli (about 15 miles from Popoli to the N. of the Pescara valley), and first published in 1864; now in the Naples Museum, where I saw it in March, 1894; Zvet. *It. Med.* II. 4.


t uetio | duno | didet | herclo
5, 6, 7 iouio | brat | data

·25 m. broad by ·62 m. high, the letters 2 in. high, clearly but roughly cut in archaic Lat. *aß* with $\Lambda = a$, $\parallel = e$, $\text{!} = f$, $\text{L} = l$, $() = o$, $\text{K} = r$, showing, broadly, the same features as the bronze of Rapino without the angular and other peculiarities due to the material on which the latter is engraved, and presumably therefore dating from much the same period. Beneath each line of letters is drawn a horizontal stroke across the face of the insc. as in 206 sup. There is an interp. in l. 1.

C. I. L. IX. 3414, Büch. *ibid.*, Zvet. *It. Med.* 9, Fabr. 2871 bis.

248 Found at the end of the XVIII century and first published by Lanzi *Saggio d. ling. Etrusca*¹, II. p. 618, who stated that it had been found at Scoppito, a town not far from Aquila, while Amati, writing soon after it was found (quoted by Mom. *U. D.* p. 339), had 'reasons to think the insc. Marsian,' which he did not explain (see below). It is now in the town-hall of Aquila, where I saw it in April, 1894: *Zvet. It. Med.* vi. 3.

.... | mesene | flusare | poimunien | atrno | aunom |
hiretum

On a stone cippus 13 in. broad, now 20½ in. high (.325 m. by .512) measured from the point where it begins to be shaped, a broader base below, which stood in the ground, having been left rough. It is irregularly written, the letters varying from 1½ to 2 in. high in Lat. $\alpha\beta$ of the first half or the middle of the 2nd century B.C., decidedly more advanced than in the last two inscc. (L, A, R, but T, E, H fully squared, O full size, S rounded, Γ as in Gracchan inscc. like the Tabula Bantina). The top of the stone is lost, and probably contained the names of the offerers. l. 3 n, I think, is certain, though the last stroke is on the broken edge. 4 was read **atrat** by Mom., but the stone must have been thoroughly cleaned on its insertion in the wall of the town-hall, and **n** was quite clear to me, and the shallow stroke above it, which Mom. took for the cross of **t**, certainly accidental. The stone is broken in the middle of the following sign, which appears now as  on the edge, so that **o**, **s** and **c** are possible; the former is clearly more probable intrinsically. In the next line **a** is perfectly clear, exactly like the **n** above it, save that it is a little larger, so that both **d** and **l** are out of the question.

For a similar offering cf. 265 inf.

The correction in l. 4, taken together with the phonetic characteristics of the insc., settles at once the doubt as to its provenance. Offerings would hardly be made to a river-god on the far side of such mountains as lie between the Aternus and the basin of L. Fucinus, and hence we may infer that this insc. comes either from Scoppito or from some spot even nearer the bed of the Aternus. Further, the dialect of this insc. presents no discrepancies from that of the two preceding inscc., whereas the preservation of the diphthongs and the change of \bar{o} to \bar{u} (*Poimunien*) are foreign to the Marsian inscc. (260—268 inf.) and the latter to the Sabine Glosses (*Feronia, sol*) 309 inf. We need therefore feel little hesitation in referring this insc. to the N. Oscan group.

Bücheler apud *Zvet. It. Med.* 8, *U. D.* p. 339, *Zvet. l.c.*, Fabr. 2737.

249 COINS OF THE VESTINI.

ves

Bronze coins, probably cast at Pinna or Aternum; Lat. $a\beta$ with both ζ and ς , 301—268 B.C.; types from Umbria and Picenum. Head p. 20, Garrucci p. 33. *Beschr. Berl.* p. 15.

Note xxviii. (a) C. I. L. IX. 3513 from Furfo (58 B.C.) contains two or three forms which are or may be strictly local and are printed below in heavy type. Unfortunately the stone is as corrupt as ■ second-rate ms.; it appears to have been originally engraved by some one almost ignorant of Latin, from a not very clearly written copy, and further it has been tampered with by some later sciolist who has, e.g., added dots to 37 of the I's. According to Mom. and Bormann it is a later hand which has cut the first three letters of *fifeltares*, under the *i* of which are traces of an earlier *b* or *r*; 'ita de emendatione (huius uerbi) desperavi,' Mommsen. For convenience and for comparison with similar dedications as 95, 175, 286, 321, I give in full the text as Mommsen would restore it, printing corrections in [], pure insertions in < >, complements to mere abbreviations in ().

*L. Aienus L. f., D. Baebatius Sex. f. aedem dedicarunt Iouis liberi Furfone a. d. III. idus Quinctileis L. Pisone A. Gabinio cos., mense Flusare, comula teis olleis legibus, illeis regionibus, utei extrema <f>unda[menta] <sunt> lapide facta hoiusque aedis ergo, uteique ad eam aede<m> scalasque lapide st[r]uct<ae stru>end[ae] columnae stant citra scalas ad aedem uersus, stipitesque aedis hu[i]us tabulamentaque. Utei tangere sarcire tegere deuehere defigere mandare (?mund- with Orelli) ferro oeti promouere referre <liceat> fasque esto. Sei quod ad eam aedem donum datum donatum dedicatumque erit, utei liceat oeti uenum dare; ubei uenum datum erit, id profanum esto. Venditio locatio aedilis esto, quem quomque ueicus Furfens(is) fecerit, quod se senti[a]t eam rem sine scelere sine piaculo <uendere locare>, alis ne potesto. Quae pequnia recepta erit, ea pequnia emere conducere locare dare, quo id templum melius honestius seit, liceto. Quae pequnia ad eas res data erit, profana esto, quod d(olo) m(alo) non erit factum. Quod emptum erit aere aut argento ea pequnia, quae pequnia ad id [emend]um data erit, quod emptum erit, eis rebus eadem lex esto, quasei sei dedicatum sit. Sei qui heic sacrum surupuerit, aedilis multatio esto, quanti uolet. Idque ueicus Furf(ensis) m[a]i(or) pars **fifeltares** sei absoluerere uolent siue condemnare, liceto. Sei quei ad huc (Mom. would corr. hoc) templum rem deiuinam fecerit, Ioui libero aut Iouis genio, pelleis coria fanei sunt.*

Note that *dedicarunt* in the first sentence governs *aedem...stipitesque...tabulamentaue*. The general meaning of the clauses in between is clear from parallel insc. such as C. I. L. III, 1933: *quandoque tibi hodie hanc aram dabo dedicaboque, his legibus hisque regionibus dabo dedicaboque quas hic hodie palam dixero, uti infimum solum huius arae est*; the *uti* clauses define the exact extent of the area dedicated, which in our insc. is limited by certain *columnae structae struendae(ue)*. *Quintileis* gives us the meaning of *Flusare*, and M. conjectures that *comulateis* is the name of some day in the month corresponding, I suppose, to *a. d. III. idūs*; it might also be corrupted from the *parte*, of some verb meaning 'to declare' 'publish.' It is a most unkind mischance that we cannot depend upon *fifeltares*. For further explanations see Mom. *l.c.*, and Jordan *Krit. Beitr.* pp. 250—263.

(b) C. I. L. IX. 3515, from the same neighbourhood, is pure Latin, but perhaps preserves the name of a local deity, if the text can be trusted. Here unhappily we have only a ms. record (see C. I. L.) of the first line, and the first two letters of the second: the remainder is in the Museum at Aquila. On the side of the stone was *Sex Aro*, according to one authority (Antinori).

*dis ancitibu[s] | ..usutranoru[m] | Q. Pontius Seueru[s] |
p]ro salute sua et | Q. Ponti Nepotis | u. m. l. s.*

These *Di Ancites* have been compared with the *Angitia* at Sulmo (C. I. L. IX. 3074) and the Marsian goddess *Angitia*, see p. 289 f. inf.

Note **xxix**. C. I. L. IX. 4498=1¹ 1289, an insc., now lost but attested by several ms. records and originally found at *Cese* near the site of *Amiternum*, shows, if the text be correct, a dialectic nom. sing. masc. in an otherwise Latin insc.

L. P. Modies C. f.

h. d. d. l. m.

250 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE VESTINI².

A. Well attested in form, date and locality.

Vestīni (-ηστ- Strab. -εστ- Ptol.) cl. inscc.

Peltuinum, -ini-, -inates Plin. inscc.

Furfo, -fenses inscc. *S. M. di Furfona* (Kiep.).

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² The Itinerary routes through Vestine country are given C. I. L. IX. pp. 203, 204.

Ἄνεια, -ates cl. insec.

Aternus fl. cl. (Att-, insec. of Emperor Claudius). "Ἀθυρνος Polyb. 8. 92. 1.
Atérno f.

Aternum opp. cl.

Tirinus fl. insec.

Pinna, -enses cl. insec. (Plin. Penn-). *Pénne.*

Angulum (-γολ-), -lani cl.

To these I would add from the upper Aternus valley (see sup. 248)

Amiternum, -nus, -ninus cl. insec., rightly derived by Varro (*L. L.*
5. 28) from Aternus fl.

Foruli cl. insec.

B. *Less certain.*

Aqua Ventina C. I. L. IX. 3351.

Aufinates Plin. 3. 12. 107. *Oféna.*

Fificulani C. I. L. IX. 3578.

C. *Doubtful.*

Priferum Tab. P., cf. the cognomen *Prifernas*, and the nomen
Prifernius in Sabine (311 C) and Aequian territory (276 C).

Frusteniae Tab. P.

Cingilia? Liv. 8. 29.

Cutina? *ibid.*

[B]usutrani? C. I. L. IX. 3515 = Note xxviii b, sup. (*Dis Ancitibus...
usutranorum*) ?*Bússi.*

Fisternae (near Foruli) Tab. P.

Τεστρουῖνα, a village near Amiternum, Dion. H. 2. 39. 2.

D. *Further modern names.*

*Alánno, Béffi, Tussio, Fagnáno, Bazzáno, Ónna, Bominaco, Ópi, Cape-
stráno, Ansidónia, Caláscio, Bríttoli, Assérgi, Nocciano, Távo f., Pescára,
Lúcoli, Fóce, Scoppíto, Coppíto, Cése, Pretáuro, Cagnáno, Barete.*

251 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE VESTINI².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Albia	Claudia	Octauidia
<u>Apisia</u>	Cornelia	<u>Oppia l. inf.</u>
Aponia	Flauia	<u>Pomponia</u>
<u>Arria</u>	Iulia	Proculeia
<u>Attia</u>	Laelia	Quintia (once -nct-)
<u>Aufidia</u>	<u>Lollia</u>	Rutilia
<u>Bruttia</u>	Lucia <i>inf.</i>	Septimia (-tum-)
Caesia	Nonia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Sextia
<u>Caesiana</u>	<u>Nummia</u>	<u>Variasia</u>

2. *Among the Cognomina may be mentioned*

Rufus Saluius, *praen. et cogn.* (the latter mainly *l.*)

B. *Less frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Aelia	<u>Appuleia</u>	Betulena
Aemilia	Apronia	Betulia
Aiena	Atatina	<u>Blaesia</u>
Aiopia (one <i>insc.</i>)	Atria	<u>Boelia</u>
Alenia	<u>Attiedia inf.</u>	Caedia
<u>Allidia</u>	{ Auaea	<u>Callia</u>
Amiternia	{ Aueia	Caluena
Aninia	<u>Aufidiana</u>	Caluia <i>cf. inf.</i>
Annaea (-neia)	Auidia	Capria
Annaedia (once -ned-)	Auidiacca	<u>Casnasia (one <i>insc.</i>) l.</u>
<u>Anniolena</u>	Auincidia (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Cassia</u>
Appaea	Baebia	

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² From C. I. L. ix. 3336—3648, 4177—4533 etc., including the names from places round Amiternum in the upper Aternus valley, see p. 258 f.

Catia	Maia <i>inf.</i>	Saluiena
Ceruia	Modia <i>sup.</i>	Saluolena
Cetria (one <i>insc.</i>)	Mucia	Seminiacca (one <i>insc.</i>)
<u>Codicaria</u>	Neria	Sentia <i>l.</i>
Cominia <i>inf.</i>	Nouelledia	Septimena (one <i>insc.</i>)
Considia	Obidia <i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>
Curia	Octauia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Sextilia
Curtilia	Opsturia	Staclena
Domitia	<u>Orfia</u>	Statia <i>inf.</i>
<u>Ennia</u>	<u>Orfidia</u>	Statidia <i>l.</i>
Estania	Ouiolena (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Suellia l.</u>
Fabia	<u>Pal[f]uria</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	Summocrina
Fadia (one <i>insc.</i>)	Pappedia (one <i>insc.</i>)	Tebana (once Teib-)
<u>Faesania</u>	Pausculana (one <i>insc.</i>)	Tineia
<u>Fannia</u>	Petronia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Titia <i>inf.</i>
Feronia	<u>Petrusulena l.</u>	Trellena
<u>Fufcia</u>	<u>Pompeia</u>	<u>Tullia</u>
Fulcinia	<u>Pompulledia</u>	Valeria
<u>Gauennia</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Pompullia</u>	Varena
<u>Gauia</u>	<u>Pontia</u>	Varia
<u>Gaudia</u>	<u>Pontidia</u>	<u>Vassia</u>
Heluacia	Postumia	Vedia (once Veid-)
Heluia <i>inf.</i>	Quinctia	Vergilia
<u>Herennia inf.</u>	Raia	Vestinia
Hirnicia	<u>Remmia l.</u>	Vetia <i>sup.</i> (<u>Vett-</u>)
Hostilia	<u>Rufria inf.</u>	Vibia <i>inf.</i>
Iunia	<u>Sallia</u>	Vibulena
Lacutulana	Saluidena <i>l.</i>	<u>Vibullia l.</u>
Licina		<u>Vitulasia</u>
<u>Luceia</u>		

2. Among the Cognomina.

Ianuaris	<u>Rufinus</u>	Statis, <i>praen. et cogn.</i>
<u>Iulitta</u>	Saturninus	Vrsus

C. *Once only.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Accaia	<u>Casinia</u>	<u>Octauellia</u>
Aculena	Cloulia <i>cf. inf.</i>	<u>Ofania</u>
Acuria <i>l.</i>	<u>Cocceia</u>	<u>Ofatulena</u>
<u>Afinia</u>	<u>Coelia</u>	<u>Ofdia</u>
Aiadia	Coruia	<u>Opsia inf.</u>
Aiania <i>l.</i>	<u>Cosana ?</u>	<u>Otteia</u>
<u>Alfedia</u>	<u>Cosidia</u>	Pagnia
<u>Alfena</u>	Cuspia	Papia <i>l. inf.</i>
<u>Alfia</u>	Declia <i>l.</i>	Peducaea
<u>Alliaria</u>	Decumedia	<u>Pescennedia</u>
Ancharia	Didia	Peticena
<u>Annia</u>	<u>Erefria</u>	Peticia
<u>Anniena</u>	Firmia	Peticiena <i>l.</i>
Antistia	<u>Fufia</u>	Petiedia <i>inf.</i>
Apitia ?	Fullonia	Pilia
Appaedia	Fuluia	Pollacasp[na] <i>l.</i>
<u>Appia</u>	Furuia	<u>Pompilia</u>
Apponiolena	Gabinia	<u>Pompuena</u>
Arbaiana	Gallatronia	Poppedia <i>l.</i>
Arena	Heluidia	<u>Pulfennia</u>
<u>Asinia</u>	Heteria	Pummidia
<u>Auffilia</u>	Illyrica	Pupia
Auiedia <i>l.</i>	Instacidia	Quintilia
Aurelia	Lainia	Quirinia
Axenia	Lapscidia <i>l.</i>	Raiana
Baia	<u>Lesia</u>	Raulena <i>l.</i>
Barbatia <i>l.</i>	Licinacia	Reutia
Billucidia <i>l.</i>	Lucretia	<u>Risnacidia</u>
Biolena	<u>Lucullia l.</u>	Rubria
Bucleia	Manlia	<u>Rufonia</u>
Caecilia	Marcia	Sabidia <i>cf. inf.</i>
Caelia	Maria	Saenia
<u>Caesiedia</u>	<u>Memmia</u>	Salia
Caetrania	Munatidia	Saludeia
Caia	<u>Musedia l. cf. inf.</u>	Saluidia
Calena	Naeuia	Sapiena <i>l.</i>
Camuria	<u>Ninnia inf.</u>	<u>Scaefia</u>
Canena <i>l.</i>	Nouia	<u>Scannia</u>
Cania <i>l.</i>	<u>Numisena</u>	Seiena
<u>Casidia</u>	<u>Numisia cf. inf.</u>	Septimiena
<u>Casiena</u>	Ocratia	

Sergia *l.*
 Sexo...
 Siluana *l.*
 Sinitia
 Statoria
 Suessana *l.*
Sulfia *l.*
 Tadia
Tattia *inf.*
Tettia
Tettiana

Tettidia
Tettieidia
 Teucidia
Titsiena
 Tricaria
 Varredinia *l.*
 Vectiedia
Vemnasia
Veppia *l.*
 Vettidia
 Vetulena *l.*

Veturia
 Vibiedia *l.*
 Vibiena *l.*
 Vicrena
 Vicria *l.*
 Vinia
 Vipsania
 Vlpia
 Vmbria
 Vorena
Vsia *l.*

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Ammia
 Brocchus
Caesidia
Corinthus

Domna
 Kaeso
 Restio


Rufilla
 Suerra *vir*
Tarasuna

IV. VOLSCIAN.

A. Volsci.

252 TABULA VELITERNA.

A tablet of bronze found at Velletri in 1784, now in the Museum at Naples, (where I saw it in April 1894), $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. (.035 m.) high, $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. (.231 m.) long, letters $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. The punctuation is Deecke's.

deue declune statom. sepis atahus, pis uelestrom
façia esaristrom se bim asif, uesclis uinu arpatitu.
sepis toticu couehriu sepu, ferom pihom estu.
ec  cosuties ma ca tafanies medix sistiatiens.

The $a\beta$ is Latin with \wedge *a*, \langle *c*, \rangle *ç*, **D** *d*, \mathcal{F} *e*, \mathcal{F} *f* (*g* is perhaps wanting), \vee *l*, **M** *m*, \circ and \diamond *o*, **P** *p*, **R** *r*, ζ *s*, \uparrow *t*. Thus it is almost identical in character with that of the bronze of Rapino (243). The words are separated by : which is replaced by ÷ after **statom** (l. 1) and **toticu** (l. 3). There is a single punct at the foot of the line at the end of ll. 2, 3, 4, but not of l. 1. Bücheler would punctuate at **esaristrom** (l. 2), Mommsen at **se**, Bréal at **asif**.

All our authorities call Velitrae originally a Volscian town, but Livy (2. 30—31) and Dionysius Halic. (6. 42—3) state that it became a colony in 494 B.C., having been taken from the Volscians. How far this statement is to be accepted, and in whose hands the town lay at various times in the fifth century B.C. are matters of dispute (see Mommsen C. I. L. x. p. 651 and Beloch *It. Bund* p. 177), but for our purpose it is enough that early in the following century Velitrae was fighting with the

Volscians against Rome (Diod. 14. 102, 389 B.C., Liv. 6. 12 ff., 385 B.C.) and was continually hostile to Rome down to and in the Latin War (Liv. 6 passim, 7. 15, 8. 4 etc.), though it is spoken of always rather as an ally than as a member of the Latin League: hence at this time it seems probable that Volscian influence was stronger than Latin. At all events in 338 B.C. (Liv. 8. 14) though the local senators were expatriated and the town stripped of its walls, the community persisted in some shape, which must have been that of a *civitas sine suffragio* (Mom. *l.c.*, Beloch *It. Bund* p. 49). If, as both Mommsen and Beloch assume, the insc. belongs to this period, the mention of the *medix* shows that the town had some rights of self-government, i.e. that it belonged to the Caerite, not the aerarian class of these *municipia*. This franchise was converted into full Roman citizenship some time before 230 B.C., when the Velitrian gens of the Octavii (Suet. *Aug.* 6) first appear in the Roman fasti (Bel. p. 123); and, since this was never granted (ib. p. 121 f.) save to Latin-speaking towns, it follows that, say, 240 B.C. is a safe lower limit of date for this insc., which accords very well with what we know of the spread of Latin in other parts of the Volscian district. The coins of Aquinum between 268—217 B.C. (Head p. 23) have the legend *aquino*, which is probably Latin, whether it be a gen. plur. (since Ital. *ō* in Velitrae seems to be represented by Volsc. *u*), or an acc. sing. (since in any case it has lost an *-m*, which in the Velitrae insc. appears consistently written). Fundi, Formiae and Arpinum received full Roman citizenship in 188 B.C. (Liv. 38. 36) and Privernum some time before Lucilius (fragm. inc. VII 1. 25 Müll.). As early as 225 B.C. the Volscians were no longer recognised as separate from the Latins, since they do not appear in Polybius' list (2. 24) of Italian tribes able to furnish troops.

For an upper limit of date, in the uncertainties of the history of the town, the resemblance of the $\text{m}\beta$ in all but the signs for *e* and *f* to that of the bronze of Rapino (243 sup., 260—250 B.C.) points to the first half of the third century, since the cursive \parallel and \parallel seem less primitive than f and f . Little stress can be laid on the use of *c* (not *g*) in the abbreviation (l. 4) for the praenomen (contrasted with *assignas* in 243), but I do not think we shall be far wrong in dating this insc. about 300 B.C.

Büch. *Lex. Ital.* passim. *U. D.* pp. 320, 324. Deecke *Rh. M.* XLI. (1886) p. 200. Bréal *Rev. Archéol.* XXXII. (1876, 2nd Vol.) p. 241. *Zv. It. Med.* 46, Tab. x. 4, F. 2736.

253 Found on the site of the ancient Antinum, and first published (not in facsim.) by Romanelli, *Antica Topografia del regno di Napoli* iii. p. 231; facsim. by Garrucci *Bull. Arch. Nap.* n. ser. i. tav. iii. 1, whence *Zvet. It. Med.* vi. 9, and the text. The original belonged to the Ferrante family but appears now to be lost.

pa ui | pacuies medis | uesune
dunom ded | ca cumnios cetur

On a small bronze plate .175 m. long by .044 high (7 in. by 1½) with a hole in the middle of each side for nailing; in Lat. $\alpha\beta$ with Λ , C, D, E, M, O, Γ , R, S, T, ∇ and V, and therefore far younger than that of the preceding insc., though probably not later than 150 B.C.

The following passage of Livy (4. 57, 408 B.C.) has been generally referred to Antinum. *Caesi ad Antium hostes; victor exercitus depopulatus Volscum agrum; castellum ad lacum Fucinum vi expugnatum atque in eo tria milia hominum capta, ceteris Volscis intra moenia compulsis nec defendentibus agros.* Its situation at the head of the valley of the Liris would seem to connect it rather with Sora than with the Marsians, who lived on the other side of the wall of hills that bounds L. Fucinus on the South, though as the crow flies Antinum was only some five miles S.W. of the lake. Hence Mommsen was disposed to regard this insc. as Volscian, especially in view of the parallel arrangement of the names in this and the tabula Veliterna; and seeing that in vocalism (*dūnom*) it agrees precisely with the tabula (*deue declune*, dat. sing. fem., *estu* 'esto') and differs from the insc. of Luco (267 inf., with *Casō* nom. sing. masc., *Casontoniōm* gen. pl., *dō[n]om* acc. sing., *Actia* dat. sing. fem.) it seems necessary to separate it from the Marsian insc. Whether the dialect spoken in Antinum agreed in all particulars (e.g. in its treatment of the velars and of *c* before *i*) with that of Velitrae is another question. Antinum itself was counted Marsian in classical times, being called *Marsi Antinum* in C. I. L. ix. 3839, and its inhabitants *Antinates Marsi* ibid. 3845, and Mommsen (ibid. p. 362) is clearly right in supposing that in Pliny (3. § 106) *Atinates* is an error for *Ant-*; *Marsorum Anxatini*, *Atinates Fucientes*, *Lucenses*, *Marruvini*, a passage which appears to be the only mention of the town in any classical author.

U. D. p. 321, Fabr. 2740, *Zvet. I. M.* 41.

Note xxx. *Inscription found near Tarracina.*

Formerly in the possession of Saulini, a Roman dealer, who received it from the neighbourhood of Tarracina; now lost sight of. Brunn, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1864, p. 37, and Willmanns *Ephem. Epigr.* i. p. 32.

statis cloil c

Lat. $\alpha\beta$, on an ivory die with single interpunct; Willmanns deemed it Oscan, and the diphthong (?) *oi* and the position of the father's praenomen

after the nomen of the son seem to separate this *insec.* from the preceding; but in our scant knowledge of the dialect or dialects spoken in Volscian territory, it is safer not to depart from the geographical order. If it comes from Tarracina itself, it must be counted either Latin (with *f* omitted—for want of room?) or else as having belonged to a Campanian settled in the town—since Tarracina became a Roman colony in 329 B.C., Liv. 8. 21. The second word is of course an abbreviation; Willmanns prints it CLÓIL, without explaining why the accent does not appear in Brunn's text. It cannot be an apex to denote length, since that first appears on *insec.* of Augustan times.

Zvet. *Osc.* 31.

254 *Volscian Gloss.*

Fest. 293 M. (whose restorations are printed here in italics).

Sublicium pontem quidam putant appellatum esse a sublicis, peculiari uocabulo Volscorum, quo appellant tigna in latitudinem extensa unde pontem non aliter Formiani uocant.....librorum: quae ab aliis auctoribus sublices uocantur. Quidam quod sub eo aqua liquens laberetur, sublicium dicunt. Sublices (-ges cod.) appears also in Gloss. Lat.-Gr. Goetz, 2. p. 190 (*καταπήγες οἱ ἐν ποταμῷ τὴν γέφυραν ὑποβαστάζοντες*), but *sublica* is the form used by Latin writers, e.g. Caes. *B. G.* 4. 17.

255 *Glosses assigned to the 'Rustici,' with ō for au and ē for ae¹.*

i. *With o for au.*

orum, orata, oricula.

Fest. 182 M. *Orata* genus piscis, appellata a colore auri, quod rustici orum dicebant, ut auriculas, oriculas. Itaque Sergium quoque quendam praediutem quod et duobus anulis aureis et grandibus uteretur, Oratam [Cic. *Fin.* 2 § 70] dicunt esse appellatum. So Paul. ad loc.

¹ Were these Rustici Volscians, or under Volscian influence? See Conway, *Idg. Forsch.* iv. p. 215, as against Thurneysen, *Kuhn's Z.* 28. 154 who treats many of the examples differently. Low Latin seems in some cases to have taken the Classical, in others the Rustic form; see Meyer-Lübke, §§ 27 and 281 ff., who, however, follows Thurneysen.

The following non-Classical forms occur in writers on husbandry.

cōda Varro e.g. *R. R.* 2. 5. 8.

cōdex 'bark' Colum. e.g. 4. 8. 2.

cōles e.g. Varro *R. R.* 1. 31. 2 [and often in mss. e.g. of Hor. and Prop. J. P. P.].

hōstus e.g. Cato *R. R.* 5. 2.

ōriga Varro e.g. *R. R.* 2. 7. 8.

pōsea e.g. id. ib. 1. 24. 1.

plōstrum e.g. id. ib. 1. 22. 3 (this was the form used by Vespasian, Suet. *Vesp.* 22).

The following are no doubt of similar origin :

Ōlus for *Aulus*, fairly frequent on inscc., e.g. C. I. L. vi. 13940, 18777, v. 391, 6445, ix. 3212. Similarly

Pōlla for *Paulla* inscc. Cf. the Index to the Cognomina of the Dialect-areas.

*ōspīcor*¹ Claud. Quadrig. ap. Diom. 383. 10 K.

Clōdia gens, first so called in Rome by Pub. Clodius Pulcher.

Lōretum in Auentino Plin. 15. 138, Fasti Vallenses (C. I. L. i¹ p. 320) Aug. 13.

cōpo, *cōpona*, inscc., e.g. C. I. L. ix. 2689 from Aesernia. Charis. Keil 1. 63, if the text be sound, in discussing the gender of nouns in *-ō*, *-ōnis*, cites the form *cupo*, comparing *Cupa* as the title of the Vergilian poem generally called *Copa*, with no comment on the first syllable.

Cōrus for *Caurus*. [Often in texts. J. P. P.]

Serv. ad *Georg.* 3. 278. *Chaurum* pro *Chorum*, sicut *saurex* pro *sorex*, *caulis* pro *colis*.

lōtus, *elōtus*, *illōtus*, beside *lautus*, *elautus* (Plaut. *Rud.* 3. 3. 37), *illautus* (Plaut. *Poen.* 1. 2. 23) and *ablōtus*, *collōtus*, *elōtus*, *illōtus* (Cato *R. R.* 147), cf. *Idg. Forsch. l.c.*

oricilla mss. of Catull. 25. 2 [J. P. P.].

rōdus 'res rudis.'

Fest. 265 M. *Rodus* uel *raudus* significat rem rudem et imperfectam. Nam saxum quoque *raudus* appellant poetae, ut Accius in Melanippo: 'Constituit² cognouit sensit conlocat sese in locum Celsum; hinc manibus rapere roudus† saxeum grandem et grauem†.' Et in Chrysippo [*the lines are very corrupt*]. Volgus quidem in usu habuit non modo pro aere imperfecto, ut Lucilius cum ait: 'Plumbi paxillum, rodus† linique matexam†,' sed etiam <pro> signato, quia in mancipando, cum dicitur, 'Rudusculo libram ferito,' asse tangitur libra. Cincius de uerbis priscis sic ait: 'Quemadmodum omnis

¹ This and the two following exx. from Lindsay, *Lat. Language* p. 41, where other less certain exx. may be found.

² [*Constitit* seems right, and *grande*, *grave*; the assimilation to *saxeum* was easy. J. P. P.]

fere materia non deformata rudis appellatur, sic aes infectum rudus cuium†. Apud aedem Apollinis aes †conflatum iacuit, id adrudus appellabant. In aestimatione censoria aes infectum rudis† appellatur.' Rudiari ab eodem dicuntur qui saga noua poliunt. Hominem imperitum rudem dicimus.

Cf. Paul. ad loc. Rudus uel raudus cum dicitur, res rudis et imperfecta significatur. Hominem quoque imperitum rudem uocamus. Also Paul. 275 M. Roduseculana porta appellata, quod rudis et impolita sit relicta, vel quia raudo id est aere, fuerit uincta.

Semiplōtia, contrasted with pure Lat. *Plautus*, *Plautius*, and *plautus* 'flat,' see s.v. *plōtus* inf. 368 A.

REMARK 1. With these words must be considered the following Latin forms which are written always, or most frequently in good authors, with *ō*, although *au* appears to be the original sound.

cōdicillus

fōcale, *-fōcare* (*suf-*, less frequently *af-*, *prae-*)

-plōdere (*ex-*, less frequently *com-*, *dis-*) contrasted with the pure Latin re-formate *applaudo*, and with words showing the true phonetic change in compounds like *conclūdo*.

sōrex v. sup. s.v. *Cōrus*.

Finally

cōs, *cōtis* 'whetstone,' if we take it to be identical with *cautes*¹. This could not be right if the difference between the two were simply phonetic; but, on the other hand, if *cōs* be originally Rustic, then it must be observed that it shows just such a specialisation of meaning as may be looked for in a borrowed word; cf. 205 sup. Rem. 7 p. 226.

? *olla* = *aula*, see von Planta *Osk.-Umb. Gram.* p. 155, and *Idg. Forsch.* l.c.

REMARK 2. A few words in Latin show a labial in place of an original velar, and the majority of scholars incline to regard them as borrowed from Oscan. From geographical considerations I think Volscian is a more likely source. I have no doubt that the change is to be seen in *popa*, *popina*, *palumbes*; *bos*², *bubulcus*, *buculus*, *Subura* old Lat. *Sug-* (cf. Note xxxvii. 6 inf.); but on the last three words (as well as *lupus* which does not belong here), see Darbishire *Trans. Camb. Philol. Soc.* iii. p. 187 (= *Reliquiae Philologicae* p. 90). Of older references the most useful are von Planta *Osk.-Umb. Gram.* pp. 331, 333, 335, Bersu, *Die Gutturalen u. ihre Verb. im Lat.* pp. 136 ff. *Poena*, *punire* are generally derived³ from *πουνή*.

¹ [Also spelt *cotes*, but *cautes* in the sense of 'whetstones' is rare. J. P. P.]

² Objections have been raised to the 'borrowing' of the name for such a common animal; but by this expression no more is meant than that the country form *bos* gradually ousted from use the town form (**uos*).

³ The *oe* of the noun may in any case, I think, be explained by the use of the word as a technical term in legal documents, so that its written form prevailed over the spoken; *foedus* 'treaty' is a parallel case.

ii. *With ē for ae?*

Mesius = Maesius.

Varro *L. L.* 7. 96. In pluribus uerbis *a* ante *e* alii ponunt, alii non, ut quod partim dicunt scaeptrum, partim sceptrum, alii Plauti Faeneratricem, alii Feneratricem, sic Faenisicia ac Fenisicia, ac rustici pappum Mesium non Maesium. So *edus* for *haedus* id. ib. 97, though cf. 309 inf. s.v. *fedo-*.

The other examples can hardly belong here, see *Idg. Forsch.* iv. p. 215 n., and now also Lindsay *Lat. Language*, p. 44, where the later history of *Lat. ae* is traced.

REMARK 3. On the strength of Volsc. *arpatitu* (252 sup.) the form *ar* for *ad* in Latin forms like *arbiter*, *arcesso*, *arfuisse* (C. I. L. i¹ 196), *arfari*, *arfines* and *arger* (Prisc. 1. 45), *arsedentes* (Placid. 8), *artemo* (Placid. 4), *aruena*, *arueniet*, *aruocitat* (Placid. 8), *aruolat* (Prisc. l.c.), *aruorsum* (C. I. L. i¹ 198 al.), has been explained as a borrowing from Volscian. But it is inconceivable that the Romans should have used the Volscian form of words like *arfuisse*, *aruorsum*. For other conjectures see von Planta, *Osk.-Umb. Gram.* p. 408, and compare Mars. *apur finem* 267 inf. and p. 222 Rem. 1.

256 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE VOLSCIAN² DISTRICT.

A. *Well attested in form, date and locality.*

Volsci cl. insec. (Ὀλσοί Scylax 9, elsewhere Οὐλοῦσκοι more frequent than Οὐόλοσκοι). Kiepert *Alte Geogr.* p. 437 compares Ἐλίσυκοι, the name of a Ligurian tribe in a marshy district on the Ligurian coast.

Formiæ, -ianus cl. insec., older Hormiæ cl. e.g. Stra. 5. 3. 6, connected by tradition e.g. Plin. 3 § 69 with the Δαιστρύγones. Keller's explanation (*Volksetym.* p. 16) of the doublet is to me doubtful; the present name *Formia* has been only recently adopted in lieu of *Mola di Gaëta*.

Cāiēta, -tanus. cl. *Gaëta*.

Āmyclae or -unclae cl. (Amunclae is the form preferred by Sillig ad Plin. 8. 29. 104).

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² The Itinerary-routes through Volscian territory (*Viae Appia et Latina*) are given C. I. L. x. p. 58 ff.

For the vicissitudes of the district in the V. and IV. centuries B.C., see the references given above 252 n.

Caecūbum, -bus cl.

Statanum (uinum) cl.

Fundi, -danus cl. insec. *Fōndi*.

Amāsēnus fl. Verg. *Aen.* 7. 685 al. *Amaseno f.*

Fērōniae lucus cl. *Ferōnia*.

Tarracina, -acinenses, -icinenses cl. insec.; later altered by popular etymology to Terr- (Stra. 5. 3. 6 derives from *τραχινή*, Ovid *Metam.* 15. 717 calls it *Trāchas*; Kiepert *Alt. Geogr.* p. 437 compares Tarquinius, Tarchon, and conjectures an Etruscan settlement). *Terracina*. Its older name was

Anxur (*Ἄνξωρ* Diod. Sic. 14. 16. 5), masc. Martial ter, neut. Hor. *Sat.* 1. 5. 26, cl. -urates 'Volscorum lingua' Paul. Fest. 22 M., Anxurnas adj. Liv. 27. 38; Verg. *Aen.* 10. 544 (using the word for a personal name) makes gen. *Anxūris*.

Circeius M., Circēii opp., -ceienses, cl. insec.

Ūfens fl. masc. cl. Ouf- esp. in tribus Oufentina cl. insec. (*flumen Aufentum?* Plin. 3. 59, cf. *Aufentinus* a doubtful cogn. C. I. L. ix. 1199). *Uffente f.*

Ūlūbrae cl. (first Cic. *ad Fam.* 7. 18) insec., -anus insec., -ensis Pl. 3. 9. 64.

Norba cl. Cf. however Momm. C. I. L. x. p. 642. *Nórma*.

Signia, -ninus cl. insec. (*Seic-* nmm.), but cf. Momm. ib. p. 591. *Segni*.

Cōra, -ani cl. insec. but cf. Momm. ib. p. 645. *Córi*.

Vēlītrae, -īternus cl. insec. see 252 supr. and Momm. *l.c.* p. 651. *Vellētri*.

Clostra Romae, or Romana n. pl. cl.

Interamna cl., -amnates (Lirenates) cl. insec. (Lirenas Sucasina Pl. 3. 5. 64), -άμνιον Str. 5. 3. 9. *Pignataro Interamna* (or *Termine?* Kiep.).

Liris m. fl. (Λεῖρις) cl. insec. Cf. Clanis C inf. *Liri* (its upper half, then) *Garigliáno f.*

Cāsīnum, -inates cl. insec. *Cassino*.

Āquīnum, -nas cl. insec. *Aquino*.

Ātīna, -nas cl. insec. *Atina*.

Arcae An. Rav. 4. 43, praedium -canum Cic. *Arce*.

- { Frēgellae, -anus cl. Later only the village Fregellanum Itium.; in 124 B.C. the town was destroyed and succeeded by
- { Făbrătĕria (Noua) cl., -terni (Nouani) cl. inscc. Cf. Mom. C. I. L. x. p. 547. *Falvatera*.
- Făbrătĕria Vetus, -erni Veteres cl. inscc. (cf. C. I. L. x. p. 552).
- Arpĭnum, -nas cl. (nom. sing. -natis Cato ap. Prisc. q.v. vol. 2, p. 129 Keil). Immisch, *Leipz. Stud.* 8, p. 322, derives this with the Daunian *Arpi* from the root of Lat. *arcus* (*arg-*) as being situated, like Thess. Γοῦβοί, on curving rivers.
- Fĭbrĕnus fl. Cic. *Leg.* 2. 1—3, Sil. 8. 399. *Fibrĕno f.*
- Sora Σόρα, -anus cl. inscc. *Sóra*.
- Cereatae (Marianae), -atini (Mariani), (Κῆραι Plut.) cl. inscc. *Casamári*.
- Frŭsĭnō masc. (fem.? Lib. Col. i. p. 232 Lachm.), -ĭnates cl. insc. *Frosinóne*.
- Prĭvernium, -nates cl. inscc., Preiv-, Prev-, Priv- nmm. C. I. L. i. 466, 467 (58 B.C.). *Pipĕrno*.
- [Forum Appii C. I. L. x. 6824, Cic. *Att.* 2. 10 al.].
- Paludes Pomptĭnae cl., Pont- later; tribus Pomptina cl. inscc. (also called Saturae palus Verg. *Aen.* 7. 801 al.); cf.
- Suessa Pōme(n)tĭa, -anus Pome(n)tĭnus cl. e.g. Liv. 1. 53 (-mēt- Verg. *Aen.* 6. 776, -μειν- Plut., Diod. Sic., Strab., and in inscc. Pomentinus as a nomen C. I. L. III. 1728 and 622, cognomen ibid. 4186; cf. Festus s.v. *Pomptina*).
- { Astura fl. et opp. cl. (Stura Fest. s.v. Müll. p. 316—7). *Astura f.*
- { Decennouium C. I. L. x. 6850.
- Sĕtĭa, -tinus (Σητ- rarely Σετ-). cl. inscc. *Sézze*.
- Tripontium C. I. L. x. 6824, 6850. *Tórre Trepónti* (K.).
- Satricum, -cani cl. e.g. Liv. 6. 33. Cf. Mom. C. I. L. x. p. 661. (Σατρία Plut. *Cam.* 37. 6.)
- Longula, -lanus cl. e.g. Liv. 9. 39; -lanus as cogn. inscc.
- Corioli, -lanus Κοριο- cl. e.g. Liv. 2. 33.
- Antĭum, -tias, -tĭatinus, cl. inscc. (-tĭus poet.). Cf. Momm. C. I. L. x. p. 660. *Porto d'Ánzio*.
- [Tres Tabernae cl.]
- Apiolae, -lani cl. e.g. Liv. 1. 35.

Ecetra, -trani Liv. (e.g. 6. 31) 'Εχέ- Dion. Hal. Kiepert, *Alt. Geog.* p. 437, compares the Sicilian 'Εχέτλα.

Verrugo -ginis fem. ("Ερρουκα Diod. Sic. 14. 11) cl. e.g. Liv. 4. 55.

Pontiae Insulae, -iani cl. Oenotrides insulae Strab. 6. 1. 1 al.
 i.e. Pontia cl. (Liv. 9. 28. 7 assigns it to the Volsci and calls the single island Pontiae, as Plin. and Varro, no doubt because of one or two closely adjacent islets which had no separate names.) *Pònza*.
 Palmaria cl. *Palmaróla*.

B. *Less certain.*

Antinum, see note to 253 sup.

Lautulae Liv. 7. 39 al.

Τρῆπος fl. Stra. 5. 3. 9. *Toléro f.* (K.).

Heluīna Ceres Juv. 3. 318, v. Mom. C. I. L. x. 5382.

Κόσας fl. Stra. 5. 3. 9, Aelian *Var. Hist.* 2. 26, 4. 17. *Cósa f.*

*Luca, -cani Liv. 8. 19 'Fabraterni et Lucani ex Volscis' (8. 25. 3 proves that these are not the people of Lucania). With this must, I think, be connected (as by Momm. *U. D.* p. 170) the *ager Lucanus* of C. I. L. x. 3917, though there¹ M. calls the insc. 'origine Calenam.'

Cominium Liv. 10. 39—44, Dion. Hal. 17 [18]. 4—5 (16. 16—7), cf. *Samnite Place-names* 187 B.

Sinonia insula Plin. 3. 5. 81 al. *Zannone*.

Nymphaeus fl. Plin. 3. 5. 57. *Ninfa* opp.

Castrum Īnūi Verg. *Aen.* 6. 776, and Serv. ad loc. Castrum Ovid *Met.* 15. 727 al., -ranus Mart. 4. 60.

C. *Doubtful.*

Clanis or Glanis, older name of the Liris (supr. A), Stra. 5. 3. 6. Cf. Plin. 3. 59.

*Melfis? Mulfe It. An. Rav. 4. 33, Melfel Tab. P., Μέλπις fl. Stra. 5. 3. 9.

Scatebra fl. Plin. 2 § 227.

Artena? Liv. 4. 61.

Ceno Liv. 2. 63.

[Ad Sponsas It. Hieros. p. 611].

[Ad Turres Albas Tab. P. It. Rav. 4. 32, 5. 2].

¹ I have disregarded an obvious misprint.

D. *Further modern names.*

Coreno Ausonia, Ítri, Pico, Lenola, Sonnino, Caposéle, Maenza, S. Giov. in Cárlico, Quosa f. (K.), Capo di Chia (K.), Cerváro, Mollarino f. (K.), Opi, Brocco, Alvíto, Vicalvi, Frajoli (K.), Cepráno, Bauco, Ceccáno, Fumone, Carpinéto, Saccó (= Tolero) f., Gorga, Conca, Lignano.

257 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE VOLSCI².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens <u>Acilia</u>	<u>Clodia</u>	Lucretia
<u>Aelia</u>	<u>Cocceia</u>	Mamia (-aam-)
<u>Aemilia</u>	<u>Cornelia</u> (<i>g, l</i>)	Mamilia (once <u>-illia</u>)
<u>Albia</u>	<u>Decumia</u>	Manlia
<u>Alfia</u>	<u>Dentria</u>	<u>Manneia</u>
<u>Annia</u>	<u>Domitia</u>	Marcia
<u>Antonia</u>	<u>Egnatia</u> <i>inf.</i>	Maria
<u>Arria</u>	<u>Fabia</u>	<u>Memmia</u>
<u>Asinia</u>	<u>Flauia</u> <i>passim</i>	<u>Messia</u>
<u>Atilia</u> (once <u>Attil-</u>)	<u>Fufidia</u>	<u>Meuia</u>
<u>Aufidia</u>	<u>Furia</u>	Minucia (once <u>-nic-</u>)
<u>Auidia</u>	<u>Futia</u> (once Fuut-)	Munatia
<u>Auillia</u> (twice <u>-ilia</u>)	<u>Gauia</u>	Naeuia
<u>Aurelia</u> (twice <u>-ellia</u>)	<u>Geminia</u>	<u>Nunnia</u>
<u>Baebia</u>	<u>Helvia</u> <i>inf.</i>	Octauia <i>cf. inf.</i>
<u>Bruttia</u> (once Bri-)	<u>Herennia</u>	<u>Ofillia</u> (one <i>insc.</i>
<u>Caecilia</u>	<u>Iulia</u> <i>passim</i>	<u>-ilia</u>)
<u>Caecina</u> (once <u>-inia</u>)	<u>Iunia</u>	Oppia <i>inf.</i>
<u>Caesia</u>	<u>Laelia</u>	Paccia <i>inf.</i>
<u>Caluia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Larcia</u>	Papia
<u>Capria</u>	<u>Licina</u>	<u>Petronia</u>
<u>Claudia</u>	<u>Luccia</u>	<u>Pompeia</u>
	<u>Lucia</u> <i>inf.</i>	

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² From C. I. L. x. 5044—5794, 5960—6762, 6773—6785, 8050, 8238—8242, 8259—8305, 8382—8387, 8395—8418, etc., and from Kaibel *I. G. It. Sic.* 903—912.

<u>Pomponia</u>	Sulpicia	Veturia
Postumia	Tatia	Veueia (Veb- on tiles)
Publilia (Pop-)	Terentia (<i>g, l</i>)	Vibia (once Veib-) <i>inf.</i>
Quinctia (-int-, once -einct-)	<u>Tillia</u>	<u>Vibullia</u>
Quinctilia	Titia (<u>Tittia</u>)	Viciria
Roscia	<u>Trebellia</u>	Vitruuia
Rutilia	Trebia <i>inf. ?</i>	Vl pia
Satria	<u>Tullia</u>	Vmmidia (twice Vmi-)
Septimia (-tum-)	Verria	Volumnia
Sextilia	<u>Vettia</u>	
Staedia (as often Staid-) <i>inf.</i>		

2. Among the Cognomina may be mentioned

Bassus	<u>Pollio</u>	Saluius <i>inf.</i>
Ianuaris	Proculus	Saturnina -us
<u>Polla</u>	<u>Rufus</u>	Statius <i>inf.</i>

B. Less frequent.

1. Nomina.

gens <u>Abuccia l.</u>	Apidia	<u>Braccia</u>
<u>Abuttia</u>	Aponia	Burbuleia
Acerronia	<u>Appia</u>	Caedicia
Acricedia	<u>Appuleia</u> (Apu-)	Caelia
Aebutia	Apronia	<u>Caerellia</u>
Aecilia	Aquila (<u>Aquill-</u>)	<u>Caesonia</u>
<u>Aestlania</u>	<u>Arellia</u>	Caia
Aetrilia	Atauia	Calidia
<u>Afedia</u>	Atinia <i>inf.</i>	Calpurnia
<u>Afinia</u>	<u>Attia</u>	<u>Caluisia</u>
Agileia	Auiania	Camidia
Agria	Aulia	Canuleia
Aiedia	Aurunculeia (once -cleia)	Carbetania
<u>Alfidia</u>	Babulia	Careia
<u>Allia</u>	Badia	Carrinas
Ammia l.	Balonia	<u>Casinia</u>
Anicia ?	Barronia	<u>Cassia</u>
<u>Animisia</u>	Bennia	<u>Castricia inf.</u>
Aninia <i>inf.</i>	Betutia <i>inf.</i>	Cauaria
Annaea	Bircia	Ceia
Antistia (<u>-est-</u>)	Blaia l.	<u>Cisuitia</u>

<u>Coelia</u>	<u>Lucceia</u>	<u>Plancia</u>
Comicia	Lucilia	Plania
Cominia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Lusia</u>	<u>Polia</u>
Cosconia	Maenia (<u>Men-</u>)	<u>Pontia</u> <i>inf.</i>
Cossutia (once Cosu-)	Magia	Popidia <i>inf.</i>
<u>Crittia</u>	Magneia	<u>Popillia</u>
Cupania	Maia <i>inf.</i>	Poppaea
<u>Cupiennia</u>	Maiania	Porcia
Curtia	Manilia	Praecilia
Curtonia	Maticia	Procilia
Decia <i>inf.</i>	Matiena	<u>Prosia</u>
Dotia	Mestria	<u>Prusinia</u>
Durmia	Meteia	Publicia (once Pob-)
Epidia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Mettia</u>	Racilia one insc.
Epria	Minatia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Rasinia</u>
Fauonia	Minculeia one insc.	<u>Refria</u>
Faustia	Minia <i>l. inf.</i>	<u>Rennia</u>
Fidia	<u>Mollia</u>	<u>Rubbia</u> <i>l.</i>
Firminia	<u>Mummia</u> (once Mum-)	Rubria
Floria	<u>Munnia</u> (once Mun-)	Ruelia
Fonteia	Murcia	<u>Rufreia</u> one insc.
<u>Fufcia</u>	Mussia	Runtia
Fuluia	Nonia <i>inf.</i>	Rustia
Fundania	Nouia <i>inf.</i>	Sabidia <i>cf. inf.</i>
Galeria	<u>Numisia</u> <i>inf.</i>	Saenia
Gargilia	Numitoria	Saleiua (once Saliu-)
Gauenia	<u>Nummia</u>	Salonia
<u>Gellia</u>	Obinia	Salua
<u>Gennia</u>	Obultronia	Sarronia
Gentia	<u>Ofellia</u>	<u>Saufeia</u> <i>inf.?</i>
Grania	<u>Ofia</u> <i>inf.</i>	Sauonia
Heleia	Opetreia	S[<i>e</i>]atiena
Heria	Orbia	Scribonia
Hordeonia	Otacilia	Scutia
Hortoria	Ouia	Seia
Laberia	Ouinia	Sempronia
Lacia	Pacuuia (once <u>Pacua</u>)	Sentia
Lacutulana	<i>inf.</i>	Septueia (one insc.)
Lania	Pantuleia	Sergia
Largia <i>l.</i> one insc.	Papinia	Seruia
Latinia	Papiria	Seruilia
<u>Laufeia</u>	<u>Pescennia</u>	<u>Sestia</u>
Lepidia	<u>Petrusidia</u>	Sextia
Liua	<u>Pettia</u>	Silia <i>inf.</i>
<u>Lollia</u>	Picidia	<u>Sittia</u>
Longana	Pineia <i>l.</i>	Sorana
Longidia		

Spedia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Tettia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Villia</u>
Spelia (once <u>Spell-</u>)	Timinia	Vinia (<u>Vinnia</u>)
Staia (one <u>insc. Sta-</u> <u>hia</u>) <i>inf.</i>	Titedia	<u>Vinicia</u> <i>inf.</i>
Statia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Tuccia</u>	Vipstana
Statilia	Turpilia	Viria <i>inf.</i>
Stenia <i>inf.</i>	Turrana	<u>Vitellia</u>
Sertinia	Tutia (once <u>Tout-</u>)	<u>Vitteia</u> ?
Suetria	Tutilia	<u>Vitullia</u> (once, and once -ulia)
<u>Suillia</u>	Valgia	Voconia (once <u>Vocc-</u>)
Tampia	Varia (<i>g, l</i>) <i>inf.</i>	Voluntilia
Tarquinia	Varronia	<u>Volusia</u>
Tarquitia	Vedia	Vtilia
Tedia <i>l.</i> (once <u>Tid-</u>)	Veratia	
Teriuvia <i>l.</i>	Vergilia	
	Vertuleia	

2. Among the Cognomina.

<u>Alipiana</u>	Daphnus	<u>Posilla</u>
<u>Ammia</u> <i>l.</i>	Farro	<u>Rufinus</u>
Apella	Ligus (once -gir)	<u>Rufio</u>
<u>Batusius</u>	<u>Musa</u>	Rullus
Bithus	Paetinus	Sarinianus
Cerialis (once -re-) <i>vir</i>	Pansa	Tubero
Dama (once -mas) <i>l.</i>	Poplicola	

C. Once only.

1. Nomina.

gens Abidia (<i>g</i>)	Anchariena?	Baonia
<u>Accia</u>	Anniolena	Betiliena
<u>Aefria</u>	Antias	Betuedia
Aetreia	<u>Appellasia</u>	Blossia <i>inf.</i>
Aigia	Aprucia	Braetia
Albania	<u>Apsennia</u>	Bullania
Albinia	Apstidia	Butronia
<u>Alleia</u> <i>inf.</i>	Aquinia	Caemia
<u>Allidia</u>	Arabia	Caياتia
Alpinia?	Aradia	<u>Calauia</u> <i>l. inf.</i>
Ambiuvia	Aristia	Caluentia
Amelia	Artoria	Candilia
Ampia	Aternia	Caninia <i>l.</i>
Ampudia	Atria	Casticia
Ancharia	Autronia	

Catiena <i>l.</i>	Galgestes	<u>Nellia</u>
Catinia	<u>Gaudia</u>	Neria
Caucideia	Gegania	Norbana
Cemoleia	Graia	Numistronia
Cerrinia	Graicia	Ocratia
Ceruaria	<u>Grattia</u>	<u>Ofasia</u>
Ceruia <i>l.</i>	<u>Groesia</u>	Ogulnia
Cincia	Gustilia <i>l.</i>	Oraria <i>l.</i>
<u>Cloelia sup.</u>	<u>Histumennia</u>	Orcilia
<u>Codennia</u>	Insteia	Ostiensis
<u>Cofia l.</u>	Istiminia <i>l.</i>	Pacidia <i>l.</i>
Cordia	Iustuleia	Pacuria
Cornificia	Iuuentia	<u>Passiena</u>
<u>Cossinia</u>	Laeuia	Patulcia
Crassicia	Laterina	Peilia
Crepereia	Lepania	<u>Pellia</u>
Critonia	Ligaria	<u>Percennia l., inf</u>
Crustidia	<u>Literria</u>	Perperna
Curiatia	Longu[leia]	Petilia
Cuspia	Lotria	<u>Pettid[ia]</u>
Cutia	Lucernia	<u>Piscinnia</u>
Dania?	Luscidia	Plaria
(Decriana)	Lustuleia	Plauia <i>l.</i>
Digitia	Lutatia	<u>Plotulena l.</u>
Dignia <i>l.</i>	<u>Luttia</u>	Plutia
Domatia	Macrinia	<u>Pontuleia</u>
Duilia <i>l.</i>	<u>Magullia</u>	Precia
Edia	Magulnia <i>inf.</i>	Priuernia
<u>Eggia</u>	Maiana	Propertia
<u>Ennia</u>	Mamimena	<u>Pullia</u>
Eppania <i>l.</i>	Mammuleia <i>l.</i>	Purpurnia
Erucia	<u>Marria</u>	Quintinia
Eteria	Maruleia	Rabonia?
Faberia	<u>Masonia l.</u>	Raecia
Fabraterna	Matria	<u>Roesia l.</u>
<u>Faracia</u>	<u>Menturnia l.</u>	Rubrena
Feridia	Metilia	<u>Rufelleia</u>
Ferronia	Modia	<u>Rufrania</u>
Fertoria	Mollicia	<u>Rullia</u>
Fidiclania?	<u>Mummeia</u>	<u>Safinia</u>
Firidia	Mundicia	<u>Safronia l.</u>
Firmia	<u>Murria l.</u>	Sallustia
Flaminia	<u>Nasennia</u>	Samiaria <i>l.</i>
Fobia	Nasernia	[S]atriena
<u>Fresidia</u>	<u>Nauia</u>	<u>Sattia</u>
<u>Fufia</u>	Nautia <i>l.</i>	
Fundia		

Saturia	Tadia	<u>Vennonia</u> <i>l.</i>
Scirtia	Tallentia	Verania
Scomedra <i>l.</i>	Tanoniam	Verulana
Segia	Tarcia	Viaria <i>l.</i>
<u>Seppia</u> <i>l.</i>	Terrinia	Vibronia
Sepunia	Thorania	Viscaria
Seria	Thoria	<u>Visellia</u>
<u>Sestullia</u> <i>l.</i>	Tintoria	<u>Visullia</u>
Setina	Titinia	Vmbilia <i>l.</i>
<u>Sosia</u>	<u>Tossia</u>	Volcacia
Sotinia	Trauia	Voltilia <i>l.</i>
Spultia <i>l.</i>	Tridonia	Voluseia <i>l.</i>
Staldia	<u>Truttidia</u>	<u>Voluseia</u>
<u>Stellia</u>	Turuena	Vrsia
Sueia	Vargunteia	Vsia
Suestidia	Veia	<u>Vttedia</u>
Suetonia	<u>Venafrania</u>	
<u>Suettia</u>	Venelia	

2. Among the Cognomina.

Agrippa	Dumans	Papas (dat. Papati)
Ambibulus	Eregentius	Papia
Appas <i>vir</i>	Guda <i>vir</i> } (same	<u>Petro</u>
Asprenas	Guda <i>mul.</i> } inse.)	<u>Pollitta</u>
Baia <i>vir</i>	Legula <i>vir</i>	<u>Prociusius</u>
<u>Blaesus</u>	Lilla <i>mul.</i>	<u>Rufilla</u>
Broechus	Mama	Sabo <i>vir</i>
Burrus (p. 228 <i>sup.</i>)	Martensis	Sacco <i>vir</i>
Calatro	Marullus	Sela
Camillus	Marulus	Sila <i>vir</i> <i>l.</i>
<u>Casinetus</u>	Marus	Sita <i>serv.</i>
Cercenia	Massus	Sosis <i>l.</i>
Cerdo	<u>Monnus</u>	<u>Stlatta</u> <i>l.</i>
<u>Cossinus</u>	<u>Narria</u>	Sulla
Cotus	<u>Neoba</u> <i>l.</i>	Tarulus <i>l.</i>
Cruscus	<u>Ofellio</u>	Trebulla
Cudia <i>vir</i>	<u>Ofellius</u>	Vlmanus
Dada <i>l.</i>	<u>Ofentinus</u>	Vrsa -us
December	Paelinianus	Vrsilla

B. Aurunci.

The Ausones, called Aurunci by the Romans, must in early times have inhabited a wider district than the strip of territory on either side of Mons Massicus between the Volturnus and the Liris, to which we find them confined in historical times. By Greek writers the name *Ausonia* was applied to Latium and Campania (cf. Paul. Fest. 18. M. and Osci 153 A sup.), and we find it used in Augustan writers (e.g. Verg. *Aen.* 7. 795) as describing Italy generally. But in history they appear only for a brief space from 340—295 B.C. (for details see Mom. C. I. L. x. pp. 451, 463, 465), and their struggle with Rome ended in complete extermination, their territory being parcelled out between the Latin colonies of Cales (founded 334 B.C., Liv. 8. 16 al.) and Suessa Aurunca (313 B.C., Liv. 9. 28), which took the place of an older Ausona (Liv. 9. 25, 8. 15), and the *coloniae maritimae* Sinuessa (the older Vescia) and Minturnae (both in 295 B.C., Liv. 10. 21). On the Latin form of the name with *-r-* see *Verner's Law in Italy*, p. 78. It is scarcely surprising that we have no records of the Auruncan dialect, but it must, one would think, have closely resembled that of the Volsci.

258 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE AURUNCI².

A. Well attested in form, date and locality.

Aurunci cl. insce. Ausones cl. (Ausona Liv. v. sup.) cf. Ausō-
nīa i.q. *Italia* cl.; the indigenous form of the name seems to survive in
Ausente f.

{ Vescia, -cinus cl. the ancient town of the Ausones, replaced in 295 B.C.
by the Roman colony

{ Sinuessa, -ssanus cl. insce., older Senuīsanus C. I. L. x. 4727.

Pētrīnum cl. e.g. Hor. *Epist.* 1. 5. 5.

Massicus M. cl. *M. Massico.*

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² The roads to Suessa and Sinuessa given by the Itineraries are quoted C. I. L. x. p. 59.

Suessa (Aurunca) cl. insec. *Sessa Aurunca*.

Minturnae, -rnenses cl. insec. (Ment- later insec. and MSS.)

Mărica palus, lucus, cl.; Mărica = Minturnae Hor. *Od.* 3. 17. 7.

B. *Less certain.*

Caedicii Plin. v. Mom. C. I. L. x. 4727.

Sinope, a traditional or mythical name of a Greek city on the site of Sinuessa Pl. 3. 5. 59, Liv. 10. 21.

C. *Doubtful.*

Glanica, another name of Minturnae Pl. 3. 5. 59.

Trifanum between Sinuessa and Minturnae Liv. 8. 11.

Tiretius ? pons, at Minturnae Cic. *Att.* 16. 13.

259 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE AURUNCI².

A. *Frequent.*

1. *Nomina.*

gens Iulia (once -ll-)

Pontia

2. *None of the cognomina that occur more than once call for notice.*

B. *Less frequent.*

1. *Nomina.*

gens Abuccia
Acricedia
Afinia
Arria
Asinia

Cepidia *l.*
Domitia
Epidia *inf.*
Flauia
Maecia *inf.*

Maesia
Matidia
Popilia
Tofelana
Valeria

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² From C. I. L. x. 4734—4778, 8249—8258, 8388—8394 etc.

C. *Once only.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Aelia	Fabia	Septimia
Aemilia	Firidia	<u>Sossia</u>
Albinia	Iunia	Stertia
Anchariena	Lieuria	Sulpicia
Antonia	Lutatia	Terentia
Braetia	Minucia	Titia
Cacia	Modia	Tocia
Caecilia	Nonia <i>inf.</i>	Tranquillia
Carisia	Octavia <i>cf. inf.</i>	<u>Truttedia</u>
<u>Cassia</u>	Orciua <i>inf.</i>	Varia
Clodia	<u>Paccia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Vettia</u>
Cominia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Petronia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Vicasia</u>
Cornelia	<u>Plotia</u>	<u>Villia</u>
Decimia	<u>Pollia</u>	<u>Vittia</u>
Egnatia <i>inf.</i>	Porcia	<u>Volusia</u>
Erucia	<u>Salluvia</u>	

2. *Among the cognomina may be mentioned:*

Aedredona	Mocimus <i>l.</i>	Saturninus
<u>Ammia</u> <i>l.</i>	<u>Pollio</u>	Sulla
Bassus	Procula	Vrsus
Cerna <i>vir</i>	<u>Rufus</u>	

V. LATINIAN.

This term may be conveniently used to describe the dialects closely akin to Latin spoken by the tribes on the borders of Latium proper and in continued intercourse with the Latini from the earliest times. These are the Marsi furthest to the East, round Lake Fucinus, the Aequi in the lower Anio valley, the Hernici to the South, the Sabini of the Tiber, Nar, and Digentia valleys, and the Falisci, West of the Tiber. Naturally their local peculiarities of speech were levelled out by the idiom of their conquerors at a much earlier date than the dialects of the rest of Italy, but enough evidence remains to us in their scanty inscc., combined with the glosses and place-names, to show that their patois must be grouped with Latin rather than with the Osco-Umbrian family of dialects (to which Volscian belonged); in particular they¹ show the Lat. *qu-*, not the Osc.-Umb.-Volsc. *p-*.

I have added to this section the very interesting archaic inscc. of Praeneste, which have been generally regarded as Latin pure and simple. In some of them, however, we have forms in which the vocalism (*poloces*, *losna*, beside *polouces*; *coraueront*; *mircurios* with *-i-*) seems akin rather to that of 'rustic' Latin; and a Praenestine gloss (305 inf.) shows medial *f*.

The oldest of them all, that of the famous *Numasioi-* fibula (280 inf.) dates from a period when it is impossible to say whether any differences between Latin and the other members of the group had yet been developed.

The question is complicated by the Etruscan influence which appears in the inscc. of the bronzes (287—304). We know from Latin authors that peculiarities in the Latin of Praeneste were recognised at Rome itself in the times of Plautus (see 305 inf.) and Lucilius (Quint. 1. 5. 56, quoted 309 inf.), and we are therefore bound to reckon as 'dialectic'

¹ Including perhaps even Sabine, see *Idg. Forsch.* ii. p. 163 footn. 3.

at least such inscc. as show any variation¹ from regular Latin of their period, so far as we know it. Further study may show that the differences are smaller than they appear at present.

As the *cistae* and *specula* of Praeneste are all of similar workmanship, I have not excluded any of their inscc., though some contain no forms that can be distinguished from those of the purest urban Latin. Finding also that some of the Personal Names of Praeneste and Tusculum occurred nowhere else in Latium, I have separated those of this region from the rest.

The *Duenos* insc. of the Quirinal is so important to all students of Italic grammar that its addition (in Note xxxv) hardly needs an apology. It seemed also desirable to add in the three following notes the Place-names and Personal names of Latium proper, and the more ancient names of localities in Rome itself.

The Marsian, Aequian and Faliscan inscc. have been chosen on a similar principle, that is, I have inserted all the pre-classical inscc. of these districts which appear to vary from the normal urban Latin of their time, including several which previous editors have regarded simply as Latin.

¹ I have not counted as such the omission of the final *s* in the nom. sing. masc. of Gentile and other names, since it occurs in Rome itself and several other parts of Italy (Falisci, Marsi, Sabini, Campania, Hirpini, etc.), see the Indices to C. I. L. It is, however, remarkably frequent in Praeneste: 'of 145 sepulchral inscc. [of the burial ground of 250—150 B.C., 3046—3310] 27 have the nomen ending in *-ius* (*-us*), 3 in *-ios*, but 53 in *-io* and 63 in *-i*' (Index C. I. L. xiv); in other inscc. of Praeneste (eod. teste) final *-s* is omitted 32 times. Similarly I have not regarded as any mark of dialect the frequent omission of vowels in writing (cf. note to 272 inf.) e.g. *Atlia*, *Dcumius*, *Mgolnia*, though as a custom in writing it is perhaps a mark of Etruscan influence, see the long list of examples given by Lattes p. 60 ff.

A. Marsi.

The Marsi, whose chief centre was Marruvium on the Eastern shore of Lake Fucinus, are first mentioned as members of a confederacy with the Vestini, Paeligni and Marrucini (Liv. 8. 29, cf. 8. 6, and Polyb. 2. 24. 12). They joined the Samnites in 308 B.C. (Liv. 9. 41), and on their submission became allies of Rome in 304 B.C. (Liv. 9. 45). After a short-lived revolt two years later, for which they were punished by loss of territory (Liv. 10. 3), they were re-admitted to the Roman alliance and remained faithful down to the Social War, their contingent (e.g. Liv. 44. 46) being always regarded as the flower of the Italian forces (e.g. Hor. *Od.* 2. 20. 18). The Latin colony of Alba Fucens near the N.W. corner of the lake was founded in the adjoining Aequian territory in 303, so that from the beginning of the third century the Marsians were in touch with a Latin-speaking community, to say nothing of the Latin colony of Carsoli (298 B.C.) further west. The earliest pure Latin inscc. of the district seem to be C. I. L. IX. 3827¹ and 3848 from the neighbourhood of Supinum, whose character generally is of the Gracchan period, though it might be somewhat earlier.

Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 345) points out that in the Social War all the coins of the Marsian 'consul,' Q. Pompaedius Silo, have the Latin legend *Italia*, while the other leaders in all but one case (201 *c* sup.) used Oscan.

The chief record of the dialect or patois we owe to the goddess Angitia, whose chief temple and grove stood at the S.W. corner of Lake Fucinus, near the inlet to the emissarius of Claudius (and Prince Torlonia), and the modern village of

¹ This has *Tetdius*, which may be only a contraction in writing like those mentioned in the note to 272. Or is it for *Tettius*?

Luco. She¹ was widely worshipped in the central highlands (Sulmo C. I. L. IX. 3074, Furfo (Vestinorum) Note xxviii. *b*, p. 261 sup., and perhaps Aesernia 167 sup., though that is cut on a ring which may have been carried far) as a goddess of healing, especially skilled to cure serpent bites by charms and the herbs that grew in the Marsian woods. Her worshippers naturally practised (and their descendants practise²) the same arts, their country being in Rome counted the home of witchcraft, see Hor. *Sat.* 1. 9. 29, *Epod.* 17. 28 etc.

The only evidence of the date of the inscc. is in their $a\beta$, but this enables us to place most of them, *i.e.* those whose originals are still in existence, between, say, 280 and 150 B.C. (except 268, which is probably later). They all show the rounded forms of *o* and *c*, which we find superseding the angular on the coins of Aesernia (185 sup.) soon after 262 B.C. On the other hand all but 268 have \vee , which at Rome gave way to the rectangular \perp soon after 186 (*S. C. de Bacc.*), see Ritschl, *Opusc.* iv. p. 765. The differences between the alphabets of Luco (with \mathcal{F} E and \bigcirc) and Marruvium (with \parallel and \bigcirc) may be local rather than chronological, since the latter signs are characteristic of the Marrucine $a\beta$ of Teate further East (243 sup.). The $\beta\omicron\nu\sigma\tau\rho\omicron\phi\eta\delta\acute{o}\nu$ arrangement of the bronze of Luco (267) is no doubt to be attributed also to 'E. Italian' influence, since this is a characteristic feature of the very ancient inscc. of the E. coast, formerly called 'Sabellic,' for which see the Appendix.

260—1 *Inscriptions of Marruvium.*

260 On two fragments of stone now built into a wall, near together, in the possession of Sign. Graziani of Luco, but found at S. Benedetto (Marruvium). The text is from impressions which I owe to De Nino; (*b*) was first published by Fiorelli *Not. Scav.* 1878 p. 254, and (from a sketch of Sign. Colantoni) in C. I. L. IX. p. 349, (*a*) *Not. Sc.* 1881, p. 193.

¹ Or 'they,' for the word is in the plur. in the Latin insc. of Sulmo just cited, see the note to 206 sup.

² See De Nino's charming collection of *Usi e Costumi Abruzzesi*.

(a) pe uip..... | ioue ᵛ;

(b)o po | i]ouies pucl.

The $a\beta$ is of the Rapino type (243 sup.) but later, since \bigcirc and C are rounded, p and \equiv are half-rounded (\sqcap and \sqcap , ζ); e is \parallel , the interp. single.

(a) 1 p seems fairly clear, then the lower half of a hasta; no two of the three are near enough together to be $\parallel=e$. 2 What the injured sign is at the end I do not know.

(b) 1 The stone is broken off shortly before the first o , and the small space left is damaged; the first sign after the 2nd interp. may be b or s , possibly $|$ or \sqcap . 2 Traces of $i]$ are very faint, the rest clear; after l apparently a hasta.

For the deities here mentioned cf. 210 sup. with the note. Bücheler, *Rh. Mus.* 39 (1879), p. 639, C. I. L. l.c., *Zvet. It. Med.* 38.

261 Found in the same place, now also in the possession of Sign. Graziani of Luco: the text is from an impression sent me by De Nino, compared with Mommsen's C. I. L. ix. 349.

.sos s.... | nouesede | pesco pacre

Lightly cut on very rough stone now about 12 in. by 7, the letters $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; $a\beta$ like that of 260, more fully rounded (S); a is Λ . The impression seems to show traces of a line broken away above l. 1. The first letter of l. 1 is greatly broken, generally read $\parallel e$, Mom. i ; only the second hasta is clear, and before what was taken for the first there is room for another sign; after **sos** there seems to have been a punct and then another word of which only the first letter is at all legible. 1. 2 is clear; there is a (probably accidental) oblique stroke over the first hasta of the second e , so that **-stid-** might be read. 3 is clear.

De Nino's impression shows that the insc. is less complete than has hitherto been assumed. For the *di Nouensides* cf. 309 inf. s.v.

U. D. p. 339, C. I. L. l.c., *Zv. It. Med.* 37.

262—4 *Inscriptions of Lecce and Ortona.*

- 262 From Mommsen C. I. L. ix. 3812; 'in iugo supra Castelluccio di Lecce nuper rep., est ibi in domo Sign. Terrae. Recognovi.'

u uetius ■■ f | ualetudne | d d l m

'Litteris vetustissimis. Dubitari potest utrum tertia sit || an R.' Mom. But *e* in l. 2 is E.

- 263 From Mommsen *ib.* 3813, found and kept as 260. 'Recognovi' Mom.

aninus uecus ualetudne donum dant

'Litteris non tantae antiquitatis [E not ||]. Aninus vicus hinc innotescit.'

- 264 Given by Lanzi *Saggio di ling. Etr.* iii. p. 619 (ed. 2, p. 533), tab. xvi n. 2 and 3, from a sketch by Tomassetti, who found it on a flat stone covering a paved hollow within which were coins etc. Above the stone was a square block with a ring to lift it by, so that the hollow seems to have served as a 'collecting-box' for offerings. It appears to have been found near *Ortona*. Text acc. to Mommsen's reading.

u atiedius | uesune | erinie et |

erine | patre | dono meri | libs

aβ apparently angular and archaic (◊, L and Λ, ||); there can be little doubt that Mom. has read the doubtful letters rightly; they are somewhat obscured in the facsim. (*U. D.* tab. xv, whence *Zv. I. M.* vi. 4), where the first *s* is J, the second X. For *libs*=*libens* cf. the note to 272.

U. D. p. 345, C. I. L. ix. 3808, *Zv. It. Med.* 39.

265—6 *Inscriptions of Supinus Vicus (Trasacco).*

265 From Mommsen C. I. L. ix. 3847; 'Trasacci rep. Iacet ibi ante aedes I. P. Sartere. Descripsi.'

st staidi | u saluiedi | pe pagio |
fougno | aram

'Litteris antiquissimis,' Λ, E¹, F¹, C, L, O, Π, ζ and Ç. The tail of the first *g* is added loosely beneath. Compare a similar dedication to the god of the lake C. I. L. ix. 3656 (from Marruvium) *C. Gavius, L. f., C. Veredius C. f. Mesalla Fucino v. s. l. m.*

266 On a cippus found built into a gate at Trasacco, now at Luco ('in vinea Placidi,' which now belongs to Sign. Ach. Graziani). The text is Mommsen's (C. I. L. i¹. 183, ix. 3849), confirmed by my own reading and an excellent impression which I owe to De Nino.

uecos supn | uictorie seinq | dono dedet |
lubs mereto | queistores | sa magio st f |
pac anaiedio st

Rather less archaic characters; A, C, E, C, L, O, Π and P, ζ and Ç, T.

The full form of the second word appears from C. I. L. ix. 3906 *P. T. Sex. Herennieis Sex. f. Ser. Supinates* (from Alba Fucens), where the *i* in *Supin-* is the 'longa.'

267—8 INSCRIPTIONS OF LUCUS ANGITIAE (Luco).

267 *The Bronze of Lake Fucinus.*

Found in 1877 in dredging Lake Fucinus near its W.S.W. shore (see Sign. Rotrou in C. I. L. ix. p. 349), near the remains of what must have been the wall of an ancient city afterwards submerged by the lake. Formerly in the Museum of Prince Alessandro Torlonia, but now, unhappily, lost. In April 1894 it was not in the Museum at Avezzano, and the Prince's agent, Sign. Nesbitt, assured

¹ Not || and ||, but whether the cross strokes are horizontal or inclined he does not say.

me it had never been there; while the agent at Rome could only say that 'it ought to be at Avezzano.' The text is from Barnabei's photograph, *Zvet. It. Med.* vii. 1.

caso cantouio|s aprufclano cei|p apur finem e..|salicom
 5, 6, 7, 8 en ur|bid casontonio | socieque dono|m ato.er. actia | pro
 9 le[gio]nibus martses.

Rudely engraved in bold characters in an archaic form of the Lat. $\alpha\beta$ (\wedge , β , ξ , F , L , O , P P , Q , R , ζ , T T I), on a bronze about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. (0.11 m.) square, with a line of ornamental perforations along the top and bottom, and a larger hole close to the middle of each side, by which no doubt it was suspended. The writing is $\beta\text{o}\text{u}\text{s}\text{t}\text{r}\text{o}\text{p}\text{h}\text{e}\text{d}\text{o}\text{n}$ (except that l. 4 runs from left to right, as do ll. 1, 3, 6, and 8), and in this respect it is unique among Italic insc.; see above p. 290. The interpunct seems fairly regular, but is absent after **apur** in l. 3, **en** in l. 4: after **finem** (3) it can scarcely be made out under the rust; in l. 4 there can be little doubt that it should stand after **m**, not after **o** as it appears to; in l. 7 it may have been on the fragment that is broken away. But for this loss in the middle of ll. 7 and 8 and the wear and tear of the right-hand margin, which only touches the text at the end of l. 8 and beginning of l. 9, the inscription is complete. For its probable date see above.

3 There appears to be space for one or two letters after the damaged (and not very clear) **e**; should we restore [ae]salico or [ei]salico? 5 The last letter is written small under the line and is generally read as **o**. Jordan thought it the right-hand fragment of an **a**. 6 Büch. reluctantly reads **doiuom**, but the third symbol (**IV**) is probably only **n**, engraved as carelessly as **ni** in l. 8 (**M**) or the remarkable **s** of l. 5 (ζ), whose first two strokes are completely above the line. And as it stands Dressel (*Dtsche. Litztg.* 1883, p. 334) thinks it as near to **n** as to **iu**. 7 The fourth sign is a vertical with an angular break at its foot, hitherto read simply **i**; but Mr W. M. Lindsay suggests to me **l**, which seems clearly right. Only the top of the two letters after **r** is left, the **a** is fairly certain, but the sign before it might equally well be part of

b, r or a as Jordan reads, or more probably o as Mr W. M. Lindsay suggests, the two words being **atolero actia** 'attulerunt Angitiae.' Dressel vouches for **act-** not **att-**, regarding a small horizontal stroke at the top of the c as accidental. 8 All edd. agree in restoring **le[gio]nibus**.

A similar vow on behalf of a body of Praenestines besieged in Casilinum made by the 'praetor' M. Anicius is recorded Liv. 23. 19 ad. fin. [W. M. L.]

Büch. *Rh. M.* xxxiii. (1878) p. 489. 'E. S.' *Lit. Centralbl.* 1882, p. 1519. Jordan (with Dressel) *Observ. Rom. Subsecivae*, 1883, p. 2. *Zv. It. Med.* 43, *It. Inf.* 45.

268 On a conical stele which has lost its apex, and now measures 14 in. in length by 7½ in. at its broadest part. It was found in 1865—6 in the lake, and is now in the Museum of Prince Torlonia at Avezzano, where I saw it in April 1894. Published by Ihm, *Ephem. Epig.* viii. 174.

sa burtio u f | iue dono | ded mereto

In later $a\beta$ than the preceding inscc. (A (?), B, ll, l', O, R, T), but the **■** appeared to me to be without a cross stroke, and the first sign is peculiar **∞** (Ihm gives < only), recalling the curious signs for s in the ms. copy of 264 sup. The **i** of **iue** has what appears to be a thorn on the right, which may be accidental. I do not know the name *Burtius* elsewhere. Note the 'country-Latin' (Marsian) dative in -e for -ei.

Note xxxi. I regret that I was prevented from hunting for the two following fragments (*Zvet. It. Med.* 40 and 42 from C. I. L. ix. p. 349 and no. 3811), which are clearly corrupt in their present form.

(a) was copied by Brunn at S. M. di Luco,

3|D∞S^h

the first two, the fourth, and last letters (from the right) being damaged. If it has been rightly read, Mom. justly calls the letters Oscan¹.

(b) C. I. L. r¹. 1170, ix. 3811, from Garrucci, and therefore probably Latin, badly read.

cdimi | iove | sacri | costf | fert

where e is ll, f ll.

¹ If so, for the ending perhaps, cp. *luisarifs* 101 sup.

269 *Marsian Glosses.*A. *Well attested.*

hernae, herna 'saxa.' See 309 A *s.v.*

porculeta 'spatia inter binas uitis intermissa.'

Plin. *H. N.* 17. 22. 171. Interesse medio temperamento inter binas uitis oportet pedes quinos, minimum autem laeto solo pedes quaternos, tenui plurimum octonos,—Umbri et Marsi ad uicenos intermittunt arationis gratia in his quae uocant porculeta—pluio et caliginoso tractu rariores poni, sicco densiores.

Comestores a 'collegium' of some kind at Marruuium C. I. L. ix. 3693, *Baler...Iuuen...ui(xit) an(nos) lx...colleg[ium] comesto[rum]*, and 3815 *D. M. S. P. Gaviō Maximo sodali comestores p(osuerunt)*. Cf. a similar body *Convictores Concordiae* C. I. L. iii. 1825.

270 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE MARSII².A. *Well attested in form, date and locality.*

Liris fem. fl. cl. inscc. *Liri f.*

Antinum, -nates inscc., but see note to 253 sup. and C. I. L. ix. p. 349.

Civita d' Antino.

{ *Marruuium* (*Μαρούιον*); -uuius cl., -uini Pl. 3. 12. 106, (-bium Serv. ad Aen. 7. 750 and later writers), more commonly called
 { *Marsi* cl. inscc., cf. Mom. C. I. L. ix. p. 349.

Cerfennia C. I. L. ix. 5973, cf. p. 348; Itinn. *Cerfenna* mediaev. cited C. I. L. *loc. cit.*

Fucinus L. cl. inscc., *Fucentes* Pl. 3. 12. 106, dat. *Fouigno* 265 sup., cf. *Alba Fucens* 275 inf. *Fucino* L.

Lucus Angitiaë cl. inscc. *Lúco* (older *Lugo* Kiep.)

Supinas uecos 266 sup. al.

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² The tables of the Itineraries in the Marsian country are given C. I. L. ix., pp. 203—4.

B. *Less certain.*

*Anxa, Anxates C. I. L. ix. 3950, Anxatini Pl. 3. 12. 106, *Αἴξ* MSS.
Ptol. 3. 1. 56.

Milionia Liv. 10. ■ and 34, Dion. Hal. Frag. 17. 3.

Aninus uecus sup. 263.

C. *Doubtful.*

[Archippe insula, swallowed in L. Fucinus Plin. 3. § 108.]

Plestina Liv. 10. 3.

Fresilia Liv. 10. 3.

Imeus M. Tab. Peut.

†Fstaniensis uecus (Marruuii) C. I. L. ix. 3856. ? cf. the name
Fistanus in a public insc. of the Sullan epoch from *Teramo* in *Not. Scav.*
1893 p. 352.

Κέρκωλαι or -λοι ? a spot in the centre of Italy, Diod. Sic. 37. 2. 7.

D. *Further Modern names.*

Trasácco, Morino, Morrea, Ortúccchio, Bisegna, Pescína, Cérchio, Celáno.

271 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE MARSI².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Alfena
Mammia

Nouia
Octauia *cf. inf.*

Paccia (twice Pacia)

2. *With the Cognomina may be mentioned*

Vibius (praen.)

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² From C. I. L. ix. 3649—3905, 6347—8, 6413 etc.

B. *Less frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens <u>Albia</u>	<u>Hirtia</u> (once Irt-)	<u>Pontia</u> l.
<u>Alfia</u>	<u>Iulia</u>	<u>Staiedia</u> sup.
<u>Allia</u>	<u>Laberia</u>	<u>Sulpicia</u>
<u>Annia</u>	<u>Magia</u> (Mac-)	<u>Tettidia</u>
<u>Atilia</u>	<u>Maria</u>	<u>Titecia</u>
<u>Attia</u>	<u>Naevia</u>	<u>Titedia</u>
<u>Auia</u>	<u>Ninnia</u> inf.	<u>Titia</u>
<u>Baebia</u>	<u>Oppia</u> inf.	<u>Tocidia</u>
<u>Blaesia</u>	<u>Pacideia</u>	<u>Trebia</u> (Trae-, same
<u>Camera</u>	<u>Peticia</u>	in sc.) inf.?
<u>Claudia</u>	<u>Petiedia</u> inf.	<u>Valeria</u>
<u>Diuia</u> (once Diuu-)	<u>Petronaea</u> inf.?	<u>Varia</u>
<u>Fidia</u>	<u>Petronia</u>	<u>Vettia</u> (once Vetia, 3
<u>Flauia</u>	<u>Petruculaea</u> (once	times Vett-)
<u>Gauia</u>	<u>Petruculea</u>)	<u>Veturia</u>
<u>Herennia</u> (once He- renia)	<u>Pomponea</u> (-aea)	<u>Vibia</u> inf.

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

<u>Ianuarius</u>	<u>Rufus</u>	<u>Saturninus</u>
<u>Pansa</u>	<u>Saluius</u> (praen.)	<u>Statius</u> (praen.)
<u>Rufinus</u>		

C. *Once only.*1. *Nomina.*

gens <u>Aburria</u>	<u>Bellicia</u>	<u>Eututia</u>
<u>Aelia</u>	<u>Caesia</u>	{ <u>Frensedia</u>
<u>Alfidia</u>	<u>Caesidia</u>	{ <u>Fresidia</u>
<u>Alledia</u>	<u>Caluentia</u>	<u>Gauedia</u>
<u>Anaiedia</u> i.e. sup. 201	<u>Caluia</u> cf. inf.	<u>Gauillia</u>
<u>Annidia</u>	<u>Caparia</u>	<u>Grania</u>
<u>Arria</u>	<u>Cattia</u>	<u>Grelia</u>
<u>Ascreia</u>	<u>Celeria</u>	<u>Haruia</u>
<u>Atiedia</u> sup.	<u>Ceruaria</u>	<u>Heluia</u> cf. inf.
<u>Aufidia</u>	<u>Decia</u>	<u>Ianternina</u> ? l.
<u>Auilledia</u>	<u>Diruitia</u>	<u>Lollidea</u>

Lucilia	<u>Pompulla</u>	<u>Tetdia</u> (p. 289 footn.)
Mantia	<u>Poppaedia</u>	<u>Tettia</u>
Marcia	Poppidia <i>l.</i>	Tironia
Mescidia	<u>Rasinia</u>	Titidia
Mindia	Sallusstia	Titucia <i>l.</i>
Modia	Saluia	Torinia <i>l.</i>
Num[i]edia	Saluiedia	<u>Turullia</u>
Ostilia	Selenia	Varecia
Pacedia	Septimia	<u>Veisia</u> <i>l.</i>
Pacidaea <i>l.</i>	Sexti...	Venuleia
Paciledia	Spedia	Veredia
Pagia	Staedia <i>l.</i>	Vetiedia <i>l.</i>
Paquedia	Statedia	<u>Vettedia</u>
Paquia	Statia <i>inf.</i>	Vibedia
Petedia	Strabonia	Vibediена
Plauta <i>l.</i>	Suria	Vibidaia
<u>Pompeia</u>	Taledia	Viblia
<u>Pomponia</u>	<u>Tattia</u>	

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Acranus	<u>Kaeso</u>	<u>Rufillus</u>
Corintus	<u>Polla</u>	Silo <i>inf.</i>
Fucentius <i>serv.</i>		

B. Aequi.

The Aequi are familiar to every reader of Livy's first decade as the constant and most dangerous enemies of Rome in the first three centuries of her existence. Their chief centre is said to have been taken in 476¹ B.C. (Diod. 11. 40), and again in 389¹ (id. 14. 106), but they were not finally subdued till the end of the second Samnite war (Liv. 9. 45, 10. 1, Diod. 20. 101), when they received (Cic. *Off.* 1. 11. 35) the *civitas (sine suffragio)*, either in the Caerite or aerarian form. The latter is probable, as the Romans would be anxious to leave no centre of local self-government round which this stubborn tribe could rally. If the 'insc. of Nersae' (see App. II) were genuine, it would show (Beloch, *It. Bund* p. 166) that this town did possess a local constitution, but as it is, all we know of their subsequent condition is that after the Social War the folk of Cliternia and Nersae appear united in a *resp. Aequiculorum*, whose Latin insc. show that it had the ordinary government of a *municipium optimi iuris* (C. I. L. ix. p. 388). The Latin colonies of Alba Fucens (304 B.C.) and Carsioli (298 B.C.) must have rapidly spread the use of Latin (or what passed as such) all over the district; through it lay the chief, and for some time the only, Roman route to Venusia, Luceria and the South generally.

On the dialect of the two following insc. see p. 288 sup.

¹ Here, as elsewhere (p. 83 footn.), I do not understand the dates (270 and 362 A.U.C. respectively) which Mommsen (C. I. L. ix. p. 388) derives from Diodorus.

272 *Inscription of Alba Fucens.*

Found, according to Garrucci (*Sylloge Insc. Lat. Addenda*, p. 23) at or near Avezzano, the descendant of the ancient Roman colony, but now lost. First published by Gamurrini and Henzen in *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1874, p. 82, whence Zvet. *It. Med.* 44.

albsi patre

On a small bronze plate, which has a perforation at either end and must have been affixed to some votive offering. The *aβ* is Latin, and, though it gives no certain indication of date (A, B, \mathfrak{K} , L, \mathfrak{S} , T, and *r* and *p* with very open loops), seems later than all but the earliest of the previous group of *inscc.*

The shortening of the first word (for *albe(n)si*) is probably in writing only, not pronunciation, since Lindsay¹ is probably right (*Lat. Lang.* pp. 12 and 177) in taking it as an example of 'syllabic writing' (Ter. Scaur. p. 15 K.) so that *b*=*bē*; cf. p. 288 sup. footn. Zvet. *l.c.*

273 *Inscription of Cliternia.*

From C. I. L. IX. 4171, where it is given from Dressel.

uia inferior | priuatast | t umbreni c f |
precario itur; | pecus plostru | niquis agat

On a large stone which had rolled down the hillside on to the right bank of the Salte near the bridge of S. Martino below Capradosso (Cliternia). 'Litteris antiquis; \downarrow potius quam L'; *p* with open loop.

C. I. L. *l.c.*

274 *Aequian Gloss.*

According to Ovid, *Fasti* 3. 93, the month sacred to Mars was tenth in the year of the 'Aequicoli.' See s. v. *Mamers*, 309 (Sabine Glosses) A.

¹ Following Lattes *Iscriz. Paleolat. d. Prov. Etr.* p. 60 ff., who followed Sittl, *Lokale Verschiedenheit d. Lat. Spr.*, p. 23, who seems to have first noticed the passage in Scaurus.

275 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE AEQUI².A. *Well attested in form, date and locality.*

Aequi inscc. also Aequiōli, -lanus (but the latter refers to a particular municipium as well as to the tribe, see Mom. C. I. L. ix. p. 390). cl. inscc. (mss. give Equic-, Aequic-, Aequac-). Aequicus Liv., -iōlus Verg. *Aen.* 7. 744. *Stato di Cicoli, il Cicolano* (K.).

Carsiōli, -lanus (-iōl- -eōl-) cl. insc. *Cársoli*.

Alba lacus cl. inscc., Alba Fucens cl. (-ntia late); originally Aequian but later on classed as Marsian. *Álbe*.

Algīdus mons -dum opp. cl.

Hīmella fl. Verg. *Aen.* 7. 714 al. *Imele F.*

Cliternia, -ninus inscc. *Κλείτερνον* Ptol.

B. *Less certain.*

Simbruini colles Tac. Ann. 12. 13, -na stagna ib. 14. 22.

Nersae Verg. *Aen.* 7. 744 ?=vicus Neruesiae in Aequicolis Pl. 25. 8. 86, so Mom. C. I. L. ix. p. 388. *Nèsce*.

[*Quercus sacrata* in Algido, Liv. 3. 25 al.]

Tōlēnus fl. v. inf. 310 B.

C. *Doubtful.*

Vecilius mons Liv. 3. 50 (in Dion. Hal. and Diod. the site of the events is placed on M. Algidus).

Conini, Tadiates, Alfaterni (?), ('interiere') Pl. 3. 12. 108.

Τιώρα ἡ καλουμένη Ματιήνη Varro ap. Dion. Hal. 1. 14; a *civitas Thora apud Lacum Velinum* was the scene of the martyrdom of St Anatolia; v. Dict. of Geogr. s.v. *Tiora*.

Lista Varro, ap. Dion. Hal. 1. 14.

[*Πίκται πανδοχεία* Stra. 5. 3. 9.]

In Grani Monte? Tab. P.

Ad Lamnas Tab. P.

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² For the routes of the Itineraries through the *Aequi*, v. C. I. L. ix. pp. 203—4.

D. *Further Modern Names.**Stáffoli, Magliáno, Scúrcola, Pagliára (K.).*276 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE AEQUI².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Aemilia	<u>Herennia</u>	Septimia (once Sep-
<u>Allidia</u>	Iegia <i>cf. inf.</i>	tumia)
Amaredia	Marcia	Sextuleia (<u>Sest-</u>)
Didia		

2. *Among the Cognomina may be mentioned*Ianuarius (*serv.*) RufusB. *Less Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Aedia	Caluena	<u>Lollia</u>
Aequicula	Camedia <i>l.</i> (one <i>insc.</i>)	Marculeia (once Mar-
<u>Alfia</u>	Camera	cleia)
<u>Annea</u>	<u>Casiena</u>	Metilia
<u>Apellia</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Cassia</u>	<u>Muttia l.</u>
Atia	Claudia	Naeuia <i>l.</i>
Auidia	Cornelia	Nonia <i>inf.</i>
<u>Auillia</u>	<u>Cresidia</u>	<u>Pescennia</u> once, and
<u>Auilliena</u>	Domitia	once -enia
Aurunculeia	Flauia	<u>Petronia inf.</u>
Betuina	Gargilia	Piliena <i>l.</i>
<u>Bruttia</u>	<u>Gauia</u>	<u>Pomponia</u>
Caecilia	Hostilia	<u>Pompusia</u>
<u>Caesidia</u>	Iulia	<u>Popillia</u>
<u>Caesolena</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Lisia</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	Publicia

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.² From C. I. L. ix. 3906—4176, 6349—6351 etc.

Rubria	<u>Tettiena l.</u>	Valeria
Sabinia	Titedia	Varia
Saluia	Titiedia	<u>Vettna l.</u>
<u>Sellusia</u> (once Selu-)	Titucia	Vettia
Sudia (one insc.)	Tituleia	Vibia <i>inf.</i>
Sulpicia	Trebonia	<u>Volesedia</u>

1 a. To these may be added: Gracchus Cloelius, princeps in Aequis, Liv. 3. 25. 8.

2. Among the Cognomina.

Aeschinus	Bassus	Staius (praen. et cogn.)
Apronianus	Saturninus	

C. Once only.

1. Nomina.

gens Abucia	<u>Curbisia</u>	Olia
Acestia	Curtia	<u>Oppia inf.</u>
<u>Aequisia</u>	Docetia	Orbia
<u>Agasia</u>	<u>Ennia</u>	Papiria
Aninia	Fadia	Petidia
<u>Annia</u>	Flauonia	<u>Pompeia</u>
<u>Appuleia</u>	<u>Fufia</u>	<u>Pompucleia</u>
<u>Arennia</u>	Fullonia	<u>Pontia</u>
<u>Arria</u>	Helena l.	Poppuleia
Arruntia	Heluacia	Postumia l.
Articuleia	Hirredia	<u>Priferia</u>
<u>Asinia</u>	Iunia	Quinctia
Atiedia <i>inf.</i>	Lartiena	Raia
Baebidia	Licina	Rania
Betulena	Longeia l.	<u>Rossia</u>
Bodia	<u>Lusia</u>	<u>Rufertia</u>
Budistia	<u>Mallia</u>	Rufia ?
<u>Caesiena</u>	Manlia	<u>Rufria</u>
Caluedia	Marceia	Runtia
Carcurin...	Meuia	Rupedina
Caulia	Modia	Sabidia <i>cf. inf.</i>
Cauponia	Muicia ?	<u>Saf...</u>
Cispia	Muluia	Saltoria
<u>Corria ?</u>	Nouana	<u>Saufeia, l. inf. ?</u>
<u>Cosidia</u>	Numicia	Scantia
Cossutia	Oblicia	Sergia
Crustidia	Oerinia	Sertoria
	<u>Ofillia</u>	

Seruilia	Tatia	Vedina <i>l.</i>
Statia <i>inf.</i>	Tetidia	Vernia
Strabonia	Tettioleia <i>l.</i>	Vibenia
Subocrina	Thoria	Vibiena <i>l.</i>
Sutoria	Titia	Vmbrena
Tadia	Titiena	Vmmi[<i>dia</i>]
Tamulia	Titinia <i>l.</i>	Volceia
Taronia	Treb...	

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Copranus	Matidia	Spyche
December	Paapia, <i>servus</i>	Strobilus
Fucentius	Proculus	Sulla
Gaius (as cogn.)	Seudis <i>l.</i>	Vrsus
Lapia, <i>mul.</i>	Spurius	

C. Hernici.

This tribe was the ally of the Latins from very early times, even before the Treaty of Sp. Cassius in 486 B.C. (Dion. Hal. 8. 64 and 68). They broke away from Rome in 362 (Liv. 7. 6 ff.) and in 306 (Liv. 9. 42), when their chief town Anagnia was taken and reduced to a praefecture, but Ferentinum, Aletrium and Verulanum were rewarded for their fidelity by being allowed to remain free municipia, a position which at that date they preferred to the *civitas*. The name of the Hernici, like that of the Volsci, is missing from the list of Italian peoples given by Polybius (2. 24) as able to furnish troops in 225 B.C., so that by that date their territory cannot have been distinguished from Latium generally, and it seems probable (Beloch, *It. Bund* p. 123), that they had then received the full Roman citizenship. The oldest Lat. inscc. of the district (from Ferentinum C. I. L. x. 5837—40) are earlier than the Social War, and present no local characteristic¹. For further details of their history, see C. I. L. x. p. 572.

I know of no evidence to show that the HERNICANS ever spoke a really different dialect from the Latins; but the glosses which follow indicate that they had certain peculiarities of vocabulary, such as might be expected among folk who clung to their local customs.

277 HERNICAN GLOSSES.

A. Well attested.

samentum 'pellicula de hostia.'

M. Aurelius apud Fronto *Ep.* 4. 4. Deinde in porta (Anagnina) cum eximus ibi scriptum erat bifariam sic: FLAMEN SUME SAMENTUM. Rogavi aliquem ex popularibus quid illud uerbum esset: ait lingua HERNICA pelliculam de hostia,

¹ Unless *af solo* 'ab solo' were reckoned as such; but *af* occurs in Roman inscc., see 205 Rem. 1 sup., p. 222.

quam in apicem suum flamen, cum in urbem intro eat, imponit. Büch., *Rh. Mus.* 37. p. 516, suggests a doubtful derivation, adding that Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 348) was right in not separating Hernican from Latin.

Note further that the month sacred to Mars was sixth in the Hernican year according to Ovid *Fasti* 3. 89, quoted below s.v. *Mamers* Sabine Glosses 309 A.

B. *Less certain.*

buttutti 'sonus in sacris Anagninorum.'

Charis. lib. 2 ad fin. p. 242 Keil. *Buttutti* fluctus quidam uel sonus uocis effeminator, ut esse in sacris Anagninorum uocum ueterum interpretes scribunt. Büch. l.c. would read *fletus*, supposing it to denote the cry of women-priestesses.

278 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE HERNICI².

A. *Well attested in form, date and locality.*

Hernici, -cus cl. cf. *hernae* 309 A.

Verulae, -anus cl. insec. *Vérolis*.

Fërentinum cl. -inas insec. *Ferentino*.

Aletrium, -trinus, -trinas cl. insec. (sometimes -lat- in mss.)
Alátri.

Ānagnia cl. -gnini insec. *Anagni*.

Capitulum Pl. 3. 5. 63 al. C. I. L. xiv. 2960. *Piglio*.

B. *Less certain.*

Circus Maritimus at Anagnia, Liv. 9. 42.

D. *Further modern names.*

Bauco, Serrone, Anticoli di Campagna.

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² For the Itinerary-routes through Hernican country see C. I. L. x. p. 60.

279 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE HERNICI².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Flauia

Hirtia

Titia

2. *Among the Cognomina may be mentioned*RufusB. *Less frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Acerronia

Acilia

Aelia

Antonia

Aquila

Arria

Aurelia

Betiliena

Blaesia

Caecilia

Claudia

Corana

Cossutia

Decia *inf.*

Decumia

Faleria

Flaminia

Hateria

Hostilia

Iulia

Laronia

Lollia

Lucideia

Nouia *inf.*Oppia inf.

Ostoria

Pantilia

Pontia

Salonia

Sextilia

Tonneia

Valeria

Vargunteia

Vibia *inf.*Viria *inf.*

Vlpia

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Proculus

Rufinus¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.² From C. I. L. x. 5795—5959, 8343—7 etc.

C. *Once only.*1. *Nomina.*gens Abutt[ia]AemiliaAfrenaAlfiaAlliaAnchariaAniciaApustiaAsiniaAspaniaAtreiaBabulliaBaebiaCaesiaCallaeaCalleiaCalpurniaCamulliaCatiaCeioniaCominia inf.CorneliaCuspiaDomitiaDuceniaEgulleiaEppiaFabiaFuluiaGemellia (spelt Ce-)GentiaHostiliena l.LaberiaLiuiaLuccia inf.MaecenasManliaMarciaMinuciaMotiliaNaeuiaNonia inf.Octauia cf. inf.Pacuvia inf.PetiliaPetroniaPlotiaPompeiaRagiaRubriaRufelleiaScriboniaSeiaSeruiliaTerentiaVegelliaVerriaVettiaVitoriaVolteiaVrgulania2. *Among the Cognomina.*AprilisBlaesusFimbriaGrupusPeraPollioPosilla

D. Praenestini.

Praeneste, one of the thirty cities of Latium (Dion. Hal. 5. 61), is first mentioned in history (Liv. 2. 19) in the year 499 B.C. when it deserted the Latins for the Romans in a war then going on. Nothing more is told us till 383; in that year the Praenestines quarrelled with Rome, only to be subdued by Cincinnatus four years later (Liv. 6. 21—30). In the Latin War (339 B.C.) they supported Tibur against Rome, and at the peace were mulcted of territory, but retained their own constitution (Liv. 8. 14). In 216 B.C. Casilinum was defended against Hannibal by a detachment of Praenestines, and when, after some months' siege, the town surrendered on favourable terms (Liv. 23. 17—20) the Romans offered their citizenship to the survivors of the garrison, who refused it. It is probable from App. *B. C.* 1. 65 that it was accepted at last under the Lex Julia of 90 B.C., but only eight years later the town was garrisoned by the younger Marius, and taken and barbarously plundered by Ofella for Sulla, who established a Roman colony in its place (*id.* 1. 94, and *C. I. L.* XIV. p. 289).

From about 250 B.C. onwards (the date has not yet been more exactly determined, see Dessau *C. I. L.* XIV. pp. 289 and 329) we have a series of Praenestine graves surmounted by the characteristic 'pine-apple' of local stone, containing stone coffins with rich bronze, ivory and gold ornaments beside the skeleton. From these come the bronze *cistae* and *specula* with partly (but far from wholly) Etruscan inscc. (see 287 ff. below), for which Praeneste is renowned. The caskets are unique in Italy, but a large number of mirrors of precisely similar style have been discovered in Etruria¹. Hence, although a priori it would be reasonable to conjecture that objects with Etruscan characteristics came from Etruria, the evidence positive and negative seems rather to point to an Etruscan factory in or near Praeneste itself. Actual Etruscan inscc. appear on several Praenestine mirrors, *Ann. Ins. Arch. Rom.* 1873, p. 121, and *Fabr.* 2726 ff. Many of the characteristic names of Praeneste

¹ Now being published in full by the German Archaeological School at Rome, see 'Etruskische Spiegeln,' Vol. v. ff., Berlin 1884.

and Tusculum (307 inf.) seem to show Etruscan characteristics, whether in sound or only in spelling (*Cinsia* cf. Etrusc. *Vensi*; *Craislia*, *Magulnia*, *Maschia*, *Matlia*, *Apronia* with combinations of consonants unusual in pure Italic but common in Etruscan; *Foratia* with the Etr. or Falisc. *f*- for *h*-), to say nothing of *Tusculum* itself. The names *Apronia*, *Maschia*, *Tappuria*, *Voesia*, which, within the area of the Italic dialects, appear only in Praeneste and Tusculum, are all represented in Etruscan inscc.¹

Apart from some of its family names and the rather featureless glosses (306), Tusculum contributes nothing to our knowledge of the dialects of early Latium, since it received the full Roman franchise in 381 B.C. (Livy 6. 26 and 33 al., cf. C. I. L. XIV. p. 253), and was the earliest of all the Latin towns to become completely Romanised.

For the principle on which the following inscc. have been selected see p. 287 f. sup. Their text (which is fairly certain) I have taken from the various facsimiles mentioned below; where none existed, I have relied on C. I. L. XIV. The inscc. of the bronzes are collected, with other Etrusco-Latin inscc., by Elia Lattes in *Le Iscrizioni Paleolatine dei fittili e dei bronzi di provenienza Etrusca* (Milan, 1892), to which I have added references.

280—304 ARCHAIC INSCRIPTIONS OF PRAENESTE.

280 *The Praenestine Fibula.*

Purchased in Palestrina in 1871, but first published by Helbig and Dümmler in *Berl. Wochenschr. f. Kl. Phil.* 1887, and *Mitth. d. Deutschen Arch. Inst. Rom.* ii. p. 40, now in the Museo delle Terme in Rome; Lattes p. 130, C. I. L. XIV. 4123, whence the text, which is perfectly certain.

μανιος μεδ Fhe Fhακεδ νυμασιοι.

The inscription is on a gold *fibula* or brooch, 'ad arco

¹ This information I owe to a kind communication from Pauli (May 21, 1896): the reff. are: *Apronia*=Etr. *Apatru* Fabr. 2335 a etc., *Maschia*=Etr. *Masl̄ni*, fem. *-nei* ib. 1441-2 al., *Tappuria*=Etr. *Tap(u)sina* ib. 286, 258, *Voesia*=Etr. *Vuisi*, frequent, e.g. ib. 125, also *Vuisi-ni*, *-nei*. He adds that the Etr. Gentile names may add the suffixes *-ni* (fem. *-nia*) or *-na* (fem. *-nei*), so that the same person may, e.g., be called *Petru*, *Petr̄ni* and *Petr̄na*; and that the *c* in *Maschia* is probably parasitic, Etr. *Masl̄ni* being the genuine form.

serpeggiante,' a type which at Praeneste at the time of Helbig's article (1887) had appeared only in tombs resembling that discovered at Caere by Regulini and Galassi. This class of graves containing very little Greek ware but a good deal of Phoenician, Helbig referred to a date not later than the VI century B.C., adding in particular that this type of *fibulae* had never been proved ('verificato') to occur in any tombs as late as the end of the VI or beginning of the V century¹. The treaty between Rome and Carthage which Polybius (3. 22) ascribes to 509 B.C., and the alliance of Carthaginians and Etruscans at the battle of Alalia in 537 B.C. (Herodt. 1. 166) may be quoted as independent traditional evidence of a connexion between Italy and the Phoenicians in this century.

The inscription is of particular interest as giving us the Greek $\alpha\beta$ in process of naturalisation on Latin soil. It is identical with that of an inscription from Cumae of the 6th cent. B.C. (Roehl, *I. G. A.* 524; Kirchhoff, *St. Gr. Alph.*⁴, p. 120; *C. I. G.* 8337), both in its retrograde direction and in the individual characters, except that in the latter F does not occur², thus we have Δa , ∇d , $\text{⋈} e$, $\text{⊠} \text{⋈}$ probably = f , $| i$, $\text{∨∨} m$, $\text{∨} n$, $\bigcirc o$, $\text{⋈} s$, $\text{∨} u$, thus showing serious differences from the $\alpha\beta$ of Caere (*I. G. A.* 534). The words are separated by :, but after Fhe we have ;. After the second *h* there are the remains of a vertical stroke, half obliterated, and the *h* itself appears as ⊠ , so that it may be a correction for Δ . See H. D. Darbishire, *Jl. Phil.* xvi. (1888), p. 196 (= *Reliq. Philol.* p. 6); Helbig and Dümmler, l.c.; compare also Helbig, *Hom. Epos*², pp. 30 f. and 91 f.; Bücheler, *Rh. M.* xlii. (1887), p. 317.

¹ Dr A. S. Murray of the British Museum, of whom I enquired whether any further archaeological evidence of the date of this insc. had appeared since Helbig wrote, has very kindly sent me the following note (Feb. 10, 1896).

'The latest writer I know on this question is Gsell (*Fouilles dans la necropole de Vulci*, Paris, 1891, p. 420—1). His conclusion is that the gold fibula with an Etruscan insc. in the Louvre (Martha, *L'Art Etrusque*, 1889, Pl. I. fig. 12) and everything else of the same kind, in the Regulini-Galassi tomb or elsewhere, belong to a period extending from about the middle of the VII century B.C. to nearly the middle of the VI century.'

² On the occurrence of the sound of digamma and its symbol ⊠ in other Chalcidian colonies cf. Roberts, *Introd. Gr. Epig.* p. 200 foll., especially no. 180, p. 204, and the authorities there cited.

281—286 *Other inscriptions of purely Praenestine origin.*

- 281 First published by Mowat, *Bull. Soc. Antiq. de France* 1882 p. 200, thence C. I. L. xiv. 2863 with facsim.; see Mommsen and Dessau, *Hermes* xix. (1884), p. 453; Lattes p. 131.

orceuia numeri | nationu cratia |
 fortuna diouo fileia | primogenea
 donom dedi

Rather roughly cut on a tablet of bronze in normal Latin *aβ* of third century B.C. (A, E, F, L, M, N, P) except for the sign for *g*, which is a reversed *c* (C), the symbol which at Velitrae (252 sup.) was used to denote *g*; the absence of C, so near Rome fixes the date as earlier, at all events, than 250 B.C.; a single interp. follows each word (and **primo** in l. 4) except at the end of the line. Of the e of fileia, all that appears in the facsim. is L, but Dessau says 'operarius uidetur uoluisse efficere E.'

Mommsen takes *nationu cratia*, comparing Paul. Fest. p. 167 M. to mean 'nationis gratia,' i.e. 'propter feturam pecorum.' Note the datives in *-a* and the genitives *nationu, Diouo*. For other dedications by all kinds of persons in the temple of Fortuna Primigenia see C. I. L. xiv. 2849—2888.

- 282 'Basis mutila, rep. Praeneste a. 1778. Legitur manu ignota inter Mariniana cod. Vat. 9127. f. 278. Inde C. I. L. i¹. 1540.' Dessau, C. I. L. xiv. 2875.

coques atriensis.... | magistres rodo
 or[ceui....s | artemo dind q s apoli[naris....s |
 protus ae[mili....s

Dessau thinks it probable that this insc. was dedicated to Fortuna Primigenia. Why are these cook-slaves called *atriensis*? 'Coqui Praenestini consistere potuerunt in atrio templi cuiusdam, fortasse ipsius Fortunae.' Mom. C. I. L. l.c.

Note the forms of the nom. plural.

- 283 'Fragmentum marmoreum, rep. Praeneste a. 1885. *Not. Scav.* 1885, p. 79. Nunc apud Vinc. Cicerchiani.' Id. ib. 2876.

fabres f p d[d

i.e. Fabri Fortunae Primigeniae d.d.

- 284 'Fragmentum tabulae ex lapide Albano; nunc in aedibus Cecconi.' Id. ib. 2847—8.

apolon[i... | metilio... | magistere[s... |
coraueron[t....

The owner reports two further lines as once existing '*C. Anicio L. St... | riando*,' which Dessau doubts; cf. *Mom. C. I. L. I¹*. p. 554. C and L side by side fix the date roughly between 250 and 200 B.C.

- 285, 286 Two cippi of tufa of the shape of truncated cones, originally surmounted by statuettes, found in 1882 near Praeneste, first published (with photographs) by Stevenson, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1883, pp. 14, 20, 22 (*Dessau C. I. L.* xiv. 2891—2). The site is that of a temple of Hercules, as a number of broken images of that deity were found there (Stevenson l.c.) close to these bases.

285 q k cestio q f | hercole donu | d]edero

286 l gemenio l f pel t d | hercole dono dat
lubs merito | pro sed sueq |
ede leigibus | ara salutis

In archaic Lat. *aβ* like that of 281 sup., save that *o* is smaller, *p* is □, with *κ* = *k* as in the Duenos insc. (Note xxxv. inf.); and the use of C for *g* shows that this insc. is somewhat younger than either.

In 286 the first line ends with *l*, which is followed by a slanting stroke to connect it with the two following letters which are put vertically beneath it; '*d* is uncertain and might be *e*.'

Stevenson l.c. renders: *Quintus Kaeso Cestii Quinti filii Herculi donum dederunt* and *Lucius Geminus L. f. Pelt.. Herculi donum dat lubens merito pro se suisque; eisdem legibus (quas habet) ara Salutis*.

The explanation of the form *Cestio* is doubtful; in sense it clearly represents a plural. The custom of making a dedication according to the

conditions prescribed in some well-known temple is quite common; an inscription of Salona (in Dalmatia, C. I. L. III. 1933, dating from 137 A.D.) dedicates an altar with certain special provisions and then continues: *ceterae leges huic arae eaedem sunt quae arae Dianae sunt in Aventino monte dictae*; an altar set up by the Julian gens at Bovillae is dedicated *lege Albana* (id. I¹. 807), etc.; cf. also Note xxviii. sup. Jordan (*Observ. Rom. Subseciv.* p. 10 f. ap. Dessau l.c.) shows that this altar of Salus was at Praeneste. On *lubs* and *merio* cf. the note to 272 sup., and for further discussion of the insc. see Jordan and Stevenson ll.cc.

287—304 *Inscriptions on bronzes found in Praenestine tombs* (see above, p. 310).

All these inscriptions except 304 and part of 291 consist simply of names attached to the figures represented in the bronze reliefs. 287—297 are on the back of pear-shaped brass mirrors whose obverse is or was smooth; the rest on cylindrical caskets. The numbers of the insc. in C. I. L. xiv. are given immediately after their number in this volume.

The $\alpha\beta$ of these insc., save where exceptions are noted, is as follows:

Α or Λ, Β, C, D, E, F, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X.

287 (=4094). Lattes 113; Helbig, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1869, p. 14. Found in 1868, now lost sight of.

castor amucos polouces

Amycus is bound to a tree, Castor and Pollux on either side respectively.

288 (=4095, I¹ 55). Lattes 114. Now in the Mus. Kircheriano at Rome, where I saw it in April 1894.

poloces losna amuces

A goddess with a half-moon stands between Pollux and Amycus. According to the facsim. Α appears beside Λ in this insc.

289 (=4096, r¹ 58). Lattes 115; now in the Louvre.

$\begin{array}{cccc} a & b & c & d \\ \text{cudido uenos uitoria rit} \end{array}$

The first **d** is an (Etruscan's) error for **p**; the last letter is \square , sometimes read **p**. According to the facsim. (P. L. M. E. xi. N) the sign for **n** is **A**, and **e** is rectangular.

Venus (*b*) with a winged Cupid (*a*), and behind them a winged Victory (*c*) turned to a seated youth (*d*). Lattes l.c. shows that *uit-* for *vict-* is parallel to an Etruscan change (cf. *Utaunei* Fabr. 438, *Setumnal* Fabr. 819: Lat. *Octav-*, *Septum-*).

290 (=4097, r¹ 56), P. L. M. E. i. G, Lattes 116; now in the Museo Kircheriano at Rome.

$\begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \\ \text{iuno iouei | hercele} \end{array}$

'Iupiter (*b*) sedens in solio, a dextra adstat Hercules (*c*), a sin. Iuno (*a*).'
(*c*) is written from r. to l. **e** is F and E . *iouei* and *hercele* Lattes (p. 54) plausibly regards as Etr. nom. forms; the alternation of direction in the names occurs also (though not often) in pure Etr. inscc., e.g. Fabr. Suppl. 3. 394, Fabr. 1062.

291 (=4098). Lattes 126; Mommsen *Eph. Epig.* i. no. 24, now in the Museo Kircheriano, where I saw it in April 1894.

painiscos marsuas
uibis pilipus cailaut

The first name is generally read **painsscos**, but the fifth sign is $\{$ while **n** has much larger curves; hence Fabretti (*Palaeog. Stud.* p. 64) rightly, I think, compared a similarly 'crooked iota' on inscc. of Perugia *Corp. Insc. Ital.* 1490 and 1777. However he spelt his name, the satyr in question is being chased by Marsyas round the side of a crater; the next line of the insc. is written vertically beside the scene.

a is **A** and **A**, **t** is T .

Mom. l.c. points out that the name of the sculptor, if it stands for Vibius Philippus, wants either a praenomen or a nomen; he would take Philippus as a praen. misplaced. This, says Lattes (l.c.), is frequent in the inscc. of S. Etruria.

292 (=4099, r¹ 59), now in the Berlin Museum; P. L. M. E. i. F., Lattes 107.

mirqurios alixentros

Mercury and Paris.

q is **Q**, **x** +, **s** **M** (sometimes read **m**, and certainly not to be distinguished in form from the **III** of first word).

293 (=4100, r¹ 60). Lattes 117, P. L. M. E. xi. O.

a *b* *c*
oinomauos ario melerpanta

An aged king (*a*) seated, before him a youth (*c*) leads a winged horse (*b*).

294 (=4101). Lattes 118, Helbig *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1869 p. 14.

a *b* *c*
taseos luqorcos | pilonicos tasei filios

A beardless youth (*b*) threatens to sacrifice a boy (*c*) upon an altar, but a man (*a*) comes to the rescue with a drawn sword. 'Either the artist has applied wrong names to the story of Telephus and Orestes, or else he is depicting a legend of which we have no other knowledge' (Dessau).

a is **Q**. The interp. after **tasei** is large and has been read as **O**, but Helbig and Henzen maintain the reading given above.

295 (=4102). Lattes 119; Schoene, *Ann. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1870, p. 350, *Eph. Epig.* i. p. 14; now lost sight of.

telis ajax alcumena

Ajax is being armed by 'telis,' on the other side is 'alcumena' wearing a wreath and playing a lyre; on the ground sits a drinking satyr. If 'telis' means Thetis, it is tempting to suppose that it was this mis-writing that gave rise to Varro's statement (*R. R.* 3. 9. 19) *antiquos Thetim Thelim dixisse*, a passage long since compared with this insc. But if so, the names here must have been chosen completely at random; in any case Ajax and Alcmena must be chance companions.

296 (= 4103). Lattes 108.

uictoria alixentros

‘Victory crowns Paris, who sits leaning on a spear’ (Garrucci, *Sylloge* 535).

297 (= 4104). Lattes 132; Helbig *Eph. Epig.* i. p. 153 n. no. 168 b.

**ceisia loucilia fata ret iunio setio atos ret |
acila metio casia**

‘Imberbis iuuenis (metio) cuius in gremio sedet puella nuda (casia) ornata armillis; ad sin. puella (acila) chitone vestita et speculum tenens’; on the right another handmaid; Helbig takes the whole for ‘a scene of domestic life.’ The first line is adscribed vertically. Jordan guesses at the meaning of the words in *Krit. Beitr.* p. 72 ff. **t** in **metio** is †, elsewhere †; **c** is ⚡, **n** √, **o** is open (⊖); the first letter of **fata** may be ⚡ = **c**, and **atos** may be **aio**s.

298 (= 4105). Lattes 120; now in the Berlin Museum; Helbig *Eph. Epig.* i. n. 21 (also p. 153 n.).

**iuno iouos mercuris hercle apolo leiber
uictoria menerua mars diama fortuna**

‘Minerva Martem puerum sustinens supra dolium aut aqua aut igne repletum; adstant numina nouem.’ Dessau quotes a conjecture as to what they are all doing.

The second, eighth and tenth names are written from r. to l. **r** in **hercle** is ʀ (this word has only recently emerged beneath the mould), and **m** in **diama** is clearly also an error of the engraver’s.

iouos and *hercle* are noteworthy forms, apparently nominative.

299 (=4106, r¹ 1500). Lattes 122; now in the Vatican Museum.

micos aciles uictoria hercles
diesptr iuno mircurios iacor
aiax uepitus

‘Mercurius, adstantibus Junone Joue patre Hercule, trutinam tenet, fata scilicet dispensans iuueni qui adstat uoltu sollicito (iacor); seorsum stant ab altera parte Ajax homo loricatus cui mulier (uepitus) galeam porrigit, ab altera parte Achilles cui et ipsi galeam porrigit dea Victoria; pone Achillem puer (micos) cum equis.’

a is \wedge , ∇ and \blacktriangledown ; **o** is \circ , \circ and \circ , **s** is **S**, ζ and ζ ; the third name is written from r. to l., and in the next **h** is γ , though the other letters of the name are normal. Lattes l.c. shows that both the use of the symbol for *h* and its reverse position before **E** are characteristically Etruscan. The last name is $\vee\text{F}\text{N}\text{T}\text{V}\text{S}$, generally taken to mean *virtus*, with $\text{F}=r$ as in 298, while in **uictoria** (r. to l.) it appears as **D**, elsewhere **R**.

For a conjecture as to **iacor** see Jordan *Krit. Beitr.* p. 62 f. For **diesptr** cf. note to 272 sup.

300 (=4107, r¹ 1501). Lattes 121; now in the Museum at Berlin.

venus aucena | alixentr..
ateleta alsir helena casenter
crisida aiax oinumama alses

Venus and Aucena are goddesses, each in a triga, engraved on the lid of the casket. Round its sides are two groups; in the first Paris seems to be judging the beauty of three new competitors, the women whose names follow his; the second consists of two Amazons armed (Ajax), a woman holding up a cup (Crisida), and a youth with a pike leaning on an altar or tomb beneath trees. Engelmann (*Wochenschr. Class. Phil.* 1887, p. 380) compares (from Plin. 35. 3. 17) a picture at Lanuvium in which Atalanta and Helen stood together naked.

The words are carelessly written; **a** is \wedge , ∇ , and Δ ; **o** is \circ ; **h** is written **F** (cf. 299), though here it might conceivably be read **v**. **casenter** is from r. to l., and its last *e* is only γ ; the first letters of the last word are quite uncertain ($\wedge\text{L}$).

- 301 (=4108). Lattes 123; Schöne *Ann. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1870, p. 335, *Mon. d. Ist.* 1870, vol. ix. tab. 22—3. 'Was for sale in Paris in 1884.'

silanus doxa ladumeda aiax
oilios [leces] soresios acmemeno
 istor lauis | ebrios

A group of figures round Ajax Oilios (Aἴας Οἰλιάδης, who holds two horses), doing nothing in particular; **doxa** and **ladumeda** are girls with a dove and a doe respectively, **leces** (i.e. *leges*) is the label of a tablet hanging from a tree behind; **soresios** and **istor** are youths looking at Ajax; **lauis** is of the opposite sex; **ebrios** is prudently allowed a picture to himself on the cover. The other names explain themselves, though not their owners' precise occupation, which, no doubt, is a lost chapter of myth. Bücheler conjectures a derivation for *Soresios* in *Comm. Phil. in hon. T. Momms.* p. 229. **o** in **oilios** is small and has been taken for a punct; **d** in **ladumeda** is sometimes read **o**, but is more like **d**; else the text is certain.

- 302 (=4109). Lattes 124; Helbig, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1872, p. 107, *Eph. Epig.* i. p. 153 n.

creisita [h]elena aciles simos
 oreste[s] tondrus seciolucus

Chrysis and Helen are standing at a basin, Achilles holds a horse; **simos** is lightly clad and laden with a bag of farm-yard live-stock; **tondrus** (? Tyndareus, *Jordan Krit. Beitr.* p. 55 f.) is a bald old man with a dog; then comes a lady who has unhappily lost her label, and then **seciolucus** with a horse. His fifth letter is very small and is confidently read by Helbig for a punct, **lucus** being taken as the horse's name.

- 303 (=4110). Lattes 125; Helbig, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1869, p. 132, *Mon. Inst.* ix. tab. 24—5.

^a
 c]astor ^b
 pater poumilionom

(*b*) which is written from r. to l. is the label of 'homunculus deformis et obesus (Pygmaeus)'; several persons are looking on at his interview with

Castor and Pollux, the latter of whom is not labelled; the pigmy is most laughable. The **c** of **c]astor** is covered by a boss put on later; **u** might be **l**.

304 (=4112, r¹ 54). Lattes 129; seen by me in 1894 in the Museo Kircheriano, to which it was given by Ficoronio in 1740, no doubt from Praeneste, see Dessau C. I. L. xiv. l.e.

dindia macolnia fileai dedit
nouios plautios med romai fecid

These two lines are on the handle of a casket which is larger and more finely worked than any of the others, with reliefs representing the story of Pollux and Amycus; the handle and feet were added subsequently by an inferior workman (who may or may not have been Nouios Plautios). The Dindii and Magulini are both Praenestine families: see 307 inf.

The two lines of letters are on the handle, placed thus:

.....V DNID NOV Oς.....

The $\alpha\beta$ has \wedge and \circ , but is else regular.

The **e** of **fileai** is possibly Praenestine, but the difference of ending between **fecid** and **dedit** is due either to difference of date (of which the letters give else no indication), or more probably to the fashionable use of an archaic form by the artist in his own signature.

Under one of the feet are some ten letters or signs, of which **ma**, the first two (counting from r. to l.) and **a** the last are alone clear (C. I. L. xiv. 4113). The **m** has five strokes.

Note xxxii. In the string of names alluded to on p. 287 footn., two variations of spelling may be noted as possibly indicating a shade of difference in the Praenestine pronunciation of *i*; *Fabrecio* in 3178 beside *-ric-* in the rest of the family group; and *Saufeia* alternating with *Saufia* in 3244—3252.

Note xxxiii. A curious batch of insc. on a bronze is given by Duvau, *Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire* x., with a facsim. tab. vi. (whence Lattes 133), of which the following account may be given. D. vouches for the insc., and it

seems almost too curious for a forgery, though it is suspicious that he is not allowed to say where the bronze is. With the use of the imperative in such a picture cf. $\xi\gamma\chi\epsilon\iota \eta\delta[\delta\nu] \omicron\lambda\nu\omicron\nu$ on a red-figured amphora with a boy pouring out wine, now at Paris (Kretschmer *Gr. Vasenschr.* p. 85).

confice piscim

Said by an energetic cook (who is taking down from hooks two hind quarters of some animal) to another who is cutting or frying something; written l. to r.

coenalia

Along the hind quarters that are being taken down; written r. to l.

cofeci

Said (r. to l.) by a man holding out a dish of viands in response to another holding an empty dish downwards who says (r. to l.)

feri porod (or *potrod*?)

Then come two people stirring up a caldron, one with a very long stick, the other with a short stick touching something in the caldron, and in the other hand holding a platter with lumps on it. The one says (l. to r.)

made mire cie or *maden isecie* (? *madent regie*).

[No interp., but a space after the first *e*; the last stroke of *m* may be an interp.]

The other (r. to l.)

misc sane

Next the words

asom fero [no interp.]

are said by a man with five balls on a skewer who is walking away quickly, another skewer with like balls seems to have been held in his other hand, where there is now a break. The $\alpha\beta$ shows Λ *a*, \angle *C* and (*cofeci*, *misc*) ζ *c*, ξ *e*, F *f*, \downarrow *l*, \circ (but in *coenalia* Ω) for *o*, P *p*, R *r*, but in *porod* P , S *s*.

305 PRAENESTINE GLOSSES.

A. *Well attested.**conea* 'ciconia.'

Plaut. *Truc.* 677, *Stratyllax*. Tene tibi Rabonem habeto...*Astaphium*. Perii, rabonem! quam esse dicam hanc beluam? Quin tu arrhabonem dicis? *Str.* A facio lucri, Ut Praenestinis conea est ciconia.

medidies 'meridies.'

Varro *L. L.* 6. 4. Meridies ab eo quod medius dies. D antiqui, non R in hoc dicebant, ut Praeneste incisum in solario uidi.

The Lat. and Praen. forms are clearly parallel, but not necessarily identical, so that there is no need to follow Varro in deriving *meri-* from *medius*.

nefrones 'testiculi.'

Paul. ex F. 163 M. (s. v. *nefrendes*). Sunt qui nefrendes testiculos dici putent, quos Lanuini appellant nebrundines, Graeci *νεφρούς*, Praenestini nefrones.

Cp. also Fest. 277 M. Rienes quos nunc uocamus antiqui nefrundines appellabant, quia Graeci *νεφρούς* eos uocant.

tammodo 'modo.'

Plaut. *Trin.* 611 (quoted by Fest. 359 M.). *Call.* Quamdudum istuc aut ubi actumst? *Stas.* Ilico, hic ante ostium, Tammodo, inquit Praenestinus.

tongitio 'notio.'

Paul. ex F. 357 M. Tongere nosse est, nam Praenestini tongitionem dicunt notionem. Ennius: Alii rhetorica tongent.

The fragment of Festus ad loc. seems to give the verb the further meanings of '[la]tius dominari' and 'uincere,' and refers the interpretation 'noscere' to '[Aelius Sti]lo.'

Note xxxiv. Of two archaic inscc. of Tusculum (C. I. L. xiv. 2577—8, P. L. M. E. xlix. G. and B. whose $\alpha\beta$ shows $\Delta F \downarrow \bigcirc \square R$) only the first shows any form which, in our present knowledge, seems to belong to 'country' rather than urban Latin (the dat. fem. sing. in *-e*);

m fourio c f tribunos | milita]re de praidad fortune dedet.

The other is identical save that the dedication is *maurte* instead of *fortune*, and that *militare* appears complete. Ritschl (l.c. Enarr.) raises a doubt whether the insc. is not of later date than \bigcirc and \downarrow would suggest; his reason being, I suppose, that the letters are very accurately cut and have (very slight) finials.

306 TUSCULAN GLOSSES.

A. *Well attested.**cenaculum* 'dining-room.'

Varro *L. L.* v. 162. Ubi cenabant cenaculum uocitabant, ut etiam nunc Lanuui apud aedem Iunonis et in cetero Latio ac Faleriis et Cordubae dicuntur.

deus Maius 'Jupiter.'

Macrob. *Sat.* 1. 12. 17. Sunt qui hunc mensem (Maium) ad nostros fastos a Tusculanis transisse commemorent, apud quos nunc quoque uocatur deus Maius qui est Iupiter.

Septemtrus }
Sextrus } 'festi dies post VII, VI, III diem Iduum.'
Triatrus }

Fest. 257 M. Quinquatrus appellari quidam putant a numero dierum, qui feriis his [cod. *ferē his*] celebrantur. Quod scilicet errant tam hercule, quam qui triduo Saturnalia et totidem diebus Competalia. Nam omnibus his singulis diebus fiunt sacra. Forma autem uocabuli eius, exemplo multorum populorum Italicorum enuntiata est, quod post diem quintum Iduum est is [cod. *his*] dies festus, ut apud Tusculanos Triatrus et Sextrus et Septemtrus, et Faliscos, Decimatrus.

struppus 'quod in puluinari imponatur Castoris.'

Fest. 313 M. Stroppus est, ut Ateius Philologus existimat, quod Graece *στρόφιον* [Cod. *συροφ-*] uocatur. Et quod sacerdotes pro insigni habent in capite. Quidam coronam esse dicunt, aut quod pro corona insigne in caput imponatur, quale sit strophium. Itaque apud Faliscos diem [cod. *idem*] festum esse qui uocetur Struppearia, quia coronati ambulant. Et a Tusculanis, quod in puluinari imponatur Castoris, struppum uocari. Similarly Paul. ad loc., giving only the form *stroppus*. On the relation of *φ* to *-pp-* cf. p. 227 footn. 2.

Ovid, *Fasti* 3. 89—93, states that the month sacred to Mars at Tusculum, as at Alba and Aricia, was the third in the year, while the Laurentes (i.e. the people of Lauinium, Note xxxvi. inf. A) counted it the fifth: see below s.v. *Mamers* in 309 A.

307 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF PRAENESTE AND TUSCULUM².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Aelia	Domitia	Pompeia
Anicia	Fabia	<u>Popillia</u> (-ilia)
<u>Annia</u> (Ania) <i>inf.</i>	Fabricia	Rutilia
Antistia (-test-)	Flauia	Samiaria
Antonia	Iulia	<u>Saufeia</u> (<u>Saufia</u>)
Aurelia	Iunia	Selicia
Caecilia	Maenia	Sulpicia
<u>Caesia</u> (once <u>Ceis-</u>)	{ Magolnia (bis)	Tampia (<u>Tapia</u>)
Calpurnia	{ Magulnia „	Terentia
Cestia	{ Macolnia „	Tondia (twice -deia)
Claudia	{ Mgolnia (semel)	<u>Tullia</u> (once Tulia)
<u>Clodia</u> (far less com- mon than Claudia)	Marcia	Valeria <i>passim</i>
Cominia (twice -men-) <i>inf.</i>	Octauia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Vatronia
Cornelia	Opia (<u>Oppia</u>)	Vibia <i>inf.</i>
Decumia (once -cim-)	Orceua (twice Orce- ua, twice Orceua)	Vlpia
Dindia (once Dindin- dia) <i>sup.</i>	<u>Petronia</u> (once <u>Ptro-</u> <u>nia</u>)	Voluntilia (once Vo- lent-, once Volnt-)
	Plautia	

2. *Among the Cognomina may be mentioned*

Maiο praen. mul.	<u>Rufinus</u>	<u>Rufus</u>
Mino praen. mul.		

B. *Less frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Acilia	Appalia	Arrecina
Acutia (once Aq-)	Appuleia	<u>Arria</u>
Aemilia	Apronia	<u>Asinia</u>
Agreia	Aquila } once each.	Ateia (once <u>Atte-</u>)
Albinia	<u>Aquillia</u>	<u>Atellia</u>

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the list of Signs and Abbreviations.² From C. I. L. xiv. 2575—3431, 4090—1, 4094—4126, 4231—3, 4276—7.

Atidia	Insteia	Raecia
Atilia	Lateria	Romania
<u>Auillia</u>	Lepidia	Roscia
Aulia	Licina	Salua
Aurunceia	<u>Lollia</u>	Samia
Baebia	Luscia	Satricania
<u>Billiena l.</u>	<u>Maesia</u> (one insc.)	Scribonia
<u>Brittia</u>	Maia	<u>Surreia</u>
Buticeia	Mamia	{Sehia
Cacuria	Mamilia	{Seia
Caelia	Manilia	Sentia
Caltia	Manlia	Sentidia
Camelia	<u>Mantennia</u> (one insc.)	Septimia
Caninia	Messena (one insc.)	Seruilia
<u>Cassia</u> (once Casi-)	<u>Messiena</u> (one insc.)	Sicina
Cispia	Metilia (once Maet-)	Signina? (one insc.)
Cluua (once and once Cluia)	Minucia	Silia <i>inf.</i>
<u>Coelia</u>	Mucia (once Muucia)	Silicea (one insc.)
Colionia	<u>Mufeia</u> (one insc.)	Statia <i>inf.</i>
Cordia	<u>Mummia</u>	Statioleia
<u>Corellia</u>	Mutilia	Stertinia
Coriaria	Neronia	Taemule[ntia] l. (one insc.)
Cornificia	Nitentia (one insc.)	<u>Tattia</u> (one insc.)
Corucania? (one insc.)	Niuellia (one insc.)	Titionia
Cupia	Nouia	<u>Tossia</u> (one insc.)
Curtia	Numitoria	<u>Trebonia</u>
<u>Cusinia</u>	Orbia	Trebulana
Dolutia	Ouia (once Oueo nom. sg. masc.)	Turpleio nom. sg. masc. (one insc.)
Egnatia	<u>Passiena</u>	Tusculania
{Epoleia	<u>Pinnia</u>	Tutia
{Epuleia (once Eppul-)	Placuleia (one insc.)	Vehilia
Etrilia	Plaetoria	Velia
Fania (one insc.)	Plancia? (one insc.)	Venidia (one insc.)
Feidenatia	<u>Plotia</u>	<u>Verria</u> (one insc.)
Fictoria	<u>Plotina</u>	<u>Vettenia</u> (once -ennia)
Gabinia	Plutia	<u>Vettia</u>
Galeria	<u>Pomponia</u>	Veturia
<u>Gavia</u>	<u>Pontia</u>	<u>Vinicia inf.</u>
Gegania	Postumia (late)	<u>Vitellia</u>
Geminia (once -menio nom. sg. masc.)	Publicia (once Pob-)	Volcacia
Gungia	Pulia (once <u>Pullia</u>)	Volumnia
Heluidia	Quintilia (once Quinct-)	<u>Volusia</u>
<u>Herennia</u> (once -enio nom. sg. masc.) <i>inf.</i>		Vsoro nom. sg. masc.

2. *Among the Cognomina.*Abenna *vir l.* (one
insc.)IanuariusPollioC. *Once only.*1. *Nomina.*gens Abennia *mul. l.*AbudiaAcciaAcestiaAcidiaAconiaAennia ?AfiliaAgilia l.AgusiaAiaciaAlfenatiaAlfeniaAlfiaAlliaAmpiaAnchariaAnciliaAnneaAnneaAponiaAraciliaArlenaArrasidiaAsconiaAtiaAtiniaAtlia l.AttiaAuidiaBarbiaBelliciaBetilienaBoufili[a]BruttiaBusseniaCabarasiaCaecinaCaesenniaCaleiaCamidienaCapiuasCarmeiaCarol[ia]CarulliaCassidariaCatiaCauciaCeioniaCepoleiaCinciaCinsiaCloulia cf. inf.CocceiaCociaComiaCoraniaCoriciaCosconiaCosentana ?CosidiaCraisliaCumiaCuspiaCutiaDasumiaDeceitiaDurmiaElufriaFerlidiaFidiclaniaFlauoleiaFoliaForatiaFresidiaFufiaFuluiaGaiaGalliaGaudiaGelliaHateriaHirtilia ? *l.*HoratiaIteliaIuuentiaLaecaniaLaeliaLiguriaLisia ?LiuliaLorelanaLuceiaLuciliaLucretiaLuculana l.LutatiaMacriniaMaculanaMaecenasMecilia (i.e. Maec-)ManusiaMascliaMatid[ia]MatiniaMatliaMecania ?

<u>Meclonia</u>	<u>Poldia</u>	<u>Tedusia</u>
<u>Mersieia</u>	Poppaea	Telegenia
Mescinia	Prastina <i>vir</i>	<u>Terebuni[a]</u>
Mestria	Proclina	<u>Tettia</u>
<u>Mettia</u>	Propertia	Thorenas
Modiaria	Proqilia	Tineia
Munatia	<u>Prosia</u>	Titia
Munia	Pupia	Titoleia
Mussetia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Quinctia	Toseniana? <i>l.</i>
<u>Nassia</u>	<u>Rasinia</u>	Trebia <i>inf.</i>
Neriana	Rotania	<u>Trutt[e]di[a]</u>
Nerlou ...	<u>Rubellia</u>	Varena
Nigrinia	Rudia	Varia
<u>Ninn... inf.</u>	<u>Rufena</u>	Varinia
Nonia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Ruficana</u>	Varronia?
Nouieia	Rupilia	<u>Vassia</u>
Numeria <i>inf.</i>	Rustia	Vebidia?
<u>Numisia inf.</u>	Sabidia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Velineia
<u>Nummia</u>	Sariolena	Venilia <i>inf.</i>
Ocania	Sempronia	Venuleia
<u>Ofillia</u>	Sergia	Verania
Onussania	Sertoria	Veratia
Opilia	Seruia	Vestoria
<u>Opsilia</u>	Setia	<u>Vetli[a]</u>
<u>Paccia inf.</u>	Setria	<u>Vetteia</u>
Pacilia	Seueia?	<u>Vetulenia</u> ¹
<u>Pannia</u>	Sextilia	Vibria
Papia	<u>Sinnia</u>	Vibuleia
Papiria	Sosia	Vipstana
Patoleia	Statiena	Vmbricia
Patronia	Statilia	Vmmidia
Pescno..? <i>l.</i>	Statiolena	Voconia
Peticia <i>inf.</i>	Statoria?	<u>Voesia</u>
Petilia	Talonia	Volunseia (i.e. -lus-)
<u>Petisia</u>	Tappuria	Vruineia
Pilia	Tarqui....	<u>Vsonia</u>

2. Among the Cognomina.

Antula	Bauto	Daphine
Antullus	Bosta	Dosuo
Anullinus	Cerdo	Egloge
<u>Baaso</u>	Cordus	Fauonilla

¹ In an *insc.* referring to the same man who is called *Vettulenus* in an *insc.* from the (pure) Latin district, Note xxxviii. B. *inf.*

Fimbria	Nasica	Tarula
Gaius	Paetinus	Tatis <i>vir</i>
Gemna <i>praen.</i>	Palicanus	Vala
Laurus	Rebilus	Vrsio
Maro	<u>Rusonianus</u>	

308 LANUVIAN GLOSSES.

A. *Well attested.*

mane 'bonum.'

Macr. *Sat.* 1. 3. 13. Mane autem dictum aut quod.....aut, quod uerius mihi uidetur, ab omine boni nominis, nam et Lanuuiini mane pro bono dicunt; sicut apud nos quoque contrarium est immane,...pro non bono.

nebrundines 'testiculi (rienes?).'

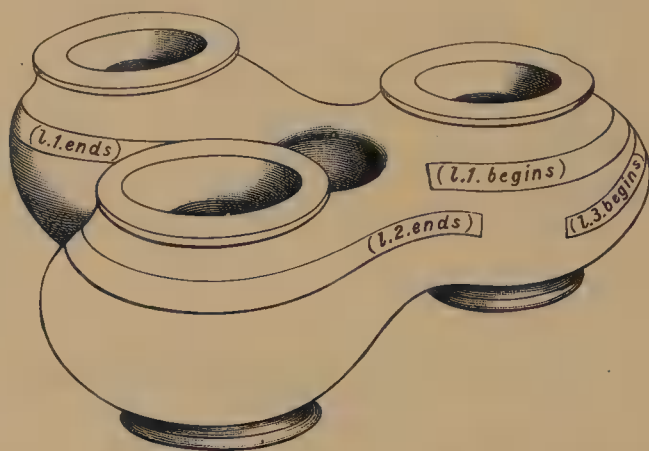
V. sup. 305 s.v. *nefrones*.

Note xxxv. *The Vase of the Quirinal.*

The vase was found in 1880 in the valley between the Quirinal and Viminal hills close to the Via Nazionale, within the circle of the wall of Servius. "No sepulchral monuments can have existed on this site, but the vase may have been transported thither in the midst of the mass of rubble which at different times in the Classical period must have been thrown down to form the foundations of new buildings, such e.g. as were erected there under the Empire" (Jordan). Successive strata of buildings were uncovered in constructing the Via Nazionale. Other vases of similar workmanship, but uninscribed, were brought to light along with it, one of them precisely similar except that it has four compartments.

The inscription runs from right to left round the outer edge of three clay vases joined together in the shape of an equilateral triangle, and forms a band of letters round the

upper half of their curved sides. The interior of the vases is nearly cylindrical, $1\frac{1}{3}$ in. (.035 m.) deep and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. (.045 m.) in diameter. The side of the triangle measures 6 in. (.15 m.). The tops of the letters are turned outwards, and a line drawn along the base of lines 1 and 2 would pass close to each of the three apertures at its outermost point, except that the last three letters of l. 2 are further outwards, overlapping the beginning of l. 1. The first six letters of l. 3 (**duenos**) are smaller than those next succeeding, and removed by a slight interval from the top of l. 1, but the rest of l. 3 follows it closely. The accompanying woodcut will make this clear.



io uei sat deiuos qoi med mitat nei ted endo cosmis
uirco sied

asted noisi ope toitesiai pacarriuois

duenos med feced en manom einom duenoi ne med
malo statod

On a ground of this shape it must have been difficult to form the letters with exactness: here and there they are run very close together, and there are five (perhaps six) places (v. inf.) in which the writer seems to have corrected a mistake. The $\alpha\beta$ exhibits noteworthy characteristics, due to Etruscan or Greek influence. The insc. is wholly written from r. to l.; the bars of **e** and **f** are oblique; there are no interpuncts; **q** = **r** as

in two Praenestine bronzes (298—9 sup.); in Umb. $a\beta$ the sign denotes the trilled \bar{d} . m has five strokes ($\vee\wedge$), cf. 280 sup. and the note to 304 ad fin. Further we have φ alone = qu . We have three forms for a (Δ \mathbf{A} Δ); \supset = c and g ; \mathbf{D} and once \triangleleft = d ; whether \supset is k or a correction of it to c is doubtful, see below; \surd (?) = l ; o is both \bigcirc and \bigcirc ; \neg = p ; \mathcal{Z} and λ = s . \surd the second sign of **duenoi** was formerly read as z , but I have little hesitation in reading it as u (\vee) which had been first omitted. Comparetti (*Mus. Ant. Cl.* I. p. 175 foll.) conjectures that the engraver was a Greek by birth.

1. **io uei sat** Deecke, **iouei sat** vulgo. The fifth letter i (if it is not an accidental stroke) seems to have been inserted as a correction: it touches both the e and s and is prolonged above the line. **neited** Osth. and Comp., Deecke **ne ited**, **ceteri nei ted**. **vir cosied** Osth. 2. **nois io peto, ites ia, i** Pauli, *A-It. St.* I. p. 3. The third letter of **paçari** is curious (\mathfrak{z}), and seems, like the c (\mathfrak{c}) of **feced** (l. 3), to be an Etruscan k , or a correction of it. The third letter from the end has its right-hand stroke prolonged with a sort of flourish which makes it more like l than any other u on the vase, though it may be accidental. 3. I have followed Bréal and Pauli in reading **duenoi**; Jordan and others read **dze noine**. The third letter of **malo** is \surd : it cannot well be n , nor \blacksquare (\mathbf{A}). Comp. suggests plausibly that it was first written as a Greek Δ and then corrected. The highest stroke is fainter than the rest and seems to have been half erased.

In *Am. J. Phil.* x. (1889) p. 453 ff. I endeavoured to show that the insc. was a curse, and contained a translation of part of a Greek formula, another part of which appears in Oscan in the curse of Vibia (130 sup.); the Greek curses are given by Newton, *Halicarnassus and Cnidus* II. 2. 719, also by Wachsmuth *Rh. Mus.* 1869, p. 570 (*nei ted endo cosmis virco sied* = $\mu\eta\ \epsilon\upsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\acute{o}\varsigma\ \sigma\omicron\iota\ \epsilon\iota\eta\ \kappa\acute{o}\upsilon\rho\alpha$, and *keri lamatir* in 130 = $\alpha\nu\epsilon\ \nu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\kappa\alpha\iota\ \pi\epsilon\pi\rho\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma\ \epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\ \Delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\tau\rho\alpha\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \text{K}\acute{o}\upsilon\rho\alpha\nu$). For further details see the article. Of earlier commentators the most important are Jordan *Hermes* XVI. (1881) p. 225, Osthoff *Rh. M.* XXXVI. (1881) p. 481, and Dressel, *Ann. Ins. Arch. Rom.* 1880, p. 158, who gives the fullest account of the $a\beta$.

Note xxxvi. PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE LATINI².**A.** *Well attested in form, date and locality.*

Lătium, -tius, -tīnus cl. inscc.

Latinienses, the country folk of the Ager Lat. counted as a municipium after 89 B.C., Cic. *Har. Resp.* 10, al.

Rūtūli cl.

Sicāni and Sicūli (legendary early inhabitants) cl., v. Serv. ad *Aen.* 7. 795, Dion. Hal. 1. 9 etc.

Castrum Inui or simply Castrum, -trāni cl.

Naeuia silua (nemora), et porta cl. e.g. Varro *L. L.* 5. 163, Liv. 2. 11, uicus portae Naeuiae insc.

Ardĕa, -eas, -eatinus cl. inscc. ascribed to Daunii by Vergil *Aen.* 10. 615, 688 al. *Ardea*.

Lăuīnium, -īnas cl. inscc., -īnīus poet. (? Lăuīnum Juv. 12. 71):

Cato apud Serv. *Aen.* 4. 620 calls it Laurolauinium, and its inhabitants are most commonly called Laurentes Lauinates, so that the place must be identified (Dessau C. I. L. xiv. p. 186) with

Laurentum cl. (only mytholog.); Laurens, -entīnus cl. inscc.; the name extends also to

Laurentes vico Augustano inscc.; called Laurentum C. I. L. vi. 8583, Itinn.: v. Dessau C. I. L. xiv. p. 183.

Troia ad Lauinium cl. e.g. Liv. 1. 1, Cato ap. Serv. *Aen.* 7. 158.

Nūmicīus, -īcus fl. cl. (e.g. Serv. ad *Aen.* 1. 259), C. I. L. xiv. 2065.

[Aphrodisium cl.]

Iūturna fons cl.

Lānūuīum, -uuīnus cl. inscc. (Lanuinus early inscc. Lanuinus later, Lanuinus imperial, cf. Lānuīnus trisyll. Naev. ap. Macrob. *Sat.* 3. 18. [2. 14] 6.) *Civita Indivina* mediaev., now *Civita Lavinia*.

Maecium Liv. 8. 17, 6. 2. al., Tribus Maecia cl. inscc.

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² For the routes given by the Itineraries through *Latium Vetus*, see C. I. L. x. p. 59 f.

Āricīa, -cīnus cl. inscc. *Ariccīa*.

Trīuīae lacus cl. e.g. Verg. *Aen.* 7. 516.

Nemus Dianae cl. insc. *Nēmi*.

Bouillae cl. inscc., -llenses inscc., -llanus cl. (acc. to Nonius p. 122 Merc. (s.v. *hillas*) Bohilla!)

Tībēris fl. m. fl. inscc. -bris poet. (Θύβρις, -δος), -ērīnus cl. inscc. *Tévere F.*

Ostīa n. pl. cl. inscc. (also fem. sing. C. I. L. xiv. 161. Cf. Charis. i. p. 98 and p. 35 Keil, al. and Dessau C. I. L. xiv. p. 4), Ostiensis cl. inscc. (sometimes -tensis). *Ostia*.

Ager Solonius cl. e.g. Liv. 8. 12.

Alba (Longa), -ānus cl. inscc.

Caenīna, -nīnenses (sacerdotes) cl. inscc.

Sacriportus cl. e.g. Cic. *de Div.* 2. 31.

Castrī Moenium, -moenienses inscc. (-mon- Pl. 3. 5. 63)
? = Munienses Pl. 3. 5. 69.

Praenestē neut. (fem. Verg. *Aen.* 8. 561, Juv. 3. 190, -εστος Stra. and App.), -tīnus cl. inscc. *Palestrīna*.

Almo fl. cl. e.g. Ov. *Fast.* 4. 337.

Pēdum, -ānus cl.

Rōma, -anus cl. inscc. Professedly older names are

Saturnia cl. e.g. Dion. Hal. 1. 34 and

Valentia Solin. 1. 1. 1, Fest. p. 266 M., which looks like a grammarian's invention.

Scaptia cl., -τήνιος Dion. Hal. -tius poet., Tribus Scaptia, Scaptienses cl. inscc.

Corbio¹, -onis Liv. 2. 39 al.

Vitellia¹, -llenses cl. (Vetelia mss. Liv. 2. 39).

Sublaqueum¹ Tac. *Ann.* 14. 22 al. *Subiáco*.

Treba¹, -ani (Τρή-) cl. insc. (Trebium Liv. 2. 39). *Trévi nel Lázio*.

Bolae (Bōla Verg. *Aen.* 6. 766), -anus cl.

¹ These towns in the valley of the Anio were reckoned by Augustus in Latium (Regio I), not with the Aequi in Regio V, though geographically they would seem rather Aequian than Latin.

- Pupinius ager (also simply Pupinia), -inensis cl. Tribus Pupinia cl. insec.
- Tuscōlum -ūlum -κλον, -lānus cl. insec.
- Lābīci (-ικόν, Dion. Hal., Stra.) cl. -canus cl. insec.
- Gābīi, -bīnus cl. insec.
- Politorium cl. e.g. Liv. 1. 33, -aurini Pl. 3. § 69, so Jahn, but compare
- Polusca (Poll-), -σκανος, -scinus cl. e.g. Liv. 2. 33 who refers it to the Volsci; but in Plin. 3. § 69 in the list of the peoples 'in monte Albano carnem accipere soliti' Niebuhr, Detlefsen and Sillig read *Poluscini* for *Poletaurini* of some mss.; *Politorium* is mentioned separately in § 68.
- Tellenae (-ήναι, -ήνη) cl. e.g. Liv. 1. 33.
- Ficana cl. e.g. Liv. 1. 33. Mars Ficanus insec.
- Aqua Virgo cl. insec.
- Aefūla, -lanus cl. (mss. often *Aes-*, e.g. Plin. 3. 5. 69, v. Hübner *Hermes* I. p. 426), Mons Aeflanus C. I. L. XIV. 3530, Aefulanus cognomen insec.
- Tībūr, -ris neut.; -rs, -rtīnus cl. insec. (Teib- C. I. L. XIV. 3584). On the late derivative *Travertine* (stone) see Keller *Lat. Volksetym.* p. 24. *Tivoli*.
- Collātīa, -tīnus, cl. (Porta Collatina, Paul. ex Fest. 37 Müll.) e.g. Liv. 1. 38.
- Pons Muluius cl., Mon. Ancyr. IV. 20. *Ponte Molle*.
- Semurius ager cl. e.g. Macr. *Sat.* 1. 10.
- Antemnae, or -na cl. (Sabine in the oldest accounts, e.g. Liv. 1. 9).
- Aquae Albulae cl. insec., cf. Albula 'vetus nomen Tiberis' Liv. 1. 3 al.
- Curtius fons cl. e.g. Plin. 36. § 122, or Albulinus riuus (Front. *Aquaed.* 13), and
- Caeruleus fons cl., united in
- Aqua Claudia cl.
- Aqua Crābra cl. e.g. Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 3. 2.
- Anīō, -īēnis fl. masc. cl. insec.; this is the regular inflexion (Prisc. 6. p. 684 Keil), but -iēn also occurs in the nom., and -iōn- in the oblique cases. Tribus Aniensis cl. insec. *Aniène f.*

- Fīdēnae, -ēnātes cl. insec., -ēna sing. cl. (Fīd- Verg. *Aen.* 6. 773), insec. twice Feid-. On its nationality v. Dessau C. I. L. xiv. p. 453.
- Nōmentum, -mentānus cl. insec.; often called Sabine, but cf. Dessau C. I. L. xiv. p. 440. *Mentāna*.
- Allia fl. -liensis cl., C. I. L. x. 6638 p. 664 (MSS. often Alia, possibly from an error of Serv. ad *Aen.* 7. 717).
- Ficolea (-ul-), -leates, -lenses (-όλννοι Dion. Hal. 1. 16), cl. insec. (Ficelias Mart. 6. 27). Latin or Sabine? Cf. Dessau C. I. L. xiv. p. 453; it cannot be separated from *Nomentum* sup.
- Crustūmērīum Liv., Verg. *Aen.* 7. 631; also -meria Liv. (and -mīum? Liv. 1. 11), -μέρεια, -μερία, -μέριον Dion. Hal., -mērīnus, -mīnus both cl. Tribus Crustumina and Clu- both cl., the latter more freq. on insec., cf. Momms. *Staatsr.* 3. p. 153.
- Săcrāni, -ānus cl. e.g. Fest. p. 321 M.
- Corniculum, -lanus cl.
- Medullia (-llum Pl. 3. 5. 68) -llini cl. insec. (C. I. L. I¹ p. 284).
- Camera, -rium, -rini (-μερ-, -μαρ-) cl. insec. (gens Camera insec.).

B. *Less certain.*

- Ortona on the Aequian border Liv. 2. 43, 3. 30.
- Κούκουλον Stra. 5. 3. 11. *Cucūllo* (K.)
- Σικελία an old part of Tibur, Dion. Hal. 1. 9, cf. Siculi sub A, Kiep., *Alte Geogr.* p. 432.
- Tolerienses Pl. 3. 5. 69, Τολερῖνοι Plut. *Coriol.* 28. 5 perhaps = Trebium (sup.) Liv. 2. 39.
- Regillus lacus cl. e.g. Liv. 2. 19, but only as the site of the battle in 496 B.C., cf. Regillum 310 (Sabini) B.
- Lepinus M. Colum. 10. 131. *Lepīni M.*
- Cabenses sacerdotes (feriarum Latinarum) montis Albani insec. (-bienses Pl. 3. 5. 64, -βᾶνοι Dion. Hal. 5. 61); cf. mod. *Mōnte Cāvo* (= Mons Albanus), v. Mom. *Bull. Ins. Arch. Rom.* 1861, p. 207, or Dessau ad C. I. L. xiv. 2228.
- Baetterrae C. I. L. ix. 799.
- *Afilae, -anus C. I. L. xiv. 3442, Pl. 3. 11. 105 (Alfell-) Lib. Col. i. p. 236 (Afile). *Afile*.

Querquetulani Plin. 3. 5. 69, Dion. Hal. 5. 61 (Κορκετ-) cf. Querquetulana porta under ROME Note xxxvii. 5 inf. ? *Corcolle*.

Ameriola Liv. 1. 38, Pl. 3 § 68.

Albŭnĕae nemus Verg. *Aen.* 7. 81 al. Cf. Dessau C. I. L. xiv. pp. 435 and 368.

Fossa Cluilia Liv. e.g. 1. 23, -ae Cloeliae Paul. ex Fest. 56 Müll.

Arsia silva Liv. 2. 7 al.

Maesia silva (Mess-, Mes-?) Liv. 1. 33, Pl. 8 § 225.

Hĕlerni lucus, near Ostia, Ov. *Fast.* 2. 67, 6. 105.

Caruentana arx Liv. 22. 15 and 16; Steph. Byz. quotes a nom. -vros from Dion. Hal., but -entum seems more probably the true form.

Cātilli mons Serv. ad *Aen.* 7. 670 (Cātillus is cl. as the name of a man, Verg. l.c. and Sil.; Stat. has once Căt-; Hor. Od. 1. 18. 2 moenia Cātīli=Tibur).

Spino, -onis fl. }
Nodinus fl. } Cic. *Nat. Deor.* 3. 20 ad fin. 'in augurum precatone.'

*Retrices (only in abl. -cibus) Cato apud Fest. et Paul. p. 282—3 M., cf. p. 405; is it the name of a conduit used as a place-name?

C. *Doubtful.*

Ilionenses Plin. 3. § 64=Laurolauinienses A sup., cf. Beloch *Ital. Bund* p. 14.

Puilia saxa Fest. 250 Müll.

Albiona, ager trans Tiberim dicitur a luco Albionarum quo loco bos alba sacrificabatur. Paul. ex Fest. 4 Müll.

Sulmo Pl. 3. 5. 68, Verg. *Aen.* 10. 517. ? *Sermonĕta*.

Stephane, Πολυστέφανος, said to be an older name of Praeneste (v. A sup.) Pl. 3. 5. 64, Stra. 5. 3. 11.

Cati fons and Aqua Petronia Paul. ex Fest. 45 Müll., and Fest. 250 Müll., Catialis collis Placid. p. 29 Deurl.

Φῆστοι Stra. 5. 3. 2, v. Henzen *Act. Arval.* p. 47.

Tifata Pl. 3. 5. 68, cf. 154 A, 205 B. 1. sup.

Fenectani campi Liv. 8. 12.

Sassula Liv. 7. 19.

Empulum Liv. 7. 18.

Amitinum Plin. 3. 5. 68, Ametini (? -rini) C. I. L. x. 6440.

Λαβανὰ ὕδατα Stra. 5. 3. 11.

Ager Turax and Ager Lutirius (Lit-, Lut-, Lincer- codd.; is not Lucer- most probable?), Cato apud Macr. *Sat.* 1. 10.

Bubetani Pl. 3. 5. 69, -εντανοί Dion. Hal. 5. 61.

Foretii Pl. 3. 5. 69, ?= Φορτινέιοι Dion. Hal. 5. 61.

Hortenses Pl. 3. 5. 69 al. Hortinae classes Verg. *Aen.* 7. 716.

Pirae? Plin. 3. 5. 59.

Ἐπειοί Dion. Hal. 2. 1, cf. Pauli *Veneter* p. 230.

Manates Pl. 3. 5. 69? cf. proper name *Manatia Victorina* Brambach, *Corp. Insc. Rhenan.* 1767.

Roboraria near Tusculum, Itin. Anton. p. 305.

The following are only mentioned in Pliny (3. 5. 69) among the 'populi in monte Albano carnem accipere soliti,' who were extinct in his time.

Abolani, Accienses, Cusuetani, Macrales, Numinienses (al. Munienses), Octulani, Olliculani, Sisolenses, Tutienses, Vimitellarii, Velienses, Venetulani.

Corne a hill near Tusculum Plin. 16. § 242; ? cf. Columen Liv. 3. 23 in the same vicinity ('*Diana Cornia*' Orell. 3539 is corrupt, v. id. 2909).

Παρεούσιος ? older name of the Anio Plut. *Parallela* 40.

Pomonal in agro Solonio Fest. p. 250 M.

Σιγλιουρία ? Plut. *Poplic.* 16. 3.

D. Further modern names.

Agosta, Gerano, Palombara Sabina, Ponza d'Archinazzo, Poli, Zagarolo, Frascati, Genazzano, Lunghezza, Villa Spada, Frattocchie, Pignataro.

Note xxxvii. ANCIENT PLACE-NAMES IN ROME.

The following are among the most ancient names of localities in Rome itself; those within the Pomerium are arranged according to the four *Regiones* of Servius.

Pōmērium cl. insec., -moerium cl.

1. *S. of the Pomerium.*

{ Mons Āventinus (-num), -nus (adj.) cl. insec.

{ Murcus (an older name) Paul. ex F. 148 M., Serv. ad *Aen.* 8. 636.

Publicius cliuos cl. e.g. Liv. 26. 10, 27. 37.

Sublīciūs pons cl. cf. *sublīces* 254 sup.

Rēmūrīa, -rinus Ov. *Fast.* 5. 479 al., -μορ- Dion. Hal. -μορ- Plut. *Rom.*

11. 1. Cf. also Remona Paul. ex F. 276 M., -μόνιον Plut. *Fort. Rom.*

9. 7, who gives Ῥώμος as the original name and Ῥιγνάριον as the name in his own (νῦν δὲ) day.

Clivus Publicius cl.

Porta Trigemīna cl.

Stīmūlae lucus in Aventino. cl. e.g. Ov. *Fast.* 6. 497, identified with Semele (form Simila Liv. 39. 12).

Porta Raudusculana Var. *L. L.* 5. 163 al., cf. p. 271 f. sup.

Porta Lauernalis id. 5. 136, and Paul. ex F. 117 M.

Porta Minutia? Fest. 122 and 147 M.

2. *Regio Palatina.*

Pālātium, -tinus and the mythical Pallantēum cl. Tribus Palatina, Mons Palatinus, cl. insec.

Lūpercal, a cave beneath the Palatine cl. e.g. Verg. *Aen.* 8. 342.

Murcīa uallis, Venus Murcia cl. e.g. Fest. 148 M. (Murtea Varro *L. L.* 5 § 154 Speng.).

Germalus cl., e.g. Var. *L. L.* 5. 54, Liv. 33. 26.

Velia Var. *L. L.* 5. 64, Fest. 348 M.

Rūmōn an ancient name of the Tiber, Serv. ad *Aen.* 8. 63 and 90.

Ruminalis ficus cl. e.g. Liv. 1. 4; dea Rumina Var. *R. R.* 2. 11 (Rūmīna Ov. *Fast.* 2. 412).

Sacra Via cl. insec.

Vēlābrum (maius and minus), -brensis cl.

Curia Cālābra cl.

Forum Bōārīum cl.

Vicus Iūgārīus cl.

Vicus Tuscus cl.

Vicus Cyprius Liv. 1. 48, Cip- Var. *L. L.* 5. 32 and 159 (309 D inf.).

Lacus Curtius in foro cl.

Mundus, Manalis lapis in Comitio Varro ap. Macrob. *Sat.* 1. 16,
Fest. p. 154 M.

Sacellum Streniae Var. *L. L.* 5. 47, Fest. 293 M. al.

Iūturnae fons cl. e.g. Ov. *Fast.* 1. 705.

Argilētum, -tanus cl. v. Keller, *Lat. Volksetym.* p. 23 f.

Argēi cl. e.g. Liv. 1. 21, Var. *L. L.* 5. 45.

Roma Quadrata on the Palatine Fest. 258 M. al.

Porta Romanula Var. *L. L.* 5. 164 (Romana Fest.) cf. 309 A inf.

Porta Mugionis Non. 531 Merc., Muc- Var. *L. L.* 5. 164, -gionia
Paul. ex F. 144 M. -gonia Solin. 1. 24.

Porta Ianualis Var. *L. L.* 5. 164, Macr. *Sat.* 1. 9.

Porta Flumentana¹ cl.

Porta Carmentalis cl. (cf. lex Carmentis, or -ta).

Porta Ferentina? Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 20.

Porta Piacularis? Fest. 213 M.

Pectuscum Palati Fest. 213 M.

Doliola ad Cluacam Maximam, cl. e.g. Var. *L. L.* 5. 157.

Lautolae Var. *L. L.* 6. 156, Serv. ad *Aen.* 8. 361.

Vacci prata Liv. 8. 19.

¹ Keller *Lat. Volksetym.* p. 23 explains this most happily as formed from *flumen* on the pattern of the *Porta Nomentana*.

3. *W. of the Pomerium.*

Aequimaesium, -ius uicus cl. e.g. Liv. 4. 16.

{ Căpitolium, Mons Capitolinus cl. inscc.
Tarpēius mons, -ium saxum, -ia arx, cl.
Saturnius mons, -ia porta (=the following) Var. *L. L.* 5. 42.

Porta Pandana Paul. ex F. 220 M., Solin. 1. 13.

Scalae Gemoniae cl.

Tepula aqua in Capitolio Plin. 36 § 121. Frontin. *Aequaed.* c. 8.

Lautūmiae cl. e.g. Liv. 26. 27, 39, 44 (-tumia sing. Var. *L. L.* 5. 151).

Prata Quinctia trans Tiberim Paul. ex F. 256 M.

Petelinus lucus Liv. 6. 20, 7. 41, by some doubtfully identified with Poetelius lucus on the Esquiline.

Campus (Martius) cl. inscc.

Ovile in Campo Liv. 26. 22, Serv. ad *Ecl.* 1. 34.

Caprae or Caprea palus in Campo cl. e.g. Liv. 1. 16.

Tērentum, -e(n)tinus cl. Tribus Tere(n)tina cl. inscc. which Fest. however, p. 363, derives 'a flumine Terede' (? legendum *Terente*, v. Serv. ad *Aen.* 8. 63, who gives Terentum (from *tero*) as an old name of the Tiber), see Liv. 10. 9.

Serra a religious name for the Tiber, Serv. ad *Aen.* 8. 63.

Iānicolum (-cul-) -lensis cl. inscc. Plin. 3. § 68 gives Antipolis as its more ancient name. *M. Gianicolo.*

4. *Regio Collina.*

Collina porta, Tribus cl. inscc.

Sceleratus campus, uicus cl.

Lautulae Var. *L. L.* 5. 166, locus Lautulus Serv. ad *Aen.* 8. 361.

Vāticanus collis, ager cl. (-tic- Hor. *Od.* 1. 20. 7).

Latiaris collis cl.

Mucialis collis Var. *L. L.* 5. 52.

Quīrīnālis collis cl., porta Fest. 255 M. Tribus Quīrīna cl. inscc. (which however Fest. 263 M. derives 'a Curensibus Sabinis' v. Liv. *Epit.* 19) and 309 A inf. s.v. *curis*. Cf. Quiritium fossae Liv. 1. 33 al.

Vīmīnālis collis, porta cl. (cf. Plin. 16. 37).

Ratumenna porta Plin. 8. 161, Fest. 274 M., -manna Solin. 45. 15.

Fontinalis porta cl. (e.g. Liv. 35. 10) insc.

Sanqualis porta Fest. 343 M., ausis cl., cf. 309 A inf. s.v. *Sancus*.

5. *Regio Esquilina*.

Esquiliæ, -linus -lina Tribus cl. inscc. (also Aes-, not in inscc., v. Mommsen *Abhandl. d. Berl. Akad.* 1868 p. 172, and Keller, *Lat. Volksetym.* p. 22).

{ Caelius mons cl. inscc.

{ Querquetulanus (the older name) Tac. Ann. 4. 65, cf. Querquetulani Note xxxvi. (LATINI) B., and

Querquetulana (also -aria) porta cl., by some identified with

Caelimontana porta cl.

Caeliolus (a branch of M. Caelius) Var. *L. L.* 5. 46, -liculus Cic. *Har. Resp.* § 32.

Cispius mons (part of the Esquiline) Fest. 340 M. al. (Cesp- Var. *L. L.* 5. 50).

Oppius mons (another part) Var. and Fest. ll.c.

Poetelius lucus Varro *L. L.* 5. § 50¹.

Fagutalis lucus Var. *L. L.* 5. 49 (? lacus Solin. 1. 26); Jupiter Fagutalis Plin. 16. 37; -tal neut. Fest. p. 340 M.

Orbius clius Dion. Hal. 4. 39, Urb- Liv. 1. 48 al., cf. Müll. ad Fest. p. 182.

Corneta at the foot of the Esquiline, Varro *L. L.* 5. §§ 146 and 152.

6. *Regio Suburana*.

Sübūra (-urra), -ranus cl.

Vicus Sucusanus (sic legendum) Var. *L. L.* 5. 48, Fest. 309 M. In inscc. we have always Tribus SUC. = *Tribus Suburrana*, e.g. C. I. L. xiv. 397, Momm. *Röm. Trib.* p. 82 al. (*Succ.* only in a forged insc. ib. p. 77 n.), cf. Quint. 1. 7. 29².

¹ Cf. Petelinus above, under 3.

² The two forms *Subura* and **Sugusa* are clearly identical, but how? Keller's view (*Lat. Volksetym.* p. 22) is unlikely and unsupported historically; Jordan's (*Krit. Beitr.* p. 162) and Darbishire's (*Camb. Philolog. Soc. Transact.* iii. p. 198 = *Reliq. Philol.* p. 101) is attractive, but greatly needs support.

Cări^{nae} cl.

Ceroliensis }
 Ceroniensis } parts of Carinae, Varr. *L. L.* 5. 47.
 Cerionia }

Lucus Mefitis id. ib. § 48, also Fest. 351 M.

Vicus Instelanus id. ib. § 52, cf. Jordan *Topogr.* 2. 242, 263.

Porta Căpēna cl.

Turris Mamilia Paul. ex Fest. p. 131 M. and insc., *Bull. Arch. Com.* 1888 p. 398.

Tribus Lemonia cl. insec. 'a pago Lemonio qui est a porta Capena via Latina,' Paul. 113 M., cf. Pauli *Veneret* p. 427.

For Septimontium = the Palatium, Germalus, Velia, Fagutal, Oppius, Cispus, Caelius (cl. e.g. Varr. *L. L.* 5. 41), v. *Dict. Geogr.* s.v. *Roma* p. 734, and Kiep. *Alte Geogr.* p. 421.

7. *Names not locally identified.*

Clitellae Paul. ex F. 59 M.

Insteius uicus Liv. 24. 10 (cf. gens Insteia cl. and ? Instelanus uicus sup.).

Fenestella porta Ov. *Fast.* 6. 578, Plut. *Qu. Rom.* c. 36, Plut. *de Fort. Rom.* 10, hence the cognomen of the well-known Augustan writer, and the gens *Fenestellia* C. I. L. v. 4941.

Portunium, a flower and garland market, Fronto *ad M. Caes.* 1. 7 p. 19 Naber.

The names of the three most ancient tribes and of the corresponding centuries of knights :

Lūcēres, -re(n)ses (-ū- Ov., -ŭ- Propert.) cl. e.g. Varro *L. L.* 5. 55 and 81.

Ramnes, -nenses cl. e.g. Varro l.c., -netes late.

Titienses cl. e.g. Varro 5. 55, 89, 91, and in sing. Titiensis (except Titiens Prop. 5. 1. 31); a gen. pl. Titium appears in Varro 5. 81. The form Tatienses seems now generally abandoned by editors; so-dales Titienses, a priestly college, insec.

Note xxxviii. PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE LATINI².**A. Frequent.**I. *Nomina.*

gens Acilia	Cacia	Dupilia
Aebutia	Caecilia	Egnatia <i>inf.</i>
Aelia	Caelia <i>inf.</i>	Egrilia (rarely Aeg-)
Aemilia	<u>Cerellia</u> (Caer-)	Fabia
Agria	<u>Caesellia</u>	Faenia
Albia	<u>Caesennia</u>	<u>Fiseuia</u>
<u>Allia</u> <i>inf.</i>	Caesia	Flauia
<u>Annia</u>	<u>Caesonia</u>	Folia
Antistia (twice -test-)	Calpurnia	Fonteia
Antonia	Caltilia	Fregania (Fraeg-)
<u>Appuleia</u> (less often	Caninia	Fuluia
Apu-, three times	Carminia	Furia
with -ll-, once	Cartilia	<u>Gauia</u> <i>inf.</i>
Apoll-)	Casperia	<u>Gellia</u>
<u>Aquillia</u> (less often	Cassia	Geminia
-ilia-)	Cestia	Grania
<u>Arellia</u> (once -elia)	Cincia	Hateria (also At-)
<u>Arria</u>	Cipia <i>inf.</i>	Heluia <i>inf.</i>
Arruntia (less often	Claudia	Hereia
Aru-) <i>inf.</i>	<u>Clodia</u>	<u>Herennia</u> (once -enia)
Artoria	Cloelia <i>inf.</i>	<i>inf.</i>
Atia	<u>Coceia</u>	<u>Herennuleia</u> (less
Atilia	<u>Coelia</u>	often -enu-)
Atinia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Combarisia</u>	Horatia
<u>Attia</u>	Cominia <i>inf.</i>	Hortensia (-esia)
<u>Aufidia</u>	Cornelia	Hostilia
Aurelia	Critonia	Humania l.
Axilia (Axs- Acs-)	Curtia	Iulia
Baberia	Cutia	Iunia <i>inf.</i>
Bebia	Decimia (once -cem-)	Iuuentia
Bellicia	<i>inf.</i>	Laberia
<u>Bruttia</u> (once Bryttia)	Domitia	Laelia
		Licina (once Leic-)

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the list of Signs and Abbreviations. Here, as in the other lists of names, the underlinings denote non-Latin, or possibly non-Latin characteristics.

² From C. I. L. xiv., excluding the Praeneste-Tusculum district (307 sup.), and also omitting 4074—88 and 4278.

<u>Liuvia</u>	tensia, twice Os-	Septimia (once -tum-)
<u>Lollia</u>	tensis)	Sergia
<u>Luceia</u>	Otacia	Seruilia
Lucilia	Ouia <i>inf.</i>	Sextia
Lucretia	Pacia	Sextilia
Luria	<u>Petronia</u> (-ea)	Silia <i>inf.</i>
Luscia	Plaria	Similia
Maecia	Plautia	<u>Sittia</u> (Sitia)
Malia	<u>Plotia</u>	<u>Sossia</u> (<u>Sosia</u>)
Mamia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Pompeia</u>	Statilia
Mamidia	<u>Pomponia</u>	<u>Suellia</u>
Mamilia	<u>Pontia</u> (once -eia)	Sulpicia
Manlia	<u>Popillia</u> (-ilia)	Terentia
Marcia	Porcia	Terpolia
Maria	Prastina <i>vir</i> (once	Testia
<u>Memmia</u>	Prastinia <i>mul.</i>)	Titia
<u>Messia</u>	Publicia (once Pob-	Trebonia
Metilia	and Pup-)	<u>Tuccia</u>
<u>Metia</u> (once Metia)	Pubilia	<u>Tullia</u> (once Tulia)
Mindia	Pupia	Turrana
<u>Minicia</u>	Quinctia (Quint-)	Valeria (passim)
Minucia	Quintilia (Quinct-)	<u>Vallia</u> (twice Valia)
Modia	Ragonia	Varena
Mucia	Roscia	Varia
Munatia	Rubria	Vecilia
<u>Mussia</u>	Rustia	Vedia (once Veid-)
Naeuia	Rusticelia	Veia
<u>Nasennia</u> (less often	Rutilia	Veratia
-enia)	Sabidia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Vergilia
Nonia <i>inf.</i>	Salinatoria	<u>Vettia</u> (rarely Vetia)
Nouia	Sallustia	Veturia
<u>Numisia</u> <i>inf.</i>	Salonia	Vibia <i>inf.</i>
Numitoria	Scantia	Vipsania
Octavia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Scribonia	Vlpia
Ogulnia	Sedatia	Voconia (Vocc- one
Orbia	Seia	insc.)
Ostiensis (once Osti-	Sempronia	Voltidia (twice -ted-)
ensia, Ostiesis, Os-	Sentia	Volumnia
	Septicia	<u>Volusia</u> (once - <u>ussia</u>)

2. Among the Cognomina may be mentioned

Bassus	Musa	<u>Rufinus</u>
Cerdo	Plarianus	<u>Rufus</u>
Ianuarus	<u>Pollio</u> (once <u>Polio</u>)	Saluius
Maro (twice -on)	Proculus (-cl-)	

B. *Less frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

gens <u>Abenia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Caesilia</u>	<u>Detelia</u>
<u>Accoleia</u> (-cul-)	<u>Caetrania</u> (one insc.)	<u>Dissenia</u>
<u>Acerra</u>	<u>Caetronia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Domatia</u>
<u>Aeficia</u>	<u>Calauia</u> (one insc.) <i>inf.</i>	<u>Duronia</u> (one insc.)
<u>Afilana</u> (one insc.)	<u>Calpetana</u>	<u>Eggia</u>
<u>Afinia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Caluisia</u>	<u>Ennia</u>
<u>Afrania</u>	<u>Canuleia</u>	<u>Eruciana</u>
<u>Agilleia</u>	<u>Capia</u>	<u>Fabricia</u> (-rec-)
<u>Alia</u>	<u>Captia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Fadia</u>
<u>Aleia</u>	<u>Cartia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Faecenia</u>
<u>Alfa</u>	<u>Caruilia</u>	<u>Faltonia l.</u> (one insc.)
<u>Allidia</u> (once -ed-)	<u>Carullia</u>	<u>Fannia</u> (once Fania)
<u>Alliena</u>	<u>Castricia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Ferrania</u>
<u>Amatia</u>	<u>Catia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Firmania</u>
<u>Anicia</u>	<u>Catilia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Firmia</u>
<u>Aninia</u>	<u>Catinia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Flauina</u>
<u>Annea</u>	<u>Cattia</u>	<u>Floria</u>
<u>Anteia</u>	<u>Cauaria</u>	<u>Fuficia</u> (once -feic-)
<u>Antia</u>	<u>Cauia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Fundania</u>
<u>Apertia</u>	<u>Caulia</u>	<u>Fundilia</u>
<u>Arbustia</u>	<u>Cauponia</u> (<u>Cop-</u>)	<u>Futia</u>
<u>Aristia</u>	<u>Celeria</u>	<u>Gabinia</u>
<u>Arrania</u>	<u>Ceruia</u>	<u>Galeria</u>
<u>Arrecina</u>	<u>Cluentia</u> (once Clou-)	<u>Gargilia</u>
<u>Asicia</u>	<u>Cluua</u>	<u>Gentia</u> (one insc.)
<u>Asinia</u>	<u>Codonia</u>	<u>Genucia</u> (once -ic- on same insc. as -uc-)
<u>Attiena l.</u> (one insc.)	<u>Consia</u>	<u>Gepidia</u>
<u>Auchenia</u>	<u>Considia</u>	<u>Gessia</u> (once Gesia)
<u>Aufestia</u>	<u>Cordia</u>	<u>Gettia</u>
<u>Auiana</u>	<u>Cosidia</u>	<u>Graecia</u>
<u>Auidia</u>	<u>Cossinia</u>	<u>Graecinia</u> (one insc.)
<u>Auienia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Cossutia</u>	<u>Grattia</u> (once -atia)
<u>Auonia</u>	<u>Crepereia</u>	<u>Hedia</u>
<u>Autronia</u>	<u>Culciscia</u>	<u>Heria</u>
<u>Baebutia</u>	<u>Curia</u>	<u>Hordionia</u>
<u>Bellenia</u>	<u>Cuspia</u>	<u>Hostia</u>
<u>Berbucia</u>	<u>Dastidia</u>	<u>Iaulolena</u>
<u>Brittia</u>	<u>Dasumia</u> (once -sim-)	<u>Istoria</u>
<u>Caicia</u> (Caec-)	<u>Decia</u>	<u>Iustia</u>
	<u>Deciria</u>	

<u>Laecania</u>	<u>Oclatia</u>	<u>Saluia</u>
<u>Laeuia</u>	<u>Ofillia</u>	<u>Saluidena</u> } once each
<u>Leuonica</u> (thrice in one <i>insc.</i> ; once else- where <i>Laeu-</i>)	<u>Olia</u>	<u>Saluidiena</u> }
<u>Lappia</u>	<u>Oppia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Sattia</u>
<u>Larcia</u>	<u>Quinia</u>	<u>Saufeia</u> <i>inf.</i> ?
<u>Lartia</u>	<u>Paconia</u>	<u>Seculia</u> (- <i>gul-</i>)
<u>Lartidia</u>	<u>Palaa</u>	<u>Selicia</u>
<u>Lasuccia</u>	<u>Pantuleia</u>	<u>Senatia</u>
<u>Liguria</u>	<u>Papia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Sertoria</u>
<u>Longinia</u>	<u>Papinia</u>	<u>Sestia</u>
<u>Lucia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Papiria</u>	<u>Setina</u>
<u>Lusia</u>	<u>Patria</u>	<u>Setoria</u>
<u>Lutatia</u>	<u>Pedania</u>	<u>Seueria</u>
<u>Luttia</u>	<u>Pedia</u>	<u>Sirtia</u>
<u>Macrinia</u>	<u>Peducaea</u>	<u>Spuria</u> <i>inf.</i> ?
<u>Maecenatia</u>	<u>Perperna</u> <i>vir</i>	<u>Staberia</u>
<u>Maecilia</u>	<u>Perpernnia</u> <i>mul. l.</i>	<u>Statia</u> <i>inf.</i>
<u>Maeclesia</u>	<u>Pescennia</u> } once each	<u>Steia</u>
<u>Maelia</u>	<u>Pescenia</u> }	<u>Stertinia</u>
<u>Maenia</u>	<u>Peticia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Stlaccia</u>
<u>Magia</u>	<u>Petreia</u>	<u>Suestidia</u>
<u>Magnia</u>	<u>Pilia</u>	<u>Sulfia</u>
<u>Mallia</u>	<u>Pinaria</u>	<u>Sullia</u> (once <u>Syllia</u>)
<u>Mantennia</u> (once, and once <i>-enia</i>)	<u>Pinnia</u>	<u>Tadia</u>
<u>Marria</u>	<u>Pipidia</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Tarusia</u>
<u>Martia</u>	<u>Pirria</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Tettia</u>
<u>Masuria</u>	<u>Plaetoria</u>	<u>Thoria</u>
<u>Matuccia</u>	<u>Plinia</u>	<u>Tiburtia</u>
<u>Messenia</u>	<u>Plutia</u>	<u>Tillia</u>
<u>Meuia</u>	<u>Poppaea</u> (once <i>-ea</i>)	<u>Tinea</u> (once <i>-nia</i>)
<u>Minatia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Postumia</u>	<u>Tinucia</u>
<u>Minidia</u>	<u>Postumulena</u>	<u>Titienia</u>
<u>Modestia</u>	<u>Prifernia</u>	<u>Titinia</u>
<u>Mollicia</u>	<u>Publisidia</u>	<u>Tongilia</u>
<u>Mummia</u> (once <i>-umia</i>)	<u>Pullia</u>	<u>Tonia</u>
<u>Munatuleia</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Raecia</u>	<u>Trebellia</u>
<u>Mundicia</u>	<u>Rammia</u>	<u>Trebia</u> <i>inf.</i>
<u>Munia</u>	<u>Rasia</u>	<u>Turcia</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)
<u>Murdia</u>	<u>Rennia</u>	<u>Turellia</u>
<u>Nera[t]ia</u>	<u>Rocia</u>	<u>Turpilia</u>
<u>Nouellia</u>	<u>Romania</u>	<u>Tutilia</u>
<u>Obellia</u> (<i>-elia</i> , once each) <i>inf.</i>	<u>Rubellia</u>	<u>Varenia</u>
	<u>Rupilia</u>	<u>Vargunteia</u>
	<u>Sallia</u>	<u>Varinia</u>
	<u>Salluua</u> (Gr. Σαλ- λούιος)	<u>Vatronia</u>
		<u>Vennonia</u>

Ventilia	<u>Vettulena</u> (twice)	Vmbilia
Venuleia	Vetu-)	Vmbria (once -eia)
Vestilia	<u>Vibullia</u>	<u>Voluseia</u>
Vestricia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Vibusia</u> (once - <u>ussia</u>)	<u>Vttedia</u> (once <u>Uttie-</u>)
Vetilia	<u>Villia</u>	

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

<u>Agrippinus</u>	Damas (once -ma)	Rebilus
<u>Ammia</u>	Gaius	<u>Rosianus</u>
Antullus	Hirrutus	<u>Sisenna</u>
Anullinus	Maius	Specla
Apella	Marullus	Sulla
<u>Blaesus</u>	Mela	Tatia
Bonosa	Pansa	Tato
Camillus	<u>Polla</u> (once <u>Pola</u>)	Vrsilla
Cerialis	Pupus <i>praen. et cogn.</i>	Vrsus
Corinthus		

C. *Once only.*1. *Nomina.*

gens Aburia	Anilia	<u>Aufustia</u>
<u>Accenna</u>	<u>Annidia</u>	Augustalia
Acestia	Annio[l]ena	Auiena
[Ac]holia	Antilia	<u>Auillia</u>
Acrai..	Api[c]ia	Aulia
Acutia	Apidia	Auscia?
Aedia	Aponia	Auteia?
Aerentia	Appaenia	<u>Badusia</u>
Aeronia	Aprofin[ia]	Baedia
Agilia	Apronia	Balbilia
Aia	Apusalenia	Bania
Aiedia	Aricinia?	Bassilia
Albina	Arpagia	Beritia?
Albinia	Arrena	Betuna
Albonia	Ateia	<u>Bisinia</u>
<u>Alfedia</u>	Atidia	<u>Blossia</u> <i>inf.</i>
<u>Alfenatia</u>	Atilena	Bolana
<u>Alliana</u>	<u>Attennia</u>	Bombia
Alpinia	<u>Aufia</u>	

Brenia	Donatia	Istilia ?
Britidia	<u>Donnia</u>	Iustuleia
Brotia	Ducenia	Labiena
Bullatia	Durdenia	Laetoria
Buria	Durmia	Lalia
[C]aedicia	Equitia	Lania
Caepia	Ereleia	Largia
<u>Caesernia</u>	Ernuleia	Laricia
<u>Caesetia</u>	[E]rucia	Latinia
<u>Caetennia</u>	Etrilia	Legaria
<u>Caledia</u>	Faberia	Lepidia
Calestria	Faia[<i>nia</i>]	Litoria
Caluentia	Farrania	Longidia
Caluia	Farria	<u>Loreia</u>
Caluidia	<u>Fausi</u>	<u>Lorenia</u>
Cameria <i>l.</i>	Feridia	<u>Lorentia</u>
Campania	<u>Fescenna</u> <i>vir</i>	<u>Luccia</u>
Camurenia	<u>Fescennia</u> <i>mul. l.</i>	Lumbia
Kania	Fictoria	Macedina
<u>Canusia</u>	Firmiana	Macia
Carantia	Flaminia	Magilia
<u>Carfia</u>	Forbeia	<u>Magutt[ia]</u>
Carinatia	<u>Fuficulena</u>	Mania
<u>Carisia</u>	<u>Fufidia</u>	<u>Manneia</u>
Carpitana	Fule[<i>inia</i>]?	Marracia
Cartoria	Fullonia	Matia
Carutia	Fultia	Meclonia
Cascellia	<u>Funisulana</u>	Mercella
Caticania	Furnia	<u>Mesulena</u>
Ceionia	<u>Fusinia</u>	Mezaea
Ciarcia	Galedia	<u>Mimisia</u>
Cilnia	Genatia	<u>Minasia</u>
<u>Cirria</u>	Gerulana	Montania
Cispia	Gerusia	Munnenia
Cluturia	<u>Gesatia</u>	<u>Musamia</u>
Cocilia	Gordia	Mutilia
Comica	Gypsani[<i>a</i>]	<u>Muttia</u>
<u>Connia</u>	Heiulia	<u>Nammia</u>
Cosconia	<u>Helfinia</u>	[Nor]bana
Crispia	Hellenia	Numidia
Crispina	Heluidia	<u>Nummia</u>
Critaria	<u>Hoenia</u>	Nunnidia
Cuperia	Honeria	Nunnuleia
Curiatia <i>l.</i>	[H]osidia <i>inf.</i>	Nymphidia
Curtilia	Legia <i>inf.</i> ?	Obulnia
Diuilia	Insteia	Oelatin[<i>i</i>]a

<u>Opel[ia]</u>	<u>Rufia</u>	<u>Tribellia</u>
Opimia	<u>Rufria</u>	Turia
Oppunea	Rusticania	Turrenia
<u>Orfia</u>	Sabinia	Tusculania
<u>Orfta</u>	Sacconia	Tussania
Ouilia	Saenia	Tutia
<u>Pacceia</u>	<u>Safinia inf.</u>	Tyria
Pacedia	Salania	Vadia
Pacia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Satellia</u>	Valgia
Pacxa ?	Scaudia	<u>Vannia</u>
Paquedia	<u>Scifonia</u>	Varronia
Pelagi[nia]	Scuppida	Vatinia
<u>Perellia</u>	<u>Sellia</u>	Vcena ?
Perennia	<u>Seppia</u>	Vehilia
Perternia	Sercudia	Veiena
Petilia	Serenia	<u>Velleia</u>
<u>Petisia</u>	Seria	Vellenia
Placentia	<u>Sestidia</u>	<u>Vennia</u>
Plausurnia	Sicinia	Vernia
<u>Plotidia</u>	Sidonia	[V]erulana
<u>Pompusia</u>	Siluania	Vespria
Poppidia	Simplicia	<u>Vettenia</u> (once -ennia)
Portumia	Spedia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Vetticia</u>
Precilia	Spelia	<u>Vettiena</u>
Proculeia	<u>Spurillia</u>	Vetulania
Publeia	Staeda <i>inf.</i>	<u>Vibenna</u>
Publia	Staia <i>inf.</i>	Vibrent....
<u>Pulfatia</u>	Stateria	[V]iciria
Pullaenia	Sterceia	Vincia
Pumidia	Subria	Vinia
Pupiena	Sunturia	<u>Vinicia inf.</u>
Pupilia	Tamulia	Virgil[i]a
Quadronia	<u>Tannia</u>	<u>Vitellia</u>
Rabir[ia]	Tannonia	<u>Viuellia</u>
Rabonia	[T]arquiti[a]	Vmbricia
Rabul[e]ia	Tarrut[enia]	<u>Vmennia</u>
<u>Ramennia</u>	Tedia	Vmidia
<u>Rapellia</u>	<u>Tenneia</u> (dative)	Volceia
Rapidia	Te[t]edia ?	Volcacia (Vulkac-)
Rapurnia	Thurania	Voluntilia
Rasticania	Tinia	<u>Volussiana</u>
Refriu....	Titaedia	Vonbia
Reptinea	Torquatia	Vrbatia
Ricina	Traiana	<u>Vrfi....</u>
Ridania	Trebatia	Vuotidia ?
Rubrinia	Trebiena	

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Abinnaeus	Furnius	Pisibanus
Aciua	Gates <i>l.</i>	Quetus
<u>Affa</u>	Hamillus	<u>Rebennius</u>
<u>Afias</u>	<u>Hosia</u>	Reburrus
Aglinus	Lada	<u>Rufio</u>
Aprilla	Laurus	Sarnia
Ascula	<u>Lausus</u>	Scapula
Baricio	Ligus	Silo
Betoretus	<u>Lusario</u>	<u>Sosianus</u>
Bouius	Malia	<u>Sossianus</u>
<u>Burria vir</u>	<u>Masila</u>	Sosus
Caesime	Matidia	Ispes
Callo <i>mul.</i>	Mininnus <i>agn.</i>	<u>Spesina</u>
Callon <i>vir</i>	<u>Nasica</u>	Stloga
Cilo	<u>Naso</u>	Istratonice
<u>Coeranus</u>	Nonnus <i>agn.</i>	Tata
<u>Dasius</u>	October	Tatias
<u>Dassius</u>	<u>Ofellio</u>	Tussania
Decria <i>inf.</i>	Paelignianus	Vecula
Drauce	Paetinus	Venula
<u>Drosus</u>	<u>Pandusa</u>	<u>Volusenus</u>
Eglectus	Papia	Vrsulus
Faentina (i. e. Fauen-)	Peplus	

E. Sabini.

No inscriptions in this dialect remain to us, and Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 348 n.), following Niebuhr, points out that all the forms quoted as Sabine by ancient writers have Latin terminations, so that the dialect must have been completely merged in Latin before the time of Varro. Moreover both Varro and Festus, while regularly citing *lingua Osca*, do not speak of *lingua Sabina* but simply of *Sabini*; there are two exceptions in Varro, see inf. s.v. *Sancus* and Note xxxix a, neither however in such a context as to imply a living language. This early disappearance of the native dialect is accounted for by the history of the tribe. The whole Sabine territory was taken into Roman occupation early in the third century B.C., after its subjugation by M'. Curius Dentatus in 290 (*Florus* 1. 10 *Bellum Sabinum*, cf. *Plin.* 18. 3. 18 etc.). In the same year according to Velleius (1. 14. 6) it received the *civitas sine suffragio*, which (id. 1. 14. 7) was converted into the full franchise in 268. About 240 B.C. (*Liv. Epit.* 19) the tribus Quirina was established, which, as we know from *insec.*, embraced all the Sabine communities, including even Amiternum. For further details see Mommsen *C. I. L.* IX. p. 396, Beloch *It. Bd.* p. 31 f., 51 f.

Some local peculiarities, however, are suggested by Quint. 1. 5. 56; *Taceo de Tuscis et Sabinis et Praenestinis quoque, nam, ut eorum sermonem utentem, Vectium Lucilius insectatur, quemadmodum Pollio deprehendit in Liuio Patauinitatem: if eorum* here refers to any one but the *Praenestini*, this later Sabine patois must have been marked enough in the time of Lucilius for him to profess to recognise it. This is not saying very much, especially if, as Quintilian suggests, Vectius' Latin was in point of purity no worse than Livy's.

309 SABINE GLOSSES.

A. *Well attested.**alpo-* 'albus,' *Alpes.*

Paul. ex F. 4 M. Album quod nos dicimus a Graeco quod est ἀλφὸν appellatum [cf. Hesych. s.v.]; Sabini tamen alpum dixerunt. Unde credi potest nomen Alpium a candore niuium uocitatum. The word is clearly borrowed from Greek or Celtic (cf. Gallic ἀλπεῖς etc. Fick II⁴ p. 21); pure Italic would be **alfo-*. For the spread of a geographical name cf. *Italia* (11 A sup.).

auso- 'aurum.'

Paul. ex F. 9 M. Aurum...alii ■ Sabinis quod illi ausum dicebant. Compare also a vexatiously abridged gloss, id. 23 M. Aureliam familiam ex Sabinis oriundam a Sole dictum putant, quod ei publice a populo Romano datus sit locus in quo sacra faceret Soli, qui ex hoc Auseli dicebantur ut Valesii, Papisii pro eo quod est Valerii, Papirii. It does not appear what the connexion was that Festus supposed between *Auselio-* and *sol*. The name was compared by Mom. *U. D.* p. 349 with ἀκῆλως (ἔως ὑπὸ Τυρρ. Hesych.), which he would correct to αὐσῆλ, quoting *usil* from two Etr. bronzes (*Bull. Ins. Arch.* 1840 p. 11, Gerhard *Arch. Zeit.* 1847, Anh. I. p. 9), where it appears to designate the sun-god and a goddess (Aurora?) respectively. If so it is no doubt a Sabine word borrowed.

casco- 'uetus.'

Varro *L. L.* 7. 28. In carmine Priami quod est: Casmenas cascam rem uolo profarier, primum Cascum significat uetus; secundo eius origo Sabina, quae usque radices in Oscam linguam egit. Varro adds other passages from Ennius, Manilius and Papirius showing the same sense; cf. also 205 A, sup. s.v. *casno-*.

cato- 'acutus.'

Varro *L. L.* 7. 46. Cata acuta, hoc enim uerbo dicunt Sabini.

cesna 'cena.'

Paul. ex F. 338 M., and fragm. Fest. 339 M. Scensas Sabini cenas dicebant. Quae autem nunc prandia sunt cenas dicebant, et pro cenis uespernas appellabant. But id. 209 M. s.v. *Pennas* gives the form as *cesnas*, which Osc. *kerssna-* shows to be correct.

crepero- 'dubius,' *crepusco-* 'crepusculo natus.'

Varro *L. L.* 6. 5. Crepusculum sumpserunt a Sabinis, unde ueniunt Crepusci nominati Amiterno qui eo tempore erant nati, ut Lucii prima luce in Reatino: crepusculum significat dubium; ab eo res dictae dubiae creperae. Similarly in 7. 77, and Paul. ex F. 52 and 71 M. and Non. 13 Merc. Observe that the adj. need not be derived from the *-es-* : *-os-* stem; if it be, we have it in a Latinised form (=pure Sab. **crepeso-*?).

cumba 'lectica.'

Paul. ex F. 64 M. Cumbam Sabini uocant eam quam militares lecticam unde uidetur deriuatum esse cubiculum.

cupenco- 'sacerdos.'

Serv. ad *Aen.* 12. 538 (*nec di texere Cupencum*). Sane sciendum cupencum Sabinorum lingua sacerdotem uocari. Ibid. (Dan.). Sunt autem cupenci Herculis sacerdotes.

curis 'hasta,' *Juno Curitis*; compare the Sabine town *Cures* (310 A inf.) and perhaps also Lat. *Quirinus*, *Tribus Quirina*, *Quirites*.

Ovid, *Fasti* 2. 475,

Proxima lux uacua est: at tertia dicta Quirino.

Qui tenet hoc nomen Romulus ante fuit,

(1) Sive, quod hasta curis priscis est dicta Sabinis,

Bellicus a telo uenit in astra deus;

(2) Sive suo regi nomen posuere Quirites;

(3) Seu quia Romanis iunxerat ille Cures.

These three derivations reappear in various authorities, and all appear to be based on a passage in Varro 'libro V *Rerum Diuinarum*,' (Macrob. 1. 9. 16); but in *L. L.* 5. 73 he says simply 'Quirinus ■ Quiritibus.'

(1) and (2) are united by Paul. ex F. 49 M., who gives also (3) and repeats it at 67 M.; at 63 M. s.v. *caelibari* he gives: (quia) matronae Iunonis Curitis in tutela sint, quae ita appellabatur a ferenda hasta quae lingua Sabinorum Curis dicitur, and similarly on p. 49. Macrob. l.c. gives only (1); Serv. ad *Aen.* 1. 292 gives (1), but ad *Aen.* 7. 710 he follows Liv. 1. 13. 5 in uniting (2) and (3) and not mentioning (1). Dion. Hal. 2. 48 (to whom of course Quirinus is *Kυρίνος*), quoting Varro, derives *Cures* either from *Quirinus* or from *curis*, *κύρις γὰρ οἱ Σαβίνοι τὰς αἰχμὰς καλοῦσιν*, and further *τὸν Ἐνυάλιον οἱ Σαβίνοι καὶ παρ' ἐκείνων οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι μαθόντες Κυρίνον ὀνομάζουσι, οὐκ ἔχοντες εἰπεῖν τὸ ἀκριβὲς εἶτε Ἄρης ἐστὶν εἶτε ἕτερός τις ὁμοίος Ἄρει τιμὰς ἔχων*. In point of history, there is no doubt that the *tribus Quirina* was formed at Rome expressly to include the people of Cures and the surrounding country (v. sup. p. 351), but this official act of nomenclature may be variously explained, and in no case, so far as I can see, can any certain phonetic deduction be based upon it.

The form '*quiris*'=spear does not appear till Isidore (9. 2. 84) and is therefore probably an invention.

From all this it seems at least clear

(a) that only forms with *Cur-* are Sabine¹,

(β) that only forms with *Quir-* are Latin (Gr. *Kυρ-* is indifferent).

¹ 'It is just worth considering whether Sabine *cū-* may not, under some conditions, have had the sound *kū* (=Attic *κυ*), which approximates closely to that of Lat. *quī-*.' J. P. P.

I know of no other evidence to decide whether *qui-* became *cū-* in Sabine, a possibility which derivations (1) and (3) assume. 'Spearmen' is a good enough meaning for *Quirites*, for the later use of the word = 'civilian' may have been developed by its survival as a traditional name for the members of the originally military *Comitia Centuriata*. If the word comes from (an older form of) *Cures*, then for the ending compare *Caer-ites*. (Corssen's deriv. from *cūria* is impossible.)

I do not know whether the form *curin* (quam Sabini curin uocant Macrob. *l.c.*) is meant to imply an *-n-* stem (gen. *-nis* etc.) and so explain the *-n-* of the derivative *Quirin-us*.

fasena (-ana MS.) 'harena.'

Varro fragm. 58 Willmanns; Harena, ut testis est Varro, a Sabinis fasana dicitur; from Vel. Long. *De Orth.* p. 2230 Putsch.

The Sabine *f-* and *-s-* may be allowed to substantiate the rather doubtful text.

februo- 'purgamentum.'

Varro *L. L.* 6. 13. *Februum* Sabini purgamentum et id in nostris sacris uerbum; nam et Lupercalia Februatio. For the Lat. *februa*, *februatus*, *Februarius* etc., see the whole passage in Varro, *Ov. Fasti* e.g. 2. 19, and the *Lexica*.

I do not know how much reliance can be placed on the terms of a statement quoted by Lydus *de Mens.* 4. 20. 'Ανύσιος δὲ ἐν τῷ περὶ μηνῶν Φεβροῦον τὸν καταχθόνιον εἶναι τῇ Θούσκων φωνῇ λέγει καὶ θεραπεύεσθαι πρὸς τῶν Λυπερκῶν ὑπὲρ ἐπιδόσεως τῶν καρπῶν.

fedo- 'haedus.'

Varro *L. L.* 5. 97. Quod illic (= apud Sabinos) fedus in Latio rure edus, qui in urbe, ut in multis, a addito aedus. Paul. ex F. 84 M. Fedum antiqui dicebant pro hedo, folus pro olere, fostim pro hoste, fostiam pro hostia. Vel. Long. p. 2230 Putsch. F in uicinam aspirationem mutatur... ergo et *hoedus* [lege *haed-*] dicimus cum aspiratione quoniam *foedi* [lege *fa-*] dicebantur apud antiquos. Item hircos quoniam eosdem aequo *fircos* dicebant. Nam et e contrario quam antiqui *habam* dicebant nos *fabam* dicimus. (As to this see 349 A. Rem.) I conjecture that the true Sab. form was **felo-* (v. *Idg. Forsch.* II. p. 161), and either Varro's text or (more probably) his knowledge is at fault, and that Festus, as so often, has simply borrowed from him. Compare *firco-*.

firco- 'hircus.'

Varro *ib.* Ircus quod Sabini fircus, and so Vel. Long. *ib.*, cf. *Fircellius Pauo Reatinus* 311 C. 1 a. inf.

Feronia a Sabine (but not Oscan) deity.

C. I. L. IX. e.g. 4873—5 (from Trebula Mutuesca), but not in any insc. from Campania or Samnium, though Serv. *Aen.* 7. 799 calls her 'nympha Campaniae,' says she was worshipped near Tarracina and identifies her with Iuno Virgo. She had also a celebrated temple somewhere in Faliscan territory, v. pp. 370, 388 inf. Varro *L. L.* 5. 74, *Feronia*, *Minerva*, *Nouensides* ■ *Sabinis*.

hernae 'saxa.'

Serv. ad *Aen.* 7. 684. Sabinorum lingua saxa hernae uocantur; adding that the Hernici were ■ Sabine tribe; which may be true, though the earlier Schol. Veron. ad loc., followed by Paul. ex F. 100 M., gives the word to the Marsi only, adding that in the (Hernican) Anagnia dwelt 'Marsorum coloni.' Paulus gives the word in the form *herna* (neut. pl.).

idus 'idus,' cf. Osc. *eīdũ-*.

Varro *L. L.* 6. 28. Idus ab eo quod Tusci itus uel potius quod Sabini idus dicunt.

lepesta 'uas uinariū (sacrum).'

Varro *L. L.* 5. 123. Item dictae lepestae quae etiam nunc in diebus sacris Sabinis uasa uinaria in mensa deorum sunt posita; apud antiquos scriptores Graecos inueni appellari poculi genus *δεπέσταν*; quare uel inde radices in agrum Sabinum et Romanum sunt profectae. Id. *Vit. Pop. Rom.* ap. Schol. ad Verg. *Ecl.* 7. 33 and Prisc. 6. 15 p. 714 Putsch: Lepestam dicebant ubi erat unum in mensa positum, aut galeolam, aut sinum: tria enim haec similia sunt, pro quibus nunc acratophoron ponitur. Id. ap. Non. 547 Merc. Lepistae etiam nunc Sabinorum fanis pauperioribus plerisque aut fictiles sunt aut aeneae. Paul. ex F. 113 M. Lepista genus uasis aquarii.

In *Idg. Forsch.* II. p. 161 I accepted Varro's derivation, although *δεπέσταν* is not found in Greek, the nearest form being *δέπαστρον*. But the word *λεπαστή-αστις* denotes ■ limpet-shaped drinking-cup which, according to Böckh, was used somewhere as a measure of capacity, C. I. G. 8346 (on a vase 'incerti loci'). It seems more reasonable therefore to connect the Sabine word with this, whether or not we put \wedge for Δ in Varro's text, with Müller), although I regard the change of *d* to *l* as established for Sabine, v. inf. B. 2.

lixulae 'round cakes,' *similixulae* (? *sem-*).

Varro *L. L.* 5. 107. Hos (i.e. circulos) quidam qui magis incondite faciebant uocabant lixulas et similixulas uocabulo Sabino, itaque frequentantur ■ Sabinis.

I hardly think the form *simi-* could be safely explained by the Osc. change of \bar{e} to \bar{i} , since *Auseli*, *nerienem*, *strena* (inf.), all seem to show an \bar{e} preserved in Sabine. [*e* and *i* are very frequently confused in Lat. MSS. J. P. P.]

reloqui, eloqui 'responsa dare.'

Varro *L. L.* 6. 57. Loqui a loco [!]. . . hinc dicuntur eloqui ac reloqui in fanis Sabinis e cella dei qui loquuntur.

lucii 'prima luce nati,' in Reatino.

Varro *L. L.* 6. 5, quoted in full supra s.v. *crepero-*. So Paul. ex F. 119, (though the gloss contains a scarcely intelligible addition, perhaps due to some misunderstanding of Festus).

Mamers 'Mars,' see the same word p. 219 supr.

Varro *L.L.* 5. 73. Mars ab eo quod...aut quod Sabinis acceptus ibi est Mamers.

'Martis mensis' was fourth in the year among the Sabines, Ov. *Fast.* 3. 94 (ubi cf. v. 95 et lege *turba Curensis*, pace Merkelii; '*Forensis*' (a *Foruli*) ignotum est): I quote the passage at length, for reference elsewhere.

- 85 Mars Latio venerandus erat, quia praesidet armis.
Arma ferae genti remque decusque dabant.
Quodsi forte uacas peregrinos inspice fastos;
Mensis in his etiam nomine Martis erit.
Tertius Albanis, quintus fuit ille Faliscis;
90 Sextus apud populos, Hernica terra, tuos.
Inter Aricinos Albanaque tempora constat,
Factaque Telegoni moenia celsa manu.
Quintum Laurentes, bis quintum Aequiculus acer,
A tribus hunc primum turba Curensis habet.
95 Et tibi cum proavis, miles Paeligne, Sabinis
Conuenit; huic genti quartus utrique deus.
Romulus hos omnes ut uinceret ordine saltem,
Sanguinis auctori tempora prima dedit.
Nec totidem ueteres, quot nunc, habuere Kalendas;
100 Ille minor geminis mensibus annus erat.

? *multa* 'multa.'

There is no direct evidence that this word was ever Sabine, see p. 200 sup.

nerio nērīēn- and *nerica-* 'manliness,' *Neria-* 'uxor Martis,' *neron-* 'manly,' *nerioso-* 'fortis.'

Gell. 13. 23 comments at length on *Nerienem Martis* in the *Libri Sacerdotum*. He states that the quantities are as I have marked, quoting the acc. *Nērīēnem* from Plaut. *Truc.* (2. 6. 34) and a voc. sing. (so he definitely implies) *Nērīēnes* from Varro's *Σκιαμαχία*;

Te, Anna, ac Peranna, Panda, te lito, Pales,
Nerienes <et> Minerua, Fortuna ac Ceres,

although Ennius ('si, quod minime solet, numerum seruauit!') and Licinius Imbrex scanned *Nērīēnem*: for the inflexion Gellius justly compares *Anō*, *Anēnis*, quoting the nom. *Nerio* from 'libri ueterum.' 'Id autem siue nerio siue nerienes est, Sabinum uerbum est, eoque significatur uirtus et fortitudo. Itaque ex Claudiis, quos a Sabinis oriundos accepimus, quis erat egregia fortitudine Nero appellatus est.' Similarly Suet. *Tib.* 1, and Lyd. *Mens.* 4. 42, who gives the goddess as *Νηρίνη*, and adds the subst. *νερική* = *ἀνδρεία*. Gellius also quotes the nom. *Neria* (*Martis coniux*) from Cn. Gellius Ann. 4 in an old invocation. Finally Mai vi. p. 535 a (Löwe *Prodrum.* p. 349) gives *neriosus* 'resistens, fortis.'

nouensiles 'Nouensides.'

Mar. Vict. vi. 26 Keil. *Nouensiles* siue per *l* siue per *d* scribendum. Communionem enim habuit <*l*> littera <cum *d*> apud antiquos ut dinguum et linguam et daerimis et lacrimis et Kapitodium et Kapitolum et sella a sede et olere ab odore; et est communio cum Graecis, nos lacrimae illi δάκρυα, olere ὀδωδέναι, meditari μελετᾶν. *Novensiles* autem, quos Graeci συνέννεα, post novendii a considendo, id est, eadem sede praediti. [As to the doubtful forms *Kapitodium*, *Gululius*, *Gudulius*, see Postgate, 'Some Latin and Greek Etymologies and the change of *l* to *d* in Latin' (reprint from London Phil. Soc. Trans.) Trübner and Co., 1878.] Arnob. 3. 38. *Nouensiles* Piso deos esse credit nouem in Sabinis apud Trebiam constitutos (read with Mom. *U.D.* p. 353 *Trebulam*). The name occurs also in this form Liv. 8. 9. 6. Varro *L.L.* v. 74, (quoted above s.v. *Feronia*) also calls them Sabine, but gives the name in its pure Latin form *nouensides* (so C. I. L. i¹. 178, and in Marsian 261 sup.).

Romana porta

Fest. 263 M. *Porta Romana* instituta est a Romulo, infimo cliuo Victoriae, appellata autem *Romana* a Sabinis praecipue quod ea proximus aditus Romam: and so Paulus ad loc.

The gloss seems worth quoting as showing, if it may be trusted, that Sabine phrases could make their way even into the vocabulary of Rome itself, for it is hard to see exactly how such a name for a gate in Rome could grow up among Romans themselves.

Sancus (or *-gus*) 'deus Sabinus.'

Varro *L.L.* 5. 66. Aelius Dius Fidius dicebat Iovis filium ut Graeci Διὸς κέρον Castorem et putabat esse Sancum ab Sabina lingua. Cato ap. Dionys. Hal. 2. 49 calls (the eponymous hero) Sabus ὁ Σάγκου δαίμονος ἐπιχωρίου, and adds τοῦτον δὲ τὸν Σάγκον ὑπὸ τινῶν πῖστιον καλεῖσθαι Δία. Lyd. *Mens.* iv. 58 (on June 5) τὸ σάγκος ὄνομα οὐρανὸν σημαίνει τῇ Σαβίνων γλώσση (probably following Varro, who l.c. gives *diuom* = *caelum*). Liv. 8. 20 gives as dat. Semoni Sango and as gen. Sanguis, the latter also in 32. 1, and so Fest. 345 M. (*aedi Sancus*), followed by Mom. *U.D.* p. 354; the form in insc. is (dat.) *Sanco*, e.g. C. I. L. xiv. 2458. With this compare

Sanqualis porta

'proxima aedi Sancus' Fest. 345 M., and

Sanqualis avis

Fest. 317 M. *Sanqualis avis* ap <pellatur.....quae in com> mentariis augura <libus...ossifra>ga dicitur quia in <dei Sancus> tutela est. Paul. ad loc. 'ossifraga dicitur.'

sol quod ita Sabini, Varro *L. L.* 5. 68. But see Festus s.v. *auso*- sup., whose gloss is vexatiously abridged.

strena 'ύγεία,' cf. Lat. *strena* 'a gift on New Year's day boni ominis causa.'

Lydus *Mens.* 4. 4, ὁ δὲ Ἐλπιδιανὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐορτῶν στρήναν τὴν ὑγείαν τῆ Σαβίνων φωνῇ λέγεσθαι φησι. Non. 16 and 33 Merc. connects the Latin word with *strenuus*, Fest. 313 M. with *trinus*. Symmach. *Epist.* x. 35: Ab exortu paene urbis Martiae strenarum usus adoleuit auctoritate Tatii regis, qui uerbenas felicis arboris ex luco Strenuae anni noui auspices primus accepit.

tebae 'colles.'

Varro *R.R.* 3. 1. 6. Lingua prisca et in Graecia Boeoti sine adflatu (i.e. aspiration) uocant collis tebas et in Sabinis quo e Graecia uenerunt Pelasgi, etiam nunc ita dicunt, cuius uestigium in agro Sabino uia Salaria non longe miliarium cliuos cum appellatur tebae.

I know of no other evidence for this form in Boeotian, as a common noun, and quite possibly Varro's 'sine adflatu' may be based merely on some archaic writing of T for Θ. G. Meyer in *Idg. Forsch.* I. p. 324 connects the Sabine word (the Greek 'möglichlicherweise') with Carian τῶβα 'rock.'

tesqua 'loca aspera.'

Acron ed. Fabric. ad Hor. *Epist.* 1. 14. 11. Loca deserta ac difficilia lingua Sabinorum; deserta et repleta sentibus sic nominantur. Porphy. ad loc. says simply: Loca aspera et siluestria. Mom. (*U.D.* p. 354) notes that the first is a combination of two scholia; 'sic dicuntur' being added after 'Sabinorum' in ed. Ascens. 1519.

Vacūna 'dea Sabina.'

From C. I. L. IX. 4636, 4751—2, it appears that Vacuna was worshipped in more than one place in Sabine territory and that vows were paid to her for a safe journey or recovery from sickness, and that she had a temple (*fanum putre Vacunae* Hor. *Epist.* 1. 10. 49) in the upper Velinus valley above Reate. So the Scholiasts ad Hor. l.c., who quote different identifications of the goddess (with Bellona, Ceres, Diana, Minerva, Venus and Victoria); for the last they cite a passage from Varro 'primo rerum diuinarum' but with variations; Porphy. ed. Fabric. gives: Varro... Victoriā ait, et ea maxime hi gaudent qui sapientia uincunt. But Schol. Cruq.:...alii Victoriā, deam uacationis, quod faciat uacare a curis. Sed Varro...Mineruam dicit, quod ea maxime hi gaudent qui sapientiae uacant. The first of these two seems incomplete, the second is perhaps not un-Varronian. Ov. *Fast.* 6. 303 calls her *antiqua*, but it does not appear whether the custom he mentions (of a feast in front of her altar,) was observed in Rome, though that would seem the simplest meaning of the passage.

uesperna 'cena.'

See above s.v. *cesna*.

B. *Glosses which are not assigned to the Sabines, but whose form is well attested and appears to show Sabine phonetic characteristics.*

1. *With f = pure Latin h-.*

α. *Words in which f = Lat. h = proethnic Italic gh¹—as in fedus in A sup.* See Brugmann *Grundr.* I. § 389 p. 292 f. (Eng.); Stolz *Hist. Lat. Gram.* (1894) § 288; on Lat. *fu-* see Buck *Am. Journ. Phil.* XI. p. 211.

<i>fariolus</i> ‘hariolus’ <i>fordeum</i> ‘hordeum’	}	Ubi antiqui f litteram posuerunt nos h substituimus ut quod illi fordeum dicebant nos hordeum, fariolum quem nos hariolum, similiter faedum etc. (v. sup.) Ter. Scaur. VII. 11 Keil. Vel. Longus ib. 81 attributes <i>fasena</i> , <i>fordeum</i> , <i>firci</i> , <i>faedi</i> to the ‘antiqui’ in a similar passage.
<i>folus</i> ‘holus’ <i>fostis</i> ‘hostis’ ? <i>fostia</i> ‘hostia’	}	v. sup. A s.v. <i>fedo-</i> .

With these must be considered the gloss *fuma* ‘terra’ Löwe *Prodrom.* p. 426, and the Latin doublet *filum*: *hilum* (the former being no doubt Sabine) for *ghis-lo-*, cf. O. H. Germ. *keisala* ‘whip,’ Lith. *gýsla* etc. (Fick, *Et. Wtb.*⁴, I p. 414); also *fel* beside Gr. *χόλος*, *fouea* beside *χειά*.

But Mom. *U.D.* p. 358 n. is probably right in regarding the words ‘*trafere*’ and ‘*uefere*’ as mere inventions of the late grammarian Apuleius (*De not. Asp.* p. 94, *Diphthong.* 125) who puts them beside *fircus* etc.

b. *Words with f = Lat h-, whose etyma are doubtful.*

diuos pater Falacer, *flamen Falacer* and the Sabine town *Falacrinum* (310 A inf.), if with Mom. *U.D.* p. 351 we connect them with Lat. *alacer*. *fircu-* and *fasena* (A sup.), are of equally uncertain etymology, but they are expressly assigned to Sabine.

[Note that *foleum* in C. I. L. x. 1784 is not = *oleum* v. Mom. ad loc., nor *far*, *farreum* (cf. Goth. *barizeins*) to be compared with *hordeum* (cf. Germ. *gerste*) in spite of Paul. ex F. 102 M., a gloss which looks as though it were based on some corruption of a passage in Velius Longus or his authority, v. B 1 a, sup. s. v. *fariolus*.]

For words with *h-* = pure Lat. *f-* v. 349 A Rem. inf.

2. *With l = Lat. d.*

(See Conway, *Idg. Forsch.* 2. 157 ff.)

alipes ‘adeps,’ App. Prob. 199. 2 K.

¹ Pr. Ital. *gh* = I.-Eu. *gh* and ‘non-labialising’ *gh*, but not I.-Eu. ‘labialising’ *gh*, which became *ghy* in pr. Italic and *f* regularly in Latin (e.g. *ferus*, *formus*).

casilam antiqui pro casside ponebant, Paul. ex F. 48 M.

impelimenta impedimenta dicebant, id. 108 M.

melica 'gallina Medica.'

Varro *R.R.* 3. 9. 19: ad hanc rem electis maximis gallinis, nec continuo his, quas melicas appellant falso, quod antiqui ut Thetim Thelim¹ dicebant, sic Medicam Melicam uocabant. Hae primo dicebantur quae ex Medica propter magnitudinem erant adlatae, ...postea propter similitudinem amplae omnes. Paul. ex F. 124 M. Melicae gallinae quod in Media id genus auium corporis amplissimi fiat, L litera pro D substituta. The form *melica* occurs also in Varro *R.R.* 3. 9. 6, Columella and Pliny.

praesilium 'praesidium.'

Mar. Vict. vi. 9 Keil. Nos nunc et adventum et apud per d potius quam per r scribamus arventum et apur, et linguam per l potius quam per d, et praesidium per d potius quam per l.

reluuia 'hangnail' (pure Lat. *reduuia*).

Fest. 270 M. Rediuam quidam, alii reluium appellant cum circa unguis cutis se resoluit, quia luere est soluere. Titinius in Setina: Lassitudo conseruum, rediuiae flagri. Et Laeuus (*cod. liui*): Scabra in legendo reduuiosaque offendens.

Like *ex-uviae*, the word clearly contains the root of *ex-uo*, *ind-uo*.

REMARK. *Words used in Latin with l for d.*

The following Latin words appear to show the change of *d* to *l*, and I regard as borrowed from Sabine all those whose etymology is clear; the remainder I have marked with a ? They are all discussed, and reasons for their having been borrowed are suggested in the article cited above, where one or two other far more doubtful examples are mentioned². Cf. Stolz, *Hist. Lat. Gram.* (1894) p. 235.

delicatus 'luxui dicatus,' first used of things, 'choice, select.'

Paul. ex F. 70 M. Delicata dicebant dis consecrata quae nunc dedicata. Unde adhuc manet delicatus quasi lusui dicatus. Dedicare autem proprie est dicendo deferre. Id. 73 M., delicare ponebant pro dedicare. Whether *delica* 'explana, indica,' quoted by Non. 98 Merc. (whence Plac. 31 Deuerl.) from

¹ This form Varro refers to Ennius in *L.L.* 7. 87, but no satisfactory explanation of it has yet been given. Bergk's (in *Philologus* 33. 155) is impossible with our present knowledge of phonetic law. Possibly it was to start with merely a misreading or miswriting of *nt* on some vase † being taken or put for †, cf. 295 sup.

² *seliquastra* Fest. 340 M. derives from *sedeo*. Add *uligo*: *udus*, *lumbricus*: Epidaurian *δεμελέας*, *δεμβλεῖς*· *βδέλλαι* Hesych., *baliolus*: *badius*, *supercilium* and *calamitas*: *cado*? *mālus* (= O. H. G. *mast* Kluge *K. Z.* 25. 313). But *miles* if connected with Gr. *μῆθος*, would in Sab. have probably given **misfit*-, and 'mulier' from *μυζάω*, the rather moist thing' is too ridiculous.

Caecilius, Titinius and Plautus (*Mil.* 3. 2. 31), comes from the same root is doubtful.

lacrima = O. Lat. *dacrima* etc. Paul. ex F. 68 M.

? *lapit* 'dolore afficit.' Paul. ex F. 118 M. Non. 23 Merc.

Is it connected with *damnum* *δαπάνη*?

? *larix*: O. Ir. *dair* 'quercus' gen. *darach*; *laurus*: Welsh *derw-en*, Stokes *Bezz. Beitr.* 9. 88.

lautia = O. Lat. *dautia*. Paul. ex F. 68 M.

No doubt popularly associated with *lautus*; possibly derived from *duo* 'I give' ('*dantur legatis hospitii gratia*' Paul.).

leuir = Gr. *δαίηρ* i.e. **δαίφηρ*, Skt. *dēvḡ-*, 'quasi laevis vir' says Non. 557 Merc. and this may have been the popular etymology. Is the *e* for *ae* also due to its Sabine origin?

lingua = *dingua* apud antiquos = Eng. *tongue* etc. Mar. Victorin. vi. 9 and 26 Keil, v. sup. A, s.v. *nouensiles*, and B s.v. *praesilium*. Clearly associated with *lingo*.

lumpa = Osc. *diumpa*-. The spelling *lympa* is due to the (Varronian) derivation from *λύμφη* L. L. 7. 87.

? *olēre*, *olfacere*, *olētum* etc. O. Lat. *odefacere*. Paul. ex Fest. 178—9 M.

The oldest (Plautine) and prevailing use of these words is of bad smells, whereas *odor*, *odoratus* etc., are primarily of pleasant ones, see the Lexica. This difference may perhaps justify us in regarding the former group as borrowed from Sabine country folk by the common people.

? *prōles* if it be connected with Goth. *frasts*.

Kluge, *Kuhn's Z.* 25. 313.

? *remeligines*, if it be connected with *meditor*, *modus* etc.

Fest. 277 M. *Remeligenes et remorae a morando dictae sunt a Plauto in Casina* [4. 3. 6]: *Nam quid illae nunc tam diu intus remorantur remeligines. Ab Afranio in Prodito: Remeligo a Laribus missa sum haec quae cursum cohibeam. Cf. Gloss. Isid. Remilicines remoratrices.*

solium and ?? *solum*, *solea*, *consul*, *consulo*, if they are from the root *sed-*.

? *Ulixes* = *Ὀδυσσεύς* seems not to belong here.

Kretschmer *Kuhn's Z.* 29. 430, or *Gr. Vaseninschr.* p. 146 ff. quotes the forms *Ὀλυτεύς* *Ὀλυσσεύς* from 15 genuine Attic vases, beside which the Epic form *Ὀδυσσεύς* also occurs. He regards the *λ* as due to an Epirote change, and, noticing that Ithaca was the home of the Odysseus legend, reasonably concludes that the name was first known in Italy from Epirote sources. This confirms Helbig's theory (*Hermes* xi. p. 257, cf. p. 16 sup.), that the name *Graeci*, which properly belonged to a tribe round Dodona, came into Italy from the same part of Greece.

D. *Glosses whose form is less certain, and which though assigned to Sabine show no specific Sabine characteristics.*

ceres 'panis.'

Serv. ad *Georg.* 1. 7, Sabini Cererem panem appellant, Liberum Lebasium; dictum autem quia Graece dicitur $\lambda\omicron\iota\beta\eta$ res diuina. Cf. *cavia* 303 D sup.

This passage is generally taken as giving the Sabine form for Lat. *panis*, but as it stands it is quite possible to take *Panis* as the Sabine name for *Ceres*.

cipro- 'bonus.'

Varro *L.L.* 5. 159. Vicus Ciprius a Cipro quod ibi Sabini ciues additi consederunt, qui a bono omine id appellarunt; nam ciprum Sabine bonum. Cf. *Cupra Maritima* inf. 373 A. and *Cubrar matrer* 354 inf.

dira 'mala.'

Serv. (Dan.) ad *Aen.* 2. 235. Sabini et Umbri, quae nos mala, dira appellant.

hirpus 'lupus,' see 186 A sup.

Lebasius 'Liber.'

See s.v. *ceres* sup., and add Plac. 61 Deuerl. Libassius, 'Liber Pater.' The suffix *-asio-* occurs in Latin and all the dialects, so that it cannot be regarded in any one word as distinctively Sabine.

nar 'sulphur.'

Serv. (Dan.) ad *Aen.* 7. 517. Sabini lingua sua nar dicunt sulfur. Ergo hunc fluuium ideo dicunt esse Nar appellatum quod odore sulfureo nares contingat.

regia oliua

Pl. *H. N.* 15. 3. 13. *Sergia* (oliua) quam Sabini regiam uocant.

ludi Taurei

Serv. (Dan.) ad *Aen.* 2. 140. Alii ludos Taureos a Sabinis institutos dicunt.

tereno- 'molle.'

Macrob. 3. 18. 13. Nux Terentina dicitur quae ita mollis est ut uix atrectata frangatur. De qua in libro Fauorini sic reperitur; Item quod quidam Tarentinas oues uel nuces dicunt, quae sunt terentinae a tereno quod est Sabinorum lingua molle; unde Terentios quoque dictos putat Varro Ad Libonem Primo.

? *trabea* 'regium togae genus.'

Lydus *Mens.* 1. 19 tells us that Numa τὴν βασιλικὴν ἐσθῆτα ἐκ πορφύρας καὶ κόκκου κατασκευάζεσθαι διετύπωσεν...καλέσας αὐτὴν τὴν στολὴν πατρίως τραβαίαν... τραβαία δὲ εἶρηται ὡσανεὶ τρίβαφος, ἐκ τριῶν γὰρ ἀποτελεῖται χρωμάτων, πορφύρας, κόκκου καὶ τῆς λεγομένης ἰσατίδος βοτάνης (the latter = *vitrum* 'woad'); hence Verg. *Aen.* 7. 612 *Quirinali trabea*. That worn at Rome by the *Salii* and *Augures* was of purple and scarlet (*Isid. Orig.* 19. 24. 8). *Mom. U.D.* p. 355, takes *πατρίως* to mean *Σαβίνη γλώσση* and traces the note to an extract from *Suetonius ap. Chronic. Paschal.* ad *Olymp.* xvii. p. 117, edit. Cang.

? *trimodia* 'vasis genus.'

Acron ed. Fabr. ad *Hor. Sat.* 1. 1. 53. *Cumerae dicuntur uasa minora quae capiunt quinque siue sex modios, quae lingua Sabinorum trimodiae dicuntur.*

A curious gloss—was *cumera* originally given as the Sabine word and *trimodia* the explanation? [In any case, if the word *trimodiae* is sound, the Sabine *modius* must have been twice as large as the Roman. J. P. P.] *cumera* is a rare word (*Hor. Ep.* 1. 7. 30, *Varro L.L.* 7. 34, and *Paul. ex Fest.* 50 and 63 M.).

Note xxxix a. Here should be added a remark of *Varro L.L.* 5. 74. *Paulo aliter ab eisdem (Sabinis) dicimus haec; Paem, Vestam, Salutem, Fortunam, Fortem, Fidem. Et arae Sabinorum linguam olent quae Tati regis uoto sunt Romae dedicatae; nam, ut annales dicunt, uouit Opi, Florae, Vedioi Saturnoque, Soli, Lunae, Volcano et Summano, itemque Larundae, Termino, Quirino, Vortumno, Laribus, Dianae Lucinaeque; e quibus nonnulla nomina in utraque lingua habent radices....Potest enim Saturnus hic de alia caussa esse dictus atque in Sabinis, et sic Diana.*

β. *Ib.* § 97, the *Flor. cod.* gives *Sauini dicto apruno porco poride porcus*, which *Spengel* corrects to, *Sabini dicunt aprinum porcum por; inde porcus*. For other, less probable, attempts at restoration, see *Spengel ad loc.*, and *Mom. U.D.* p. 353 f.

γ. In the liturgy of the Sabines of the Capitol *Romanos uernas appellabant, id est, ibidem natos* *Fest.* 372 M., whence *Mom.*, *U.D.* p. 335, infers that the word is of Sabine origin; if so, the explanation given *Verner's Law in Italy*, p. 14, may be right, but see *Brugmann Grundr.* ii. § 66, p. 145 (Eng.).

δ. Here perhaps should be quoted *ueru Sabellum* *Verg. Aen.* 7. 664, but in *Georg.* 2. 168 we have *Volscosque uerutos*; '*Sabellum*' is ambiguous, see below 310 A.

310 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE SABINI².A. *Well attested in form, date and locality.*

Săbīnī, -nus cl. inscc. (mediaev. and mod. *Sabina*=the cl. ἡ Σαβίμη); the fact that the earliest form was *Safin-* (v. 169 supra) makes especially remarkable the coincidence with the name of the *Sabini* in mod. *Val Sabbia* just W. of L. Benacus, N. of Brixia, cf. C. I. L. v. 4893.

Săbelli, -llus frequently used=*Sabini*, -nus, especially in poetry, e.g. Hor. *Epist.* 1. 16. 49: but also in cl. prose (e.g. Liv. 8. 1, 10, 19; Plin. 3. 12. 107; Strab. 5. p. 250)=*Samnites*, -ticus. Niebuhr's use of the term = Marsi + Paeligni + Marrucini + Vestini, and Mommsen's (*U. D.* p. 329) = Marsi + Marrucini + Sabini + Picentes, have no ancient authority.

Aberrigines (-γῖνες), also Abōrīgīn- cl. e.g. Dion. Hal. 1. 10, Paul. ex Fest. 19 M., Varro *L. L.* 5. 8; referred to Sabine country by Varro ap. Dion. Hal. 1. 14, cf. inf. C. Lycophr. 1253 gives Βοπέργου.

Via Salaria cl. cf. Varro *R. R.* 1. 14. 3.

Lŭcrētīlis mons Hor. *Od.* 1. 17. 1 al.

Mandēla Hor. *Epist.* 1. 18. 104 insc.

Varia cl., cf. Dessau C. I. L. xiv. p. 357. *Vicováro.*

Ustīca 'cubans' Hor. *Od.* 1. 17. 11 and Schol. ad loc.

Dīgēntīa fl. Hor., but the true Sabine form was probably **Ligentia*, *Digentia* being its name at its confluence with the Anio in Latium, see Conway, *Idg. Forsch.* II. 162. *Licénza f.*

Ērētum, -tini cl. ("Ἠρῆρον Stra.).

Cŭrēs, -ium pl. masc. (Propert. fem.); -ētes, -enses cl. inscc. (? cf. Juno Curitis Schol. Pers. 4. 26, and Propert. 4. 4. 9; see 309 A s.v. *curis*). *Corrése* (K.).

Trēbŭla Mŭtusca (Mutuesca inscc.), -lani Mutuesci, -cani all cl., cf. Umbr. *fores Treplanes.*

Farfărus fl. cl. Făbăris Verg. *Aen.* 7. 715 (and following him Sil.); *Fabarim quem dicit per Sabinos transit et Farfarus dicitur* Serv. ad loc., quoting Plautus and Ovid. These passages are fatal to Keller's view (*Lat. Volksetym.* p. 13); cf. Conway *Idg. Forschungen* II. 163 n. 1. *Fărfa f.*

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² For the Itineraries in Sabine country, see C. I. L. IX. p. 203—4.

For Amīternum, -nus, -nīnus, v. 250 A sup.

Septem Aquae Cic. *Att.* 4. 15. 5 al. Septa^q- insec. (? of pure Latin origin).

Caspēria cl., -eruli Serv. ad *Aen.* 8. 638.

Interocrium Itinn. -οκρέα Stra. 5. 3. 1. *Antrodōco.*

Cutiliae (Aquae), -iensis, cl. (Κουιλ-, Κουιλ-, Κουιλ-). ? *L. di Contigliāno.*

Rēāte neut., -tini cl. insec. *Riēti.*

Vācūnae forum and nemus, -nalis cl. insec., cf. 309 A sup. *Bacūgno.*

Rōsēa, -anus cl. (*Rōsēa rura* Verg. *Aen.* 7. 712, Rosulanus ager, Serv. ad loc.).

Vēlinus fl. et lac. (also in pl.) cl. insec. Tribus Velina cl. insec. *Velīno f.*

Āvens masc. fl. cl.

Falacrinum Suet. *Vesp.* 2. Itinn., cf. Flamen Falacer a diuo patre Falacre, Varro *L. L.* 5. 84, 7. 45, an otherwise unknown deity whom Mom. *U. D.* p. 351 refers to the Sabines on the ground of this name, see p. 359 sup. *Valle Falacrina.*

Tētrīca, or -cus mons cl.

Nursia, -sinus cl. insec. *Nōrcia.*

Plin. 3. 12. 107 includes Fidenae, Tibur and Nomentum as Sabine towns, but see under *Latini* Note xxxvi. A p. 334 f. sup.

B. *Less certain.*

Gabii, aqua Gabia (in the Tiber valley) Scholl. Hor. *Epist.* 1. 11. 7. *Gavignāno.*

Bandusiae fons Hor. *Od.* 3. 13, and the Scholiasts ad loc. who identify it with the stream described in *Epist.* 1. 16. 12, the source of the *Digentia*. The name must clearly = Πανδοσία (for $b = \pi$ see Note xxiv. sup. p. 227), and this has led some scholars to look for the fountain in Southern Italy (cf. the Bruttian town Pandosia). Hence they have either identified it with, or at least supposed that Horace named it after, a fountain near Venusia (now *Sambúco* but) called *Bandusia* in a Bull of Pope Paschalis II., 1103 A.D.

Consuletus riuos C. I. L. ix. 4791.

Tōlēnus fl., Ov. *Fast.* 6. 565, Oros. 5. 18 (Tōlērūs Kiep., but this seems to be unsupported). *Turáno f.* (Kiep.).

Sēvērūs M. Verg. *Aen.* 7. 713, and Serv. ad loc.

[Forum novum Pl. 3. 12. 107 Itinn.]

[Forum Deci Pl. 3. 12. 107 Tab. P.]

Fiscellus mons Varr. *R. R.* 2. 1. 5 and 2. 3. 3; Sil. It. 8. 547.

Vespasiae Suet. *Vesp.* 1.

Malitiosa silva Liv. 1. 30=ἄλη κακοῦργος Dion. Hal. 3. 33.

Regillum, -llanus cl., e.g. Liv. 2. 16, insc., the origin of the gens Claudia; on the probably mistaken form *Inregillensis*, see Momm. C. I. L. i¹. p. 444 footnote.

C. Doubtful.

Tebae cliuos apud Sabinos? v. Sabine Glosses 309 A sup.

Tarinales ? Pl. 3. 12. 108.

Trebulani Suffenates ibid., cf. Τρίβολα Varro ap. Dion. Hal. 1. 14.

Neminiae ? fons in Reatino Plin. 2. § 230 (called Μέντης or Μέντη by Isigonus Nicaensis, Müll. *Fragm. Hist. Gr.* iv. p. 427).

Mutela mons Frontin. *Controv.* p. 21 Lachm.

Lymphae Commotiae ad lacum Cutilianum Varr. *L. L.* 5. 71.

Pitinum Tab. P.

Canterius mons Varr. *R. R.* 2. 1. 8.

The following (besides Τρίβολα) are the communities which Varro (ap. Dion. Hal. 1. 14) attributes to the 'Aberrigines' in Sabine territory (cf. Bunbury in *Dict. of Geogr.* s.v. *Aborigines*): Συεσβόλα (alii Ούεσ-), Σούνη, Μηφύλα, Ὀρουίνιον, Κορσουλα, Ἴσσα (an island in a lake), Βατία. To these he adds Τιώρα Ματιήμη and Λίστα in Aequian country.

D. Further modern names.

Nerola, Fára, Árchi, Frásso Sabíno, Toffia, Petescia, Póggio Moíáno, Mompeo, Bocchignáno, Stimigliano, Cantalupo, Selci, Magliáno, Aspra, Vacone, Poggio Fidoni, Stroncone, Moggio, Collescipoli, Cónca, Cascia, Savelli, Valcaldara, Frascano, Cornia F., Triponzo, Visso.

311 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE SABINES².A. *Frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

<u>Abelasia</u>	Flauia	<u>Petronia</u> <i>cf. inf.</i>
Abidia	Iulia	Pituania
Albia	Licina	Septimia
Aurelia	Marcia	Titia
Claudia	<u>Memmia</u>	Valeria
Cornelia	Octauia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Vibia <i>inf.</i>

2. *Among the Cognomina may be mentioned.*

<u>Rufus</u>	Saluius praen. et cogn.
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B. *Less frequent.*1. *Nomina.*

Abiena (one insc.)	Auaea	<u>Coelia</u>
<u>Aburtennia</u>	Aueia	Cominia
<u>Accia</u>	<u>Aufidia</u>	<u>Corfidia</u>
Aelia	Auidia	<u>Cosia</u>
<u>Aerusia</u> (one insc.)	Baia	Decia
<u>Allia</u>	<u>Bruttia</u>	Domitia
Ancharena	Caecilia	Egnatiena (one insc.)
Ancharia	<u>Caesia</u>	Entedia? (one insc.)
Andiuia (one insc.)	Caesiena	Fabricia
Annaea	Caedia	Faiania (one insc.)
Annia	Calpurnia	<u>Fufia</u>
Anniena (once Ani-)	Carantia (one insc.)	Fuluia
Antistia	Catia	Fundilia
Appaea	<u>Catunia</u> (one insc.)	Gaiiena (one insc.)
<u>Arria</u>	<u>Clodia</u>	Greia
Atria	Cluua (once Cluia)	Heluidia
<u>Attiena</u>	<u>Cocceia</u>	<u>Herennia</u>

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² From C. I. L. ix. 4534—5012, 6352—6364 etc. The names from places in the upper Aternus valley round Amiternum (*cf.* p. 258) are not here included, as they have been counted with those of the Vestini 251 sup.

Iuentia (one <i>insc.</i>)	Nonia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Senenia (one <i>insc.</i>)
Iunia	Opidiena	Sentia
Laelia	<u>Oppia</u>	Sergia
Larcia (one <i>insc.</i>)	Papiria	Sextia
Liuis	Peducaia	Suetonia
Lucretia	<u>Pescennia</u>	Sulpicia
Ludia	<u>Petillia</u> (once <i>-ilia</i>)	Titlenia (one <i>insc.</i>)
Luuiana <i>l.</i> (one <i>insc.</i>)	Plutia <i>l.</i> (one <i>insc.</i>)	Tullia
Maelia (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Pompeia</u>	Turpilia
Maltinia	<u>Pomponia</u>	Turrania (one <i>insc.</i>)
Manlia	<u>Pontia</u>	Varia
Maria	Pubilia	<u>Vassia</u>
Maridia <i>l.</i> (one <i>insc.</i>)	Pupia (once <u>Puppia</u>)	Velenia
<u>Messia</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	Racilia	Verania
Minatia	Reatina	<u>Veserena</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)
Mucia	Rubria	<u>Vettia</u>
Mumia (as often - <u>mm-</u>)	<u>Rufria</u>	<u>Vettesia</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)
Munia	Rustia	<u>Vettlaea</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)
<u>Musurria</u>	Satridia	<u>Vettulena</u>
<u>Muttina</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)	Satronia (one <i>insc.</i>)	Vlpa
Nigidia (one <i>insc.</i>)	Saturia (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Vollia</u>
		Vruina

2. Among the Cognomina.

Aeschinus <i>l.</i>	<u>Corenthus</u>	Ianuaris
Apronianus	Dama <i>l.</i>	<u>Polla</u> (once <u>Pola</u>)
Aulina	Daphne (twice, once -ene, once <u>-ine</u>)	Proculus
Broechus		Sulla
Cerialis		

C. Once only.

1. Nomina.

Acestia	Babria	Cossutia
Aedia	Baburia	[C]uspia
Aemia	Baebia	Didia
<u>Alfena</u>	Betuina	Etr[ilia]
<u>Alliedia</u>	<u>Brittia</u>	Fabia
<u>Amarfia</u>	Caedia	Falcidia
Ampia	<u>Caesellina</u>	Faltonia
Anicia	<u>Caesidia</u>	Feronia
Aponia	Caluia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Fretria
Atia	Camuria	Frigidia
Audiena <i>l.</i>	Capria	<u>Gallia l.</u>
Auia	<u>Casidaria</u>	Gergenia
<u>Auillia</u>	Corania	Halicia

<u>Herennuleia</u>	Postumia	Titulena
Hostilia	Prastina (nom. masc.)	<u>Tonnia</u>
Iepriena	<u>Priferia</u>	Torenas
<u>Lollia</u>	<u>Rosiceia l.</u>	<u>Tuccia</u>
<u>Luceia</u>	Sabidia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Varena
Maclonia <i>l.</i>	<u>Salfeia</u>	Vargu[nteia]
<u>Mesena</u>	Sarrena	Variena
Metidiena	Satrena	Varin...
Modieia	Scaptina <i>l.</i>	Varina
Muluia	Segulia	Vedia
Murrenia	Seria	Veiena
<u>Nerusia</u>	Seruia	Venedia <i>l.</i>
<u>Numisia cf. inf.</u>	<u>Sosia</u>	Verana
Orania	<u>Spellia</u>	Veria
Oscia <i>l.</i>	Staatia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Vesena</u>
Passidiena <i>l.</i>	Surredia <i>l.</i>	Veturia
Petidia	Taminia	<u>Vigillia</u>
<u>Petisia</u>	Thebania	Vipstana
<u>Pisentia</u>	Tidena	Vitudia
<u>Pompullia</u>	<u>Titilena l.</u>	Volumnia
<u>Popillia</u>	Titinia	

1 a. To these may be added the following names of mythical or historical persons: Attus Clausus Liv. 1. 36 al., "Ἀντρῶν Κοράτιος Juba ap. Plut. *Qu. Rom.* 4, Mettus Curtius cl., Modius Fabidius Varro ap. Dion. Hal. 2. 48, Fircellius Pauo Varro *R. R.* 3. 2. 2, Appius Herdonius cl., Hersilia Maer. *Sat.* 1. 6, Gell. 13. 21, Numa Pompilius cl., Terentii p. 362 sup., Vitellii Suet. *Vit.* 1. [Almost wholly from Mom. *U. D.* p. 355 ff.]

2. Among the Cognomina.

Aprilis	Himer	Rumnus
Burrus	Marulla	<u>Stanno</u>
Cessinus	Nonnus	Statius <i>praen.</i>
December <i>l.</i>	<u>Posilla</u>	Teria
Faentina (i.e. Fau-)	<u>Rufinus</u>	<u>Vettulla</u>
Fudidianus		

2 a. Praenomina.

To those included in 1 a above the following may be added as belonging to mythical Sabines: Calpus (Paul. ex F. 47 M. al.), Mamercus (Plut. *Num.* 8), Sabus (Cato ap. Dion. Hal. 2. 49, Sil. 8. 421), Talus (Fest. 359 M. al.), Titius (Paul. ex F. 366 M.), Volesus, -usus (Fest. 198 M. s.v. *optima lex*, Ov. *Pont.* 3. 2. 105 al.). Mommsen further accepts (*U. D.* p. 355-8) from the Auct. de Nom. Albus, Ancus and Pompus.

F. Falisci.

In the early history of this tribe among conflicting myths¹ two points are fairly certain, that they were akin to the Sabines across the Tiber, and that their city was subdued and governed by the Etruscans. The first is clear from their language, their worship of the Sabine deities Juno Quiritis (e.g. *Ov. Fast.* 6. 49, *C. I. L.* XI. 3125) and Feronia (e.g. *Liv.* 26. 11), and from the cult of Dis Soranus by the Hirpi or fire-leaping priests on Mt Soracte (cf. **351 A** inf.). The second is obvious in the whole history of the town from the fifth century B.C. In all the wars between Rome and Etruscan towns (*Livy*, Books 4, 5, 7 and 10) they supported the latter, and more than once took a leading part (*id.* 4. 23, 5. 17 and 7. 17). None of their numerous quarrels with Rome from 437 (?) B.C. onwards (*Liv.* 4. 17) led to any decisive result until their rebellion in the year 241 B.C., when the city, despite its strong position on a hill with steep sides, was taken (e.g. *Polyb.* 1. 65) and mulcted of half its territory. Soon after ('ὑστερον,' *Zonaras* 8. 18) the inhabitants were compelled to depart from the old city, which was razed, and to build for themselves in the plain five miles or so to the west a town which was first known as *municipium Faliscum*, but which probably from the time of Octavian, certainly in insec. of the 3rd century A.D., is called *colonia Faliscorum*; to this *Lib. Colon.* p. 217 *Lachm.* adds the epithet *Junonia*, stating that it was a colony of the IIIvirs (cf. also *Pliny* 3. § 51 'colonia Falisca Argis orta quae cognominatur Etruscorum'). In the middle ages the new site was in its turn deserted for the old, on which the small town of Cività Castellana now stands, the

¹ See Deecke, *Die Falisker*, p. 13 ff.

memory of the colony being preserved only by the name of a church still on the site, *S. Maria di Falleri*. From this latter come most, possibly all, the Latin inscc., and about a third of the Faliscan (312—320 with Note xl.). Besides 335, whose Latin has suffered very little from its Faliscan authors and which dates from Gracchan times, and 336 which may be somewhat later, there is a Latin insc. of clearly republican date, C. I. L. XI. 3073¹. While therefore we have no direct evidence that pure Faliscan died out before say 150 B.C., on general grounds it may well have lasted till 200; indeed the $\alpha\beta$ of 321 (which in any case must be later than 241 B.C.), where l has nearly a right angle and e is rectangular, suggests a date well within the second century.

The inscc. which follow are written from r. to l. in the following, i.e. the Faliscan, $\alpha\beta$, except as noted in each case.

\mathcal{A} a, \mathcal{C} c, \mathcal{D} d, \mathcal{E} e, \mathcal{F} f, \mathcal{H} h, \mathcal{I} i, \mathcal{L} l, \mathcal{M} m, \mathcal{N} n, \mathcal{O} o,
 \mathcal{P} p, \mathcal{R} r, \mathcal{S} s, \mathcal{T} t, \mathcal{U} u, \mathcal{X} x.

The interpunct is regularly double.

For further details of the history of the Faliscans see Deecke, *Die Falisker*, passim, and C. I. L. XI. p. 465 f. The graves opened in the last few years have been rich in archaeological material, now collected in the *Museo della Villa Giulia* at Rome and reported at length in *Notizie degli Scavi*; but apart from their evidence of the wealth of the town their only importance for us is to prove, if proof be needed, that its civilisation was essentially Etruscan. Hence, while including inscc. which show both Etruscan and Italic characteristics, I have felt no hesitation in excluding several whose forms have no Italic marks whatever (see the Appendix). Those which are too fragmentary to be called either Faliscan, Etruscan or Falisco-Etruscan, I have separated in Notes xl. and xli.

¹ Perhaps worth quoting here: *U[m]pricius C. f. [C]aburcus q. Apolinci dat.*

312—320 with Note xl. *Inscriptions of the older Falerii*
(Cività Castellana).

- 312 On two paterae found in 1886—7 in a tomb in the ‘necropoli della Penna’ near Civ. Castellana and first published by Lignana, *Mittheil. Rom.* ii. 196, then in *Not. Scav.* 1887 p. 273; now in the Museo d. Villa Giulia at Rome where I copied them in April, 1894. Their genuineness is beyond all question as the letters were painted before the paterae were glazed.

a. foied uino pafo cra car[ef]o

b. foied uino pipafō cra carefo

Fal. $a\beta$ (but with $\curvearrowright a$, $> c$, $\exists e$, $\mathcal{R} r$, and single interp.) in black, on a red ground filling part of the margin (the rest being occupied by stencilling of the ordinary ‘Greek pattern’), round an erotic scene¹, the picture being identical in the two paterae. The last word of (*a*) appears to have been complete when Lignana sketched it. Pauli noticed the insc. in *Berlin. Phil. Woch.* 1888 p. 515. Deecke 34.

- 313 Painted on a tile found in a tomb in the same necropolis: published by Pasqui in *Not. Scav.* 1889 p. 154, who states that ‘the tomb contained Campano-Etruscan vases commonly found in Etruscan graves at the end of the IV century B.C.’

caui .latrio

The first letter of the second word has lost its top, and may be **i**, **f** or **p**. Etr. $a\beta$ ($A a$, $\dagger t$).

- 314 Painted on plaster above a niche in a large grave near the Ponte Terrano; from *Zvet. It. Med.* viii. 7, who like Deecke 7 and Fabr. 2411 bis *e* depends on Garrucci *Dissertaz.* tav. iii. 6, *Syll. insc. Lat.* 796.

...rco pleina marcio man_u.mo cauiacue | .eculia
uoltilia uentarc... he cupa]nt

t is τ . Deecke would restore in l. 2 **uentarcoi** he cupant from 325, 335, etc. In the same grave and the same $a\beta$ was a fragmentary insc. ending *-ata θannia*, which I count Etruscan (see the Appendix).

¹ Which has, perhaps, a distant likeness to but (pace Lignana) is quite different from a part of a picture on an Etruscan mirror (Gerhard, *Etr. Spieg.* 1. 83; ‘Bacchus and Semele’). The mirror contains a third figure, and the position of the two chief figures is reversed.

315 Painted on plaster over tiles, in a grave with pillars two miles from *Civ. Cast.* on the road to Falleri; found by 'un tal Mariani' and first published from a sketch by him in *Garr. Diss. tav. iv. 2*, whence *Zvet. It. Med. viii. 9*, *Deecke 9*, *Fabr. 2441 bis g.*

s is reversed (S).

cmecio a | cesilia

316—320 Painted on plaster over tiles which closed in different niches (there were 19 in all) in a large Faliscan grave discovered in 1881 in the vineyard of Sign. Lucidi to the east of *Civ. Cast.*, and first published by Gamurrini in *Not. Scav.* 1883 p. 165 ff., who states that the type of the tomb is peculiarly Faliscan and can be safely assigned to the 3rd or 4th century B.C. The niches had been long since broken into, so that the tiles were left only in fragments, but these have now been taken to the *Museo Falisco*. They were read by Dr W. Deecke (junior) in 1887 and his text (which differs but little from Gam.'s which I have followed save where the opposite is stated) is given in his father's *Falisker* pp. 142 ff.; six of them are quoted from *Not. Scav.* by Bormann C. I. L. xi. 3162 note c.

316 iuna ce | arutil.. (possibly tilio)

317 seiclio | icasilio

These two, which Deecke separates, Gam. thought formed the beginning and end of one insc. with two tiles lost between.

318 (a) ...ilio cesi f | ...i cauia

e is here ||, ■ the normal Я; the interp. is single, and wanting after i in both lines; some letters are lost at the beginning of each line.

(b) On a preceding tile were the fragments

...elio | ...rpi..a (or ...rzi..a)

319 (a) ...elio ceilio | ...om...rex..iai

The first and third e are 3, the second ||; the signs for r and a are identical.

(b) On a layer of plaster put over that on which the preceding insc. was painted, the following fragments appeared (single interp.);

...eico uoc... | ...uatu..eco... | ...u exi.... | ...pal....
imr (or ima)

320 celio

Only seen by Dr W. Deecke. e is β .

Note xl. The following fragments must be counted doubtful in point of either (a) dialect (i.e. they may be pure Etruscan) or (β) authenticity in whole or part. 1—13 (painted) were found with 316—320 sup., 1—10 were seen by both Gamurrini (*Not. Scav.* 1883 p. 165 ff.) and the younger Deecke, 11—14 by the latter alone (*Fal.* 15—24 and 26—28). 14 (*Fal.* 6) which is cut in stone was seen by Zvetaieff (*It. Med.* 50) in the same group of tombs as 314 sup. 15—18 are said by Garrucci (*Dissert.* tav. iii., reproduced by Zvet. *It. Med.* viii. 1. 2. 5. 6) to be cut in stone and to come from the same place, but they depend on his authority only. 19—23 are painted in a tomb at la Penna (where 312—313 were found), and were seen both by Gamurrini (*Not. Scav.* 1887 p. 263 ff.) and the younger Deecke, but the latter doubted their genuineness; 24—26 are reported from the same place by Gam., but were not even seen by Deecke. I have given what, so far as I can judge, is the most likely reading in each, but for further details the reader must be referred to the authorities mentioned, save that variations from the normal Fal. αβ are mentioned below; the interpunct is : unless otherwise described.

a. Well attested but of doubtful dialect.

1. celio_i | utpos (e is ||)
2. ...reio... | ...rxoi...
3. ...upa... (a is β and so in 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13)
4. ...pan... | ...cail...
5. nutr... or nuta...
6. ...iena u... | ...ono ux...
7. tanacu... | anelia...
8. re... | mi... | cu... | ma...

9. ...*ila*... | ...*ic*...
10. *lr ie* | *cai*...
11. ...*cisi*... | ...*ipo*... (*s* is reversed)
12. ...*cfi* | ...*afc* (*a* is \wedge)
13. ...*ta*... | ...*iac*... | ...*cal*...
14. ...*uoll*...

β . *Of doubtful authenticity.*

(15—18 = Fabr. 2441 bis.)

15. *leiueliopertis* | *uolti*..... (*r* is \mathfrak{r} , *s* is reversed)
16. *uel uisni olna* (*s* is reversed; single interp.)
17. *cawi t*.....*cela* (*a* is \mathfrak{a} , as in 18, 23, 26)
18. *t.pi uezti cela*
19. *iuna oufilio poplia* (*a* is \mathfrak{a} , as in 20, *n* \mathfrak{N} , no interp.)
20. *cario. au filio thanacuil* (no interp.)
21. *cawi. caucilio poplia* (single interp.)
22. *kai...i...ilio*
23. *puponio fia*....*mio* (or *plio*; single interp.)
24. ...*uollia*... (the second *l* is \lrcorner)
25. ...*uelzu* | ...*eo fe* (*z* is \mathfrak{z} as in 26)
26. *calin* | *rezo*

321—336 *Inscriptions of the younger Falerii (S. Maria di Falleri).*

321 A bronze tablet, $20\frac{3}{4}$ in. long by $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. high (.52 by .17 m.), in two halves of which the first was found in S. M. di Falleri in 1860 in front of the 'Porta Cimina,' the second in 1870, and both presented by Garrucci to the *Museo Kircheriano* where I saw them in April, 1894; first published by G. in *Ann. Ins. Arch. Rom.* 1860 p. 266 tav. F, and in *Archaeologia*, London, XLIII. (1871) p. 43; a good facsim. *Zvet. It. Med.* VII. 4.

menerua sacru. | la cotena la f pretod de | ze-
natuo sententiad uootum | dedet, cuando datu rected |
cuncaptum

Very clearly cut from r. to l. in normal Faliscan $a\beta$ (see above, p. 371), with the cross-bars of **e** horizontal, of **t** and **z** sloping; **s** is reversed both in ll. 1 and 3 (S). Interp. single. In l. 2 only the oblique bar of the first l is left on the edge, and of r three bits on the two edges of the break across the middle, but these are enough for certainty.

All four corners have lost a piece of bronze, which shows that the whole was a label, affixed to some votive object, possibly an altar. For the meaning of the last clause I would compare C. I. L. III. 1933 quoted in Note xxviii. p. 261 sup. and take *cuncaptum* to mean 'measured,' cf. *Front. Aquaed.* 67, 73, or 'orientated,' cf. p. 184 f. sup.

We hear of Minerva as worshipped at Falerii in the legend given by Ovid *Fast.* 3. 843—4, where he asks whether *Minerva capta* on the Caelian was so called

An quia perdomitis ad nos captiua Faliscis
Venit? Et hoc signo littera prisca docet.

On this Prof. Postgate suggests to me that the *littera prisca* may really mean an insc. in Faliscan character; Deecke takes it to mean simply an archaic Latin insc.

Mommsen *Jahresb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss.* Berlin, 1860 p. 452, whom Büch. follows in *Lex. Italicum* s.v. *quando*. Bréal gives a fantastic interpretation in *Mém. Soc. Ling.* Paris, IV. p. 400, which Deecke seems to accept (*Fal.* no. 36, *Rh. Mus.* XLI. 202).

Zvet. It. Med. 68, *Fabr. Suppl.* I. p. 113, C. I. L. XI. 3081.

- 322 Fragment of bronze found at S. M. d. Falleri, once in possession of Garrucci, from whose *Sylloge* (810) are taken Zvet. *It. Med.* 69 and the text; Fal. *aβ*.

...ilio c...

- 323 'Painted over a mosaic floor in the entrance of an aedicula.' So Garrucci, on whom alone the insc. depends, as it is not now in existence; published by him in his tract on the *Canoni Epigrafici di Federico Ritschl*, Rome 1870 tav. 6 p. 33, whence Zvet. *It. Med.* vii. 3.

.hirmio m ce tertineo c f pret

Fal. *aβ* but with ʃ and ʄ. This may be only due to G.'s copy, but the discrepancy suggests that the first 't' may have been z with its lower bar lost. Of t in pret only the tip of the bar is left.

Deecke 38, Zvet. *It. Med.* 67.

- 324—333 Painted on tiles with a coating of stucco; discovered in two (out of a group of five) graves near S. M. d. Fulleri in 1851 by Guidi, and published from his sketches in *Bull. Ins. Arch. Rom.* 1854¹ p. xxii, more accurately by Garr. in *Ann. Ins. Arch. Rom.* 1860 p. 272 ff., whence Fabretti 2442—2452; Zvet. saw all of them that were in existence in 1880, i.e. all except 324 and parts of 325, 332 and 333, and gives his sketches *It. Med.* viii—x., which, though the insc. were slightly more decayed, agree very well with G.'s, so that there is no serious doubt as to the text. Deecke gives them *Fal.* nos. 39—46 and 60—61, Zvet. *It. Med.* 56—65. 325—333 came from a single grave, but date from more than one period; see below.

324 uipia zertenea loferta | marci acarcelini | mate
he cupa

- 325 (a) and (b). The first and oldest of these is painted directly on the tiles; the second on the coating of stucco which was laid on when the niche which they closed in was used a second time; in (a) the sign for e is the regular ʒ, in (b) it is ||, in both the interp. is double. In (b) Garr. gives ad fin.

¹ This was one of the years of the folio-issue.

hiu cupat, but his **u**, which is split by the division of two tiles, is probably only the second stroke of || followed by an interp.

a. **caui**[_a] **uecinea uotili**[_a | **maci acacelini uxo**

b. **marcio acarcelinio | cauia uecinea he cupat**

326 This again consists of two inscc. on the same tiles, but both in the same vertical plane, (*a*) in the line above (*b*); in (*a*) we have \exists , \mathcal{N} , \mathcal{V} ; in (*b*) we have ||, \mathcal{N} and \mathcal{T} , and \mathcal{P} twice beside \mathcal{I} once. In a third line, at the beginning, are three doubtful signs, much smaller than those of (*a*) or (*b*), variously read **ecu** and **he]c cu**[_{pa}.

a. **tito acarcelinio..**

b. **ma fi pop petrunes ce f**

327 **uoltio uecineo | maxomo | iuneo he cupat | car-**
conia

328 (*a*) and (*b*) are related in point of position just as (*a*) and (*b*) of 325, and as in those, the earlier has \mathcal{A} , the later ||; in (*b*) the third **c** is reversed, **C**. Interp. single.

a. **ca uecineo uolti | he cupat mania**

Deecke reads **hei**, but the stroke after **e** looks doubtful and may be an accidental fleck.

b. **ca uecineo | ca mania**

329 **e** is ||, **c** is reversed; only the hasta of **l** remains.

cesula tiperilia te f | l arcio

330 **p** and **s** are reversed; **l** is the cursive **λ**.

pola marcia sus

331 **l** is **λ** as in 330; interp. single.

l clipiai

332 (a) and (b) as in 325, save that the inscc. seem to have been identical. In both we have Lat. $\alpha\beta$ l. to r. with \wedge , ||.

a. | **harisp am.... | sor....censo**

The second line ended with very doubtful signs, **amco** written from r. to l. so that the **■** is next to the preceding **am**.

b. **m clipeario m | |or**

333 In Lat. $\alpha\beta$ (**λ ρ**) on three tiles, generally read as one insc., but as the size of the writing varies between the parts on the several tiles in each of the first two supposed long lines, especially between (b) and (c), I doubt if they belong together. The interp. is single in all three and **e** is **ε**, but that value is generally given also to the concluding || of 1. 3 in (a). Only the first tile was seen by Zvetaieff (*It. Med.* x. 3).

(a)	(b)	(c)
c clipear	heic	plenes q f
m f harac..	cubat	
sorex q CVII		

(a) 2 Garr. read **haracna**, the **a** lying on the edge of (a).

334 Handsomely painted on a large tile from the neighbourhood of Falleri, which I saw in the *Museo d. Villa Giulia* in April 1894, but which I have not yet seen published.

caui*ai* leueli | filea

Fal. $\alpha\beta$ with **Λ** for **a**, but **■** in **caui*ai*** wants its cross stroke (**^**).

335 = C. I. L. XI. 3078, Zvet. *It. Med.* 70 from Garrucci, who possessed it and first published (a) in *Archaeologia*, London, XLIII. (1871) p. 259, and both (a) and (b) in the reverse order, in *Sylloge Insc. Lat.* 557—8. To whom it passed on his death I do not know.

(a) iouei iunonei mineruai | falesce quei in sardinia
sunt | donum dederunt. magistris | l latrius k f c
salu[e]na uoltai f | coiraueront.

(b) gonlegium quod est aciptum aetatei aged[ae]
opiparum ad ueitam quolundam festosque dies,
quei soueis a..utieis opidque uolgani
gondecorant sai..sume comuiuia loidosque,
5 ququei huc dederun[t i]nperatoribus summeis,
utei sesed lubent..[be]ne iouent optantis.

‘On two sides of a bronze tablet .28 m. long, .09 m. high’ Garr. Lat. $\alpha\beta$ professing to be of 200 B.C. (\vee , ϱ), but, as the variations in the use of double letters (**aciptum**, **summeis**), of **u** and **o** (**coiraueront** beside **latrius** and **dederunt**), of **c** and **g** (**uolgani** etc.) appear to me to show, written considerably later, probably in Gracchan times, with an attempt at archaism. Interp. single, omitted, as usual, after the preposition **in** (a) 2, and wrongly inserted between **i]nperato** and **ribus** (b) 5. The punctuation is obvious. (a) 4 so Bormann C. I. L. *l.c.*, others **saluiena**. (b) 3 **argutieis** or **astutieis**. 4 probably **saipisume**. 6 no doubt **lubentes**.

Büch. ap. Zvet. *l.c.* first pointed out that **ququei** = **coqui**, comparing *Volcano studes*, said of a cook in Plaut. *Aul.* 359. For *imperatores* of deities cf. Liv. 6. 29 (*Jupiter imperator*), and Cic. *Verr.* IV. 57. 128—9. On the rough Saturnian metre of (b) see Lindsay *Am. J. Phil.* XIV. p. 139 and 305 ff.

Deecke 62, C. I. L. and Zvet. *It. Med. U.cc.*

336 = C. I. L. xiv. 3160, r¹. 1313. Cut in huge letters (5 in., '013 m. high) on a rock forming the back wall of the pronaos of a large tomb on the road between Civ. Cast. and S. M. di Falleri; it is now removed to the *Museo d. Villa Giulia* in Rome, where I saw it in April 1894. It was first published by Dennis, *Bull. Ins. Arch. Rom.* 1844 p. 162, and then in his *Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria* r¹. p. 132 (= r² p. 99).

l uecilio uo f e..... | polae abelese.... | lectu I datu; |
 4,5,6 .uecilio l f et pleneſe | lectu I; amplius nihil | inuiteis
 l c leuieis l f | et quei eos parentaret, | ne anteponat.

Deeply cut in Lat. $\alpha\beta$ (A E F L M P S T N) of Sullan or Ciceronian period, with finials and single triangular interp. The tufa is so rough that it is difficult to judge from the appearance of the rock whether any letters have disappeared in the blank spaces at the end of ll. 1—3, and Bormann is probably right in calling the insc. 'integra,' certainly in point of l. 3, which begins and ends some way within the margin. The letters marked as injured are hard to read, and flaws in the tufa have produced several more interpuncts than are wanted, but there is no doubt as to the text as it stands.

anteponere denotes the use of the same bier or niche for a second interment, and this encroachment on the rights of the dead, which was not uncommon in Falerii (cf. 325, 332 *sup.*), is here forbidden save with the sanction of the two Livii (possibly connexions by marriage, in any case the owners of the grave) and of the kinsman to whom fell the duty of *parentatio* (Mom. C. I. L. r¹. *l.c.*).

Deecke (*Fal.* no. 81) is no doubt right in regarding *parentaret* as a variant for *-tarit*; it is simplest, and most probable from the usual syntax of dependent clauses in legal or quasi-legal documents, to regard *-et* as parallel to that of *ded-et* (321 *sup.*), i.e. equivalent to the Lat. *-ūt* of the fut. perf. ind.

Deecke *l.c.*, C. I. L. *l.c.*

Note xli. (a) The following insc. which was found in Falleri is difficult to assign. Deecke (no. 63) calls it Falisco-Umbrian, regarding the final *-u* as equivalent to Lat. and Fal. *-a* of the nom. fem. sing. But while the other

342

OKONSON
uoltilio

343

cauio | uetulio

344

cauia | uetulia

There was also a fragment p ol

345 INSCRIPTION OF CORCHIANO.

On a tile found in one of a set of Faliscan graves in Corchiano to the N. of Falleri in 1886, and published by Deecke (*Fal.* no. 56) from his son's sketch, whence the text, and by Lignana in *Mittheil. Rom.* II. p. 199.

popia calitenes | aronto ceisies | lartio uxor

In regular Fal. $a\beta$ except A and T (in ll. 2 and 3, but γ in l. 1; s is rather square (Z).

With it were two others with pure Etr. inscc. containing the sign $\text{⋈} = e$, which is perhaps to be recognised in some of the Carbognano group.

346—8 CAPENA.

Of the inscc. scratched on vases found on the site of this town (the surrounding territory received the Roman citizenship in 389 B.C. and was included in the tribus Stellatina in 387, Liv. 6. 4—5) only the following present features which vary from urban Latin, without being (so far as I can judge) pure Etruscan (Deecke, *Fal.* 64, 65, 67). They were published by Henzen *Bull. Ins. Arch. Rom.* 1864, p. 147.

346

k pa aiedies (Lat. $a\beta$ with \wedge , \triangleright , ⋈).

347 t c uomanio (Lat. $a\beta$ with \wedge , ζ , \cap).

348 at fertrio (Lat. $a\beta$ (later) with \wedge , E, F, O and $\Gamma=t$).

Deecke p. 204 and Zvet. *It. Med.* p. 66 add $\text{O}\text{I}\text{R}\text{O}\text{T}\text{E}\text{Z}$ and IX on Garrucci's authority (*Sylloge* n. 817 and 824) and one or two other fragments.

349 FALISCAN GLOSSES.

A. Well attested.

cenaculum v. 306 A sup.

Decimatrus 'dies festus post x diem Iduum,' v. sup. *ibid.*, s.v. *Septimatrus*, ad fin.

haba 'faba.'

Ter. Scaurus p. 2252 Putsch: quam Falisci habam, nos fabam appellamus. The form is assigned to the 'antiqui' by Vel. Long. p. 2238 Putsch, quoted s.v. *fedo*- 309 A sup., cf. the Remark below.

Struppearia 'dies festus apud Faliscos ubi coronati ambulabant,' v. sup. 306 A s.v. *struppis*.

Hālaesus (less frequently $-\bar{e}sus$) 'a quo se dictam terra Falisca putat,' Ov. *Fasti* 4. 73.

Similarly Serv. *ad A.* 7. 695, 8. 285. Cf. Ov. *Amor.* 3. 13. 31, Verg. *A.* 7. 723, 10. 417. Should we compare the river and town *Halaesus*, *Halaesa* on the N. coast of Sicily, or, with Sil. It. 8. 474, the Etruscan town *Alsium*? Deecke discusses the form at length (*Fal.* p. 22 ff) and prefers the spelling *Halēs*- on somewhat doubtful phonetic grounds.

For the temple of Feronia on Mt Soracte see below 351 A.

REMARK. Beside the words in which the pure Latin form has *h*- (= pr. Ital. *gh*) as contrasted with Sabine *f*- (309 B 1), there would seem to be other examples

of the variation between *f*- and *h*-, in which the forms with *h*- (= *dh*- or *bh*-) must be as certainly non-Latin in origin as they are in use. The dialect to which they belong cannot at once be determined¹. I doubt if it is Sabine, since the people who labialised even the guttural aspirates represented in Latin by *h*-, would hardly, perhaps, have broken down into *h*- the original labial or dental aspirates (*bh*- and *dh*- = Lat. *f*-). But the Faliscan words quoted above (*haba*, *Halaesus*) afford fair prima facie evidence for assigning the change to Faliscan, since *haba*, *fāba* must be compared (Fick *Et. Wtb.*⁴ p. 488) with O. C. Sl. *bobŭ*, O. Pruss. *babo* 'bean,' and *Halaesus* seems to contain a form of the ground-stem of the name of his people *Falis-ci*, *Faler-ii*, *Fales-ia*; Deecke (*Fal.* p. 258) quotes also *hirnio* (323 sup.) as = Lat. *Firminus*². But, on the other hand, what of the Faliscan forms *filio*, *Folcozeo* (338), *Fertrio* (348), *Feronia* (351 A), *Fescennia* (ibid.), *Fourios*, *Flauius* (350 B and A), and before all the name *Falisci*, *Falerii* itself, which was certainly the form in use in the two towns? Some at least of these, like Sab. *fedo*- and Fal. *foied*, may contain a guttural aspirate, but on the other hand Deecke (*l.c.*) attributes them all to the Latin or Etruscan element in the population, and in particular it must be remembered that the town itself was in the hands of Etruscans till 343 B.C., and in close contact with Latin-speaking settlers from 389 B.C. onwards v. p. 383 sup.

The forms with *h*- are

hanula 'parva delubra, quasi fanula' Paul. ex F. 103 M., generally connected with *fāri fāul* etc., cf. Fick *Et. Wörtb.*⁴ 489.

hebris 'febris.'

Serv. ad *Aen.* 7. 695 Febris dicitur quae ante hebris.....nam posteritas in multis nominibus F pro H posuit.

horda (?) *bos*, *Hordicidia*? = *forda*, *Fordicidia*.

Varro *R. R.* 2. 5. 6 Quae sterilis est uacca, taura appellatur; quae praegnas, horda. Ab eo in fastis dies hordicalia (?) nominantur quod tum hordae boues immolantur. But in *L. L.* 6. 15 we read: Fordicidia a fordis bubus; bos forda quae fert in ventre (and so Ov. *Fast.* 4. 630). That this variation in Varro's account of the word is genuine appears from the repetition of both these glosses, one with *f*- the other with *h*- in Paul. ex F. pp. 83 and 102 M. The form *forda* is given also by minor glossographers, e.g. Plac. p. 463 Mai.

¹ Stolz in *J. Müller's Handb.*² p. 296, had not faced this difficulty, but he has escaped the confusion of the two classes in his *Hist. Lat. Gr.* (1894) p. 289; the second class is not mentioned at all in Brugmann's *Grundriss*. It is clear at least that in this class the variation between *h*- and *f*- is not due to any variation of phonetic conditions, and is therefore presumably as much dialectic as the first class (excluding *fu*-).

² With two other still more doubtful examples.

forbeam 'antiqui genus omne cibi appellabant quam Graeci φορβήν uocant' Paul. ex F. 84 M.

If this word is (1) not borrowed from the Greek (=φορβαία n. pl.?) but (2) closely connected with *herba*, and (3) if both are akin to Gr. φέρβω and O. Norse *bergja* 'to taste, try' as Fick suggests (*Et. Wtb.*⁴ p. 492), then *forbea* must be the true Latin form, which has dropped out of use, and *herba* is an intruder.

horcto = *forecto* 'fortis,' which is commonly (e.g. by Brugm. *Gds.* I. § 370 p. 281 Eng.) compared with Skt. *dr̥dha-* 'strong.'

Paul. ex F. 102 M. Horctum et forctum pro bono dicebant (the meaning of *forctus* is given also pp. 84, 321 and 348 M.).

350 PERSONAL NAMES OF FALERII

(occurring in pure Latin inscc.)¹.

A. Frequent.

1. Nomina.

Flauia

Titia

B. Less frequent.

1. Nomina.

Aconia	Furia	Praecilia
Annia	Glitia	{ Quinctia }
Antonia	Iulia	{ Quintia }
<u>Aurellia</u> (once, and	Luria	Septimia
once -elia)	<u>Messia</u> (one insc.)	Stertia
Creuentia	<u>Numisia</u> cf. <i>inf.</i>	<u>Villia</u> l.
Decia	<u>Nummia</u>	Volumnia
Egnatia cf. <i>sup.</i>	<u>Pontia</u>	

2. Among the Cognomina may be mentioned

Porrus

¹ C. I. L. xi. 3073—3195, excluding such inscc. as appear above among the Faliscan.

C. *Once only.*1. *Nomina.*

Albia	Fuluia	Selia
<u>Ammia</u>	<u>Herennia</u> <i>inf.</i>	Sempronia
Aquinia	Iunia <i>sup.</i>	(Setoriana)
Atilia	Liulia <i>cf. sup.</i>	Sulpicia
<u>Auillia</u>	Luellia	Tintoria
Caluentia	<u>Mammia</u>	<u>Tirria</u>
Cincia	Maria	Titien[a]
Claudia	Nigrinia	Tullia
Cornelia	(Oliana)	Tutilla
Cremut[ia]	<u>Oppia</u>	(Vestiniana)
Curtia	Papinia <i>l.</i>	Veturia
Floronia <i>l.</i>	<u>Plotidia</u>	Vibulena

2. *Among the Cognomina.*

Daphnus	<u>Pollio</u>	<u>Rufus</u>
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351 PLACE-NAMES¹ IN ETRURIA.A. *Well attested in form, date and locality.*

Etrusci, Etruria, Tusci, all cl. *insc.*, cf. Umb. *Turskum*. Kiepert, *Lehrb. d. Alten Geogr.* p. 401, gives *Etrusia* as an older form, but I cannot find any authority for it. *Toscána*.

Tyrrhēni, -ēnus, *Τυρρ-*, *Τυρσ-* cl. The name they used themselves acc. to Dion. Hal. 1. 30 was *Πασέσσα* (al. -έσα).

[Saxa Rubra cl., also Rubrae.]

[ad Gallinas cl.]

¹ For the notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations. Many of these names are obviously Italic in origin, but the personal names of Etruria stand on a different footing, and these I have not included; cf. p. 389 footn.

Alsium, -iensis (poet. -sius, -a, -um) cl. inscc., lacus Alsitinus, Frontin. *Aquaed.* 11.

Frëgënae cl.

Crëmëra fl., -ensis cl.

Vëi (disyll.), Veiens, -entanus cl. inscc.

[Aquaë Tauri, Aquenses Taurini cl.]

[Centum Cellae first in Pl. *Ep.* 6. 31, al.]

[Castrum Nouum, -onouani cl. inscc.]

{ Caerë indecl. neut. (Καίρε, Καίρεα, Καίρη) cl.; Caerës, -rëtis cl., -rītis cl., insc., Caerëtanus (Cere-, Caera-) cl. inscc. *Cervëteri*.

{ Ägylla, -llaei, -llini, the older name of Caere cl.

Sabata Stra. 5. 2. 9, -batus cl. inscc. Sābātīa stagna Sil. 8. 490, Tribus Sabatina cl. inscc.

Mīnīō fl. cl. *Mignōne f.*

Grāviscae, -canus cl. inscc.

[Pyrgi, -gensis cl., a Greek vase-factory on the shore near Caere.]

Tarquīnī (-κυνίοι, -κυνία, -κυνίαι), -nienses cl. inscc. *Rocca Tarquinia* and *Cornéto Tarquinia*.

Blera, -ani (Βλή-) cl. inscc. Blaera C. I. L. vi. 3645. *Bieda*.

Sutriūm, -rinus cl. inscc. (Sūtrīa tecta Sil. 8. 491). *Sūtri*.

Čäpëna, -nas cl. inscc. (-ënus Verg. *Aen.* 7. 697 and Lib. Col., lucus Capenatis Cato *Fragm.* 30).

Fërōnīae lucus cl., colonia Julia Felix Lucoferonensium inscc. On the exact site of this temple see Deecke *Fal.* § 19 p. 57 ff. Feronia was a Faliscan goddess, and we find a town named after her in Sardinia. The semi-Falisc. insc. (335 *sup.*) is written by settlers in Sardinia who presumably lived in this very town.

Sōractë mons neut. cl. (Saur- Cat. ap. Varr. *R. R.* 2. 3. 3), called *mons Hirpinorum* by Serv. ad *Aen.* 11. 785, but v. Hirpi *infr.* C. *M. Sorätte*.

Nepete neut. Liv. inscc. Nepet Pl. 3. 5. 52, v. Prisc. 6. 4. 22; -πίτα Stra.; -πετα Ptol.; Nepe Tab. P., Vell. Pat. 1. 14, later inscc.; Nëpësīnus cl. inscc., cf. Bormann C. I. L. xi. p. 481. *Nëpi*.

Cīmīnīus L., Ciminia silva cl. inscc. *M. Cīmīno*.

Falerii¹ (ueteres) Φαλέριοι Stra. -έριον Dion. Hal., Ptol., cl.; also Faleri Varro *L. L.* 5. 162, Macrob. *Sat.* 1. 9. 13 and Tab. Peut.; it is now *Civita Castellana*. At 4 miles distance in the plain lies

Falerii (nouī) or Municipium Faliscum, built 241—239, becoming after 42 B.C. *colonia Iunonia Falisca Etruscorum* cl. insc. *Fälleri* is the local name for the ruins, but the adjacent village is known officially as *Faléria*.

Fälisci Φαλίσκοι cl. inscc.².

Aequum Fäliscum, -qui Fälisci = Falerii noui, Verg. *A.* 7. 695 al.

For the connexion of the name with *Hälēsus* see 349 Rem. sup.

Fescennia, -nninus cl. (Φασκένιον Dion. Hal. 1. 21).

Horta or Hortae Itinn. Orta, -ani inscc. Hortanum Pl. 3. 5. 52. *Órte*.

Vadimon lacus. 'Οάδμων cl.

Volci Ούόλκοι ('Ολκιον Steph. Byz.); Volcentes, cl. insc.; -centani Pl., insc. *Piano di Voci* (K.).

Tuscana C. I. L. vi. 2379 a. v. 49, Itinn., -anenses C. I. L. xi. 2956, -ienses Pl. 3. 5. 52. *Toscanella*.

Cōsa -ani cl. inscc., cf. nm. C. I. L. i¹. 14 (Cōsae Verg. *Aen.* 10. 168, *Κόσσαι* Ptol., *Κόσσαι Κόσσα Κόσα* Stra.).

[Forum Aurelii Cic. *Catil.* 1. 9 al.]

Igilium insula cl. *I. del Giglio*.

Statonia -onienses cl. (-ones Pl. 3. 5. 52).

Fērentium, -tienses cl. inscc. (-entinum Pl. 3. 5. 52 al.).

[Aquae Passeris, or -erianae Mart. 6. 42. 6 al. C. I. L. xi. 3003.]

*Visentium; Visens, -entinus inscc. Vesentini Pl. 3. 5. 52. *Bisénzio f.*

¹ There is no record of the exact boundaries of the Faliscan territory, so that I have simply included it in Etruria. Deecke, in his careful collection of ancient notices (*Die Falisker* pp. 28—60), enumerates only Falerii, and its cognates, Fescennium (Dion. Hal. 1. 21), and Soracte (Plin. 7. 2. § 19) as definitely called Faliscan; inscc. in Faliscan have been found on the slope of M. Ciminus (mod. *Carbognano*) and on the site of Capena, while Flauinium (? inf. B) and Lucus Feroniae are too near to Soracte and Capena respectively to be separated from them.

² Steph. Byz. 694 B gives Φελεσσαίλοι (ἔθνος ὀμορον τοῖς Ὀμβρικοῖς πρὸς τῇ Ἰαπυγίᾳ) which E. Lattes *Rh. Mus.* XLIX. (1894) p. 317 regards as an Etruscanised form of *Falisci* (with -ss- for orig. -sc- as in several Etr. words).

Vētūlonium cl. -onenses insec. (-onii -onienses Plin. -ōnia Sil.); nm. Etr. *vatl- vetl-* Fabr. 288—9.

Caletranus ager cl.

Saturnia, -nini cl. For the older name *Aurinia* see under C.

Telamon (portus et opp.) cl., nm. Etr. *tla-* Fabr. 297. *Talamóne*.

Sorrinenses (novensides), insec. cf. Bormann C. I. L. xi. p. 454.
? *Soriano nel Cimino*.

Suana, -nensis Plin. 3. 5. 52 al. *Sována*.

Planasia insula cl. *Pianósa*.

{ Aethalia insula cl. (Αἰθάλη Hecataeus ap. Steph. Byz.), also called
Ilva cl. *Élba*.

Voltumnae fanum Liv. 4. 23 al.

Volsīnīi or Vuls-, -iniensis¹, both cl. and insec., nm. Etr. *velsu*
Müll.-Deecke I. p. 386. *Lago di Bolséna*.

Rusellae, -anus cl.

Pöpülōnium, -nenses cl. (-ōnīa poet.), nm. Etr. *pupluna* Fabr.
291 f.; cf. *Juno Populonía*, and Keller *Lat. Volksetym.* p. 13.

[Praefectura Claudia, Forum Clodi, -ocloidienses Pl. 3. 5.
52, insec.]

Clānis fl. cl. (Gla- Plin. and Steph. Byz.). *Val di Chiána*.

Clūsium, -inus, -inas cl. insec. *Chiási*.

Pērūsia, -ūsinus cl. insec. *Perúgia*.

Trāsīmēnus lac. cl. (Τρασουμένα, Θρασ-, Ταρσιμένη, Tars- being the
original form of the first syllable according to Quint. *Inst.* 1. 5. 13), cf.
Keller *Lat. Volksetym.* p. 13. *Trasiméno*.

Cortona, -nenses cl. insec. (Κρότων Dion. Hal. 1. 29, and, acc. to
Niebuhr, Herod. 1. 57). *Cortóna*.

Saena (Julia), -nensis cl., insec. *Sièna*.

Capraria insula cl., -asia Varr. *R. R.* 2. 3. 3. 'Graeci *Aegilion* dixere'
Plin. *Caprúia*.

Volaterrae, -anus cl. insec., nm. Etr. *velathri* Fabr. no. 303, cf.
Keller *Lat. Volkset.* p. 13. *Voltérra*.

Arrētium, -tinus cl. insec. *Arézzo*.

Urgo insula (Ὀργὼν) cl., later Gorgon. *Gorgóna*.

¹ I can discover no authority for the form *Volsones* given by Kiepert *Alt. Geogr.* p. 408. But cf. fundus Volsonianus p. 391.

Arnus fl. cl. Tribus Arnensis insec. *Árno f.*

Pisae, -anus cl. insec. (Πεῖσ-, Πίσσ-, Πίσ-; Πισάται Strab.). *Písa.*

Auser fl. cl. (Stra. Αἰσᾶρ, Auserculus mediaev. K.). *Sérchio f., Val d' Oseri* (Dict. Corog.).

Faesulae, -anus cl. insec. (-ῦλα Sil. 8. 477, -όλα, -οῦλαι). *Fiésole.*

[Florentia, -ntini cl. insec. *Fiřenze.*]

Umbro fl. cl. *Ombróne f.*

Lūca, -censis cl. insec. *Lúcca.*

Pistoriae insec., Itinn., -rium Plin.; -ρία Ptol.; -riensis cl. *Pistóia.*

Luna, -nenses cl. insec. *Lúni* (Dante).

Macra fl. cl. *Mágra f.*

B. Less certain.

Mucia prata trans Tiberim Liv. 2. 13. al.

Lorium, Laur- Itinn., Fronto.

Careiae Itinn., Fronto.

Baccanae It. Anton. p. 286, Vaca- Tab. P. *Baccana.*

Tromentus campus Paul. p. 367 M., Tromentina tribus insec., Liv. 6. 5 al., but its exact position is unknown.

Tutia fl. Liv. 26. 11 (v. Weissenb. ad loc.), Sil. 13. 5, mediaev. *Tuzia.*

Flāuīna Sil. 8. 490, -inīa arvā Verg. *Aen.* 7. 695.

[Forum Cassi Tab. Peut.]

Aqua Vegetiana (belonging to a certain Valerius Vegetus)

Fundi Volsonianus

Cuttolonianus

Serranus

C. I. L. XI. 3003.

Stellatina tribus cl. insec., cf. Liv. 6. 5, ? cf. -nus campus near Capua, Fest. p. 343 M.

Sudernum? Ptol. 3. 1. 43, cf. vitis Tudernis (Tuscis peculiaris est) Pl. 14. 3. 36, and Etrusc. nomen *Thania Sudernia* Fabr. 285 and 958.

*Subertum, -bertani Liv. 26. 3 al. *Suveréto.*

[Manliana (castra?) Ptol. 3. 1. 43, Tab. Peut. cf. Sall. *Cat.* 32.]

Dianium insula Pl. 3. 6. 81 al. *Giannutri.*

Falesia Portus (not *-ēria*) It. Anton. p. 501, cf. Zumpt *ad Rutil. Itin.* 1. 371. Mediaeval *Falesia* (Dict. Corog.).

Prille fl. Plin. 3. 8. 2, Prelius or Pril- Cic. *Mil.* § 74, Aprilis It. Anton. p. 500.

Camars older name of Clusium (supr. A), Liv. 10. 25; cf. Roman cogn. Camars, C. I. L. vi. 449.

{ Portus Labronis Cic. *ad Q. Frat.* 2. 6. 3, It. Ant. p. 292, also called
[Herculis portus Stra. 5. 2. 8 al.]

Caecina fl. Pl. 3. 5. 50. Mel. 2. 4. 9. Cf. Etr. nomen *Ceicna* Fabr. 2319. *Cecina* f. *Cécina*, Dante, *Inf.* 13. 10 *Tra Cecina e Corneto, i luoghi colti.* [W. R.]

C. Doubtful.

Alma fl. It. Anton.

Τραύσιον πεδίου? near Caere? Diod. Sic. 14. 107. 6.

Bebiana Tab. P. -beina It. Rav.

Amitinenses Pl. 3. 5. 52.

Oscus locus in agro Veienti Fest. p. 189 M.

Hirpi in Faliscorum agro (fire-leapers) Pl. 7. 2. 19, Hirpini Varr. ap. Serv. *Aen.* 11. 787, cf. his note on 785.

Punicum Tab. P. (a Carthaginian vase factory according to Kiep. *Alte Geogr.* p. 411).

Armenita Tab. P. Arnine It. Anton.

[Fossae Papirianae Itinn. near Pisa.]

Contenebra et Cortuosa Liv. 6. 4.

Castellum Amerinum Tab. P. cf. Plin. *Ep.* 10. 20.

[Aquae Apollinares Itinn.]

Axia Cic. *Caec.* 7. ? *Castel d' Ásso.*

Algae near Centumcellae It. Anton., p. 498 Wess.

Marta Itinn., Marta Fl. Tab. P.

Pallia fl. Tab. P. *Págli* f.

Herbanum Pl. 3. 5. 52.

Maternum Itinn. ? *Mitino.*

Anneianum It. Ant.

Regis uilla Stra. 5. 2. 8.

Matrini uicus Tab. P.

Oglassa (or -osa ?) insula Pl. 3. 6. 80 -ossa Mart. Capella § 644 p. 526.

Columbaria Veneria (or -aria ?) insula Pl. 3. 6. 81 al. (Jahn regards C. and V. as distinct islands).

Barpana ? insula Pl. 3. 6. 81.

Menaria ? *ibid.* (Veneria Mart. Cap. § 644 p. 527).

Saccumum Amm. Mart. 17. 7. 13, near lacus Ciminius, by some corrected to *Sucinium* to match the ethnicon *Suciniensis* in an insc. from N. Etruria¹.

Trossulum Pl. 33. 9. 35 al., cf. Paul. ex F. p. 367 Müller, ?=Troilum Liv. 10. 46.

[Polimartium Paul. Diac. *Hist. Langobard.* 4. 8. *Bomárzo.*]

Albinia fl. Tab. P. *Albégna f.*

Loretanus portus ? Liv. 30. 39.

Aurini older name of Saturnini (v. A supr.), Pl. 3. 5. 52.

Salpinates Liv. 5. 31.

[Argentarius mons opposite to Igilium Rutil. Itin. 1. 315.]

Massa Veternensis Ammian. Marc. 14. 11. 27.

[ad Herculem Ptol. 3. 1. 4, Itinn.]

Auentia fl. Tab. P. *Avenza opp.* (Vogel).

ad Joglandem ? Tab. P. ? *Ciggiano.*

Teutanes quidam graece loquentes, inhabitants of Pisa before the Etruscans, Cato ap. Serv. Dan. *Aen.* 10. 179.

Biturgia Ptol. 3. 1. 43 -urza Tab. P.

Aquileia Ptol. 3. 1. 43, Tab. P.

Ἡβρα Ptol. 3. 1. 43 ?

Βιράκελλον Ptol. 3. 1. 43.

Βονδελία Ptol. 3. 1. 43.

Mensulae Tab. P., It. An. Rav. 4. 36.

ad Solaria Tab. P.

Vesidia Tab. P. cf. deus Visidianus 368 B inf.

[Villa Triturrita Tab. P., Rutil. It. 1. 527.]

¹ The ref. given is *Giorn. Pisa* xvi. 147 which I have not been able to find, but the insc., if genuine, will be easily traced when C. I. L. xi. is complete.

D. *Further modern names.*

Farnèta, Èlsa F., Nárce, Cetona, Farma F., Tresa F., Cintoia, Foiáno della Chiana, Asciano, Savino M., Fine F., Arbia F., Ambra F., Greve F., Levanella, Pesa F., Era F., Cascina F., Siève F., Bientina L., Falterúna M., Scarperia, Pizzorne, Carrára.

VI. Umbrian.

According to tradition the Umbrians were the most ancient tribes in Italy of the Italic stock (Plin. 3. § 112), and by the Greeks of the V century B.C. the name Ὀμβρική is applied to the whole of central and northern Italy (e.g. Herodt. 1. 94, 4. 49). The tradition of their conquest by the Etruscans (e.g. Plin. and Herodt. *l.c.*) is placed beyond a doubt by the numerous place-names in Etruria (see 351) of Italic origin, and by the fact that it was the Etruscans who taught them the arts of writing¹ and coinage, not to speak of other archaeological evidence² as to the intercourse between the two races. Even the territory on the east of the Tiber in which they held their ground longer was largely taken from them by the Picentines (p. 449 inf.) and the Gauls (e.g. Plin. *l.c.*) who between them shut off the Umbrians proper from all access to the sea.

It was not until it was too late, at the end of the great Samnite War, that the Umbrians offered any aid to their Samnite kindred in the struggle with Rome, and their own conquest by the Romans may be counted as complete in 299 B.C. when the colony of Narnia³ was founded; their last resistance was crushed by the battle of Sentinum in 295. The Via Flaminia, built in 220 B.C. produced an important division between the status of eastern and western Umbria. Beloch (*It. Bund* p. 56 ff.) has

¹ See Part II. A inf.

² See Prof. Ridgeway's article *Umbria* in the *Encycl. Britann.* ed. 9, and the sections on Umbria in recent volumes of *Not. Scav.* Etruscan inscc. have been found at Tuder, Vettona and Pisaurum (Deecke, Gröber's *Grundr. Rom. Phil.* p. 346).

³ The *Naharkum numen* of 357 inf. l. 17 has often been taken as referring to this colony; but it is clear that not Latins, but some other tribe dwelling on the Nar were the enemies denounced under this name by the authors of the Iguvine liturgy, since *numen* always takes a tribal not a local epithet. [W. R.]

pointed out that all the towns along the left bank of the Tiber in a narrow strip of territory reaching from Narnia to the *ager Gallicus* were in the last century B.C. included in the Clustumine tribe, one of the eight which as he has shown (*ib.* p. 40) were made to include all the Italian communities which joined in the revolt of 90 B.C.; in this strip of territory lie Interamna Nahartium, Ameria, Carsulae, Tuder, Vettona, Arna, Iguvium, Tifernum Tiberinum, Sestinum, Sassina and Uruinum Mataurense. Now this uniformity contrasts remarkably with the great diversity of tribe among the communities of the eastern half along the *via Flaminia* and it can hardly be doubted that Beloch is correct in inferring that down to 90 B.C. all the towns just enumerated were independent allies of Rome. We know this directly of Iguvium (*Cic. Balb.* § 47), Tuder (*Sisenna fr.* 119 Peter) and others. On the other hand it seems probable from various evidence that the whole length of the *via Flaminia* ran through Roman or Latin territory right up to the state domain known as the *ager Gallicus*; Spolegium was a Latin colony (241 B.C.), Fulginia a municipium (*Cic. fr. Varen.* 4); and Asisium must have received the *civitas* before the Social War, since we find its chief magistrates called by the local name *marones* even after that date (*C. I. L.* xi. 5390 quoted 355 *inf.*) whereas in all municipia which were established after that, the old titles were abolished in favour of the *Duovirate* or *Quattuorvirate*; the same consideration applies to Fulginia (354 *inf.*).

Hence there seems no reason for supposing that the local dialect died out in the western or independent half of Umbria before the Social War, and the $\alpha\beta$ of several of the *inscc.* (see below) belongs distinctly to the Gracchan or Sullan period. Note xlii, an *insc.* from Spoleto, is mainly Latin, but shows the influence of Umbrian in one or two forms. I have collected under the 'Umbrian Glosses' (368 *inf.*) a considerable number of non-Latin forms that appear in the Latin *inscc.* of Umbria. In this section and elsewhere I owe a great deal to the kindness of Prof. Bormann, who sent me the proof-sheets of *C. I. L.* xi. Pt. ii., which is not yet published, though I have added references to it.

Note xlii. *Inscription of Spoleto.*

C. I. L. xi. 4766, Bücheler *Rh. Mus.* 1880 p. 626. Found in 1879, and now in the municipal picture gallery. Forms showing marks of Umbrian influence are printed in heavy type; underlinings denote as usual injury to the stone.

honce loucom | nequs uiolatod | neque exuehito neq|ue | exferto
 5, 6, 7 quod louci | siet, neque **cedito** | nesei quo die res de|ina | anua
 8, 9 fiet; eod die | quod rei dinai cau|sa | f]iat, sine dolo **ced|re** |
 10—13 [l]icetod. seiquis | **uiolasit**, ioue bou|id | piaculum datod, | seiquis
 14—16 scies | **uiolasit**, dolo ml|o | iouei bouid piacul|m | datod et a. CCC |
 17—19 moltai suntod. | eius piacli moltaique dictator | ei] exactio
est[od].

Where the end of a line came in the middle of a word, the engraver often finished the word on the side of the stone, e.g. l. 6 ends with *de*, and *ina* is round the corner. Spoletium became a Latin colony in 241 (Vell. 1. 14. 8, Liv. *Epit.* 20), and this insc. was probably written not long after that date.

352—3 *Tuder.*

This town was an independent ally of Rome (striking coins of its own, 368 inf.), until it received the citizenship in the Social War (Sisenna ap. Non. II. s.v. *iusso* p. 130 Merc.). It is first mentioned for a prodigy in 103 B.C. (e.g. Plin. *H. N.* 2. § 138), and then as being taken in 83 by Crassus, who ἔδοξε πλείστα τῶν χρημάτων σφετερίσασθαι (Plut. *Crass.* 6). It was colonised by the Triumvirs or Augustus (Plin. 3. § 113) and called *colonia Iulia Fida Tuder*. For further details see C. I. L. xi. p. 678 f.

For the Gallic insc. of Tuder see the Appendix.

352 In Umbr. *αβ* on the breast plate of a bronze warrior in the Museo Gregoriano at Rome where I saw it in April 1894. Büch. *Umb.* p. 174 from Aufr.-Kirch. taf. 9.

ahal trutitis dunum dede

353 On tiles found at Tuder, now in the Museum at Pesaro. Büch. *Umb.* p. 174, from Aufr.-Kirch. taf. 10 e, f, g, h. (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are in Lat. $\alpha\beta$ from l. to r., (*d*) in Etr. $\alpha\beta$ from r. to l.

a. ma puplece
b. ca puple|ce ma fel
c. tupleia pu|plece
d. la ma tvpei

354—354 bis *Inscriptions of Fulginia.*

354 On a bronze tablet found near Fulginia and now lost; Büch. *Umb.* p. 173 from Jordan, *Quaest. Umbricae* (Königsberg 1882) p. 4. In Lat. $\alpha\beta$ of Gracchan period. For the status of Fulginia see above p. 396.

cubrar matrer bio eso | oseto cisterno n C √ √ | su
 maronato |||| u l uarie | t c fulonie

354 bis On a block of limestone .52 m. high, .34 m. broad, found in a field near Foligno, where it now is in the picture-gallery. Lat. $\alpha\beta$ 'litteris uetustis,' Mommsen apud Bormann C. I. L. xi. 5207, whence the text.

supunne | sacr

355 *Inscription of Asisium.*

Found in 1742 between Assisi and la Bastia, now in the Museum of the University of Perugia, where Bormann transcribed it, C. I. L. xi. 5389. Also Aufrecht and Kirchhoff II. p. 389 taf. ix.

ager emps et | termnas oht | c u uistinie ner t
 babr, | maronatei | uois ner propartie | t u uoisieners; |
 sacre stahu

On limestone block in Latin $\alpha\beta$ which appears to be of the Sullan period; single interp. l. 3 is rather crowded. Compare the Lat. insc. C. I. L. xi. 5390:

Post. Mimesius C. f., T. Mimesius Sert. f., Ner. Capidas C. f. Ruf., Ner. Babrius T. f., C. Capidas T. f. C. n., V. Volsienus T. f. marones murum ab

fornice ad circum et fornicem cisternamq. d(e) s(enatus) s(ententia) faciundum coiravere.

For the status of Asisium see above p. 396.

Bücheler *Umbrica* p. 172.

356—367 TABULAE IGVINAE.

But little mention of Iguvium is made by Latin writers. It was chosen as the place of captivity for the pirate-king Gentius in 167 B.C. (Liv. 45. 43). Cicero (*Balb.* c. 21, § 47) mentions the treaty by which it was bound to Rome, down to the Social War; at that epoch it must have received full Roman citizenship since we find it included in the tribus Clustumina (C. I. L. XI. 5838 al., cf. p. 396 sup.), and in Caesar (*B. Civ.* 1. 12) it is called a municipium. From this passage we learn that it was occupied for Caesar on his march south (49 B.C.) by Curio, cf. Cic. *Att.* 7. 13 (13 b) § 7. Pliny (23. § 95) mentions a herbal oil which the Iguvians sold to travellers on the Via Flaminia. Of the Latin inscc. (C. I. L. XI. 5803—5926) two or three are of Augustan date, but none seem to be earlier.

The only priest mentioned in the Latin inscc. of Iguvium is *L. Veturius Rufio auspex extispecus, sacerdos publicus et priuatus*, ib. 5824.

These celebrated tables were discovered at Gubbio in 1444, bought by the municipality in 1456¹, and they are still preserved in the town-hall. A Dominican, Leandro Alberti² (*Descrizione d' Italia* 1550) states that they were originally nine in number, and he is confirmed by an independent authority Antonio Concioli (*Statuta civitatis Eugubii*, 1673) who states that two were taken to Venice in 1540 and never re-appeared. The existing seven were first published in an accurate but largely mistaken transcript by Buonarotti in 1724, as an Appendix to Dempster's *De Etruria Regali*.

¹ The text of the minute of the purchase in the town archives is given by Bréal p. 309; the extract from Concioli on p. II.

² The passage is quoted from the Latin version of this work published at Cologne in 1567, by Bréal p. 311.

The first real advance towards their interpretation was made by Otfried Müller (*Die Etrusker*, 1828), who pointed out that though their $a\beta$ was akin to the Etruscan, their language was Italic.

Lepsius finally determined the value of the Umbrian signs and the received order of the Tables, pointing out that those in Latin $a\beta$ were the latest; in his essay *De Tabulis Eugubinis*¹, 1833. He subsequently published what may be called the editio princeps in 1841. The first edition with a full commentary based on scientific principles was that of Aufrecht and Kirchhoff in 1849—51, and on this all subsequent interpretations are based (Bréal, Paris 1875, Bücheler, *Umbrica*, Bonn 1883, a reprint and enlargement of articles in Fleckeisen's *Jahrbuch* 1875 pp. 127, 313).

The text, which is everywhere perfectly legible, I have taken from the photographs of the Marquis Ranghiasci-Brancaleone, published with Bréal's edition.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE TABLES.

1. *Their relative dates.*

At least four periods in the history of the dialect can be distinguished in the records we have left to us, by the help of the successive changes (*a*) in alphabet and (*b*) in language, which the tables exhibit.

a. Changes in Alphabet.

We have first the broad distinction that Tables I, II, III and IV, and the first two inscriptions of V are in Umbrian characters: the Latin alphabet is used in the *Clauerniur* paragraph (V iii), and the whole of VI (*a* and *b*) and VII (*a* and *b*).

What we may call the normal Umbrian $a\beta$ (in which e.g. Table I *a* is written), consists of the following signs, the writing being always from right to left:

¹ On the form of the name see p. 405 footn.

Α α, β b, γ d̄ (i.e. a sound akin to *r* derived from *d*), δ e, ε v, ζ z, Η h¹, θ i², ι k and g, κ l, λ m, μ n, ν p, Ϝ r, ϝ s, τ t and δ, υ u and o, ϝ f, Ϟ s̄ (i.e. a voiceless palatal consonant).

In the Latin αβ, in which Tables VI and VII and the third inscription of Table V are written, d̄ is represented by RS, g by C, but k by C, d by D, t by T, v and u by V but o by O, s̄ by S, though the diacritic is often omitted. The interpunct is double with the Umbrian αβ, single and medial with the Latin.

Tables VI and VII, then, and V iii, were written later than the rest. But even in the earlier group certain variations appear.

The latest form of the Umbrian αβ is that of Table V i and ii. Here e and v have their hastae nearly or quite upright (δ, ε); t has no part of its cross to the right (τ instead of τ); the loop of r is broad (Ϝ); a tends to curl its left foot outwards (Α), making a distinct bend in the middle of the left-hand stroke; specially characteristic of Table V are the abbreviated form of m (Λ) and the strictly angular and undivided form of k (ι, not ι or Ϟ).

Nearest to this is the αβ of Tables III and IV (which form only a single document, since a sentence is split between them and neither is engraved on the back). Here e and v, though not upright, are far more regular than they frequently are in Tables I and II; their bars are nearly always parallel and join the hasta at a genuine angle. Ϟ| or Ϟ| is nearly always 'separate'; τ is the common form of t, sometimes τ, but τ is rare, and only ε (not ζ) is used for z; r is fairly broad (Ϝ), a often curls its left foot, and m and n generally slope towards the left, with no true verticals (ΛΛ, Λ).

Tables I and II have always τ, ζ, Α, and in e and v the hasta and bottom bar (sometimes the top bar also) are continually rounded into a curve, and in e the middle bar often joins the hasta at the same point as the lowest (ε, ε, ε and even ε); in

¹ Both in the Umb. and the Lat. αβ h is often added to a vowel simply as a sign of its length; for the same purpose, occasionally, vowels are written doubly, and more often, in the Lat. αβ, an h is inserted between them; thus *persnimu*, *persnihmu*, *persnihimu* are equivalent.

² In words like *mueto*, *aitu* (from **agetōd*) i probably represents a voiced palatal consonant, the outcome of g before i and e; see *Am. Journ. Phil.* xi. p. 306.

both I and II *k* is only occasionally 'separate.' Between Table I (whose two sides make up only a single document, as appears e.g. from their repetition in Tables VI and VII) and II *a* and II *b* the differences in writing are far smaller, and Lepsius counted the three documents as contemporaneous. In Table I the hastae of *n* and *m* are regularly vertical and of the same height, while in II *a* and II *b* they vary in height and are often out of the perpendicular. In Table I, more than in any other of the seven, *s* is regularly rounded in both halves; the loop of *r* is much the same as in Tables III and IV, whereas in II *a* and *b* the prevailing form is decidedly narrower (Ϡ). Finally in II *a* 18 and 24 we have the archaic letter *san* (M=*s*) of the abecedaria (Roberts *Int. Gr. Epig.* pp. 17 ff.) which appears in no other Italic nor in any Chalcidian insc., though it survived longer in Etruscan use, often in the form Ϟ (cf. p. 94 sup. and the Appendix). Against this may be set the use of ⊙ = *θ* for *t* in I *b* 1, but this appears also in IV 20 and may therefore perhaps be less of an archaism. These characteristics of II *a* and *b* would be in themselves far too slight to prove an earlier date, but they have perhaps some weight as confirming the evidence of the language, to which we now come.

b. Changes in language.

The evidence of date derived from changes in the language is more difficult to formulate and establish, and the enquiry calls for the most diligent use of scientific method and critical judgment. Its intricacy lies in the character of the documents before us,—religious formularies consisting partly of matter established in usage long before they were written down in their present shape, partly of additions made at the time of writing. A crucial example of this is furnished by the expansion and modernisation of the subject-matter of Table I into Tables VI and VII *a*. Hence we frequently meet with forms which had passed out of the language that was spoken at the time they were engraved, side by side with their equivalents in that language; and the writers of the different Tables have been influenced in varying degrees by the opposite tendencies

of modernisation and archaism and in no case are perfectly consistent. Hence a phonetic change may have come about in the spoken language some time before any trace of it appears in the Tables; but on the other hand it is clear that its first appearance in the Tables proves that it had taken effect in the spoken language.

Further study of the dialect will bring into clearer light the many differences between its older and younger stages and assign them to specific epochs. Here it is proper to mention only three such divergences, which have long been recognised. The first is certainly a purely phonetic change, and the second probably so; the third may owe much of its apparent domain to analogical extension.

1. The change of the guttural explosives to palatal spirants before *i*, *e*, and consonant *i*.

2. The change of an original¹ final *-ā* to *-o* (written *-u* in Umb. *αβ*).

3. The change of an original final *-s* to *-r* after a vowel.

Whether these changes came about in one or more periods of the spoken language is a question of grammar²; the epigraphist, in the first instance at least, is only concerned with the fact that they undoubtedly appear for the first time at successive stages in the text of the inscriptions. In the language as the inscc. present it we may now distinguish four periods.

1. The first period is represented simply by the oldest forms in III and IV, which show none of the three changes, viz. *kukehes*, *kebu*, *Pupḍikes*, *-ke* (5 times) beside *Pupḍhes*, *-iše* (once each).

On *kukehes*, as on *cehefi* (VI a 20) and *Akedunia-* (I b, VI and VII), it is unsafe to lay stress until we know its meaning and original vocalism. But *kebu*

¹ This change was earlier than the loss of *-d* in the ablative of *ā*-stems where, therefore, *-ā* is preserved. Bücheler (*Umb.* p. 150) seems to regard the occasional *-a* in the neut. pl. in Tab. I and II as a Latinism. This seems improbable in face of the *-o* of Tables VI and VII.

² For divergent views see Von Planta, *Osk.-Umb. Gram.* p. 586, Conway, *Class. Rev.* vii. p. 466. The third change is complicated by the partial (i.e. conditional) loss of *-s* in the earliest period, on which see *Verner's Law in Italy*, Appendix C.

corresponds exactly to Lat. *cibus* and even if the forms *-kes*, *-ke* are not themselves older than the palatal change, yet the variation with *-š-* at least suggests that that change was recent at the time when the formulae were written down; since *vuke* (III), *Naharcer*, *-ce* (VI and VII), *fratreçi* (VII *b*), *todceir* (VI *a*) prove that the *-š-* forms were ultimately levelled out of the declensions by the influence of the cases in which *k* was preserved before *-o-* (*curnaše* once (VI *a*) beside *curnacom* (ib.) and *pase* (VI and VII) which occurs only in the ablative are the only later exceptions). Elsewhere (*teitu* = **deicetod*, *šihšeda* etc.) III and IV show the palatals regularly.

2. The second period appears in II *b*, which is very possibly an original document, since its spelling shows no such inconsistencies as we find in III and IV, I and II *a*. At the beginning of this period, that is, in the language of II *b*, the changes of the gutturals and final *-ā* have come about, but there is no trace of the change of final *s* to *r*. Now III and IV are untouched by the last two changes, but they show the first with the variations just noticed. II *a* again, (1) writes the palatals consistently, (2) varies between final *-a* and *-u*, (3) shows no trace of final rhotacism. These inconsistencies can only be explained by supposing that the documents before us are either copies made in this second period from older documents and incompletely modernised (whether by intention or accident) in copying, or documents composed in this period and intentionally but only incompletely archaized. Since from the *aβ* of III and IV it would seem that they were written later than II and yet they show uniformly *-a*, their archaism seems intentional¹. In II *a* a distinction must be made between the first paragraph (ll. 1—14 358 inf.) and the rest (359 inf.). In the first there are seven examples of *-u* and none of *-a*; in the rest there are at least seventeen of *-a* to only three of *-u* (all together in l. 34). The first paragraph therefore is on a level with II *b* and may be original; in the second, which, it is to be noticed, ends with the same formula as Table I, the modernising appears accidental.

3. V *i* and *ii*, in which final *s* has everywhere become *r*, give us the third period. Table I is a copy or re-draft made from older documents during this period. This is shown by the

¹ Yet another possibility cannot be ignored. III and IV may be exact copies (except in the use of later forms of the letters) made at the end of the period, of a document itself containing archaisms written at the beginning or even earlier.

occasional appearance of *r* instead of final *s* and the prevailing use of final *-a* (thirteen examples) instead of final *-u* (three examples down to I *b* 10). Final *-u* however is invariable in the last paragraph beginning at I *b* 10 (357 inf.), but since the Table is uniform in writing, and this last paragraph shows also final *-r* occasionally, the discrepancy itself points to the whole being a copy. The palatals are regular¹, so that we need not assume that the original documents from which Table I was copied or re-drafted were older than the second period.

4. Probably soon after the dialect had reached its latest form the Latin Alphabet was adopted.

VI and VII *a* contain in an expanded form the same regulations as Table I. Bréal (p. 225) supposed that Table I was an abridged, and VI and VII a complete but modernised copy of one older document. But it seems more probable from the general consistency of VI and VII in the use of the latest form of the dialect, as well as from the history of other religious liturgies, that the fuller and more precise form of the ceremonial regulations was first drawn up in the later period. V *iii* and VII *b* probably date from the same time as VI and VII *a*.

The Tables therefore may be provisionally classified as follows:

1. Written in the second period: II *b*, II *a* (i and ii), III and IV.

Of these there is ground for believing that II *a* ii, III and IV do not fully represent the language of the period, but follow more or less the model, if not the text, of older documents.

2. Written in the third period: I and V *i* and *ii*.

Of these it is clear that I is copied from older documents, with a degree of faithfulness somewhat varying in its two different parts (*a* 1—*b* 14 and *b* 15—45).

¹ The coins with *Ikuvin-* (369 inf.), and the Latin and the modern forms of the name (*Iguvium*, mediaev. *Eugubium*, *Gubbio*) appear to me to show that the spellings *Iiuvi-* (Tab. I and III), *Iiovi-*, *Ioui-* (VI and VII) do not represent a real phonetic change at all. I believe that it is nothing more or less than a pious fraud of the priests in order to connect the name of the town with Jove himself and his satellite deities (*Tursa Iouia* etc.). The spelling *Iiouie* for a deity (VI B 35) may be regarded as betraying a belief in the identity of the local and divine names.

3. Written in the fourth period: V iii, VI and VII *a* and *b*.

Of these it is clear that VI and VII *a* are an amplified and modernised re-draft of the contents of Table I.

It is probable that further research will amend and extend this classification in detail, but its main lines we may, I think, regard as generally accepted. Under these circumstances it is with some hesitation that I have decided for convenience of reference to print the Tables in their received order; the more willingly, however, in that the parallelism of Tables I and VI renders the first easier to interpret than those which must have preceded it had the chronological order been followed.

2. *Actual date of the Tables.*

Here it is impossible as yet to do more than indicate wide and vague limits. The Latin *aβ* of V iii, VI and VII might have been used at any time between 100 and 50 B.C.; it would be difficult to point out any very definite indications of date to separate it from that of the Tabula Bantina (on the Oscan side, which I take to be the younger, see p. 23) on the one hand, or that of the Lex Rubria (49 B.C.) on the other, both of these being, like the Umbrian tables, engraved on bronze. Double consonants are not used at all in V iii, only occasionally in VI and VII *a*, and not universally (*panupei*) even in VII *b*; in a Latin insc. this would point rather to the Gracchan than to the Sullan period, but we cannot transfer a Roman date to Umbria without some allowance for provincial backwardness. We have seen (p. 396) no reason to doubt that Umbrian was still spoken at least down to the Social War, and it is quite likely that it was the closer relations with Rome which then began that led to the adoption of the Latin *aβ* even for religious purposes. This would give us 90 B.C. as a lower limit of date for at least the Tables written in Umbrian *aβ*.

To begin at the other extreme, we can hardly go back beyond the fifth century B.C. at the beginning of which (p. 312 sup.) the Romans and at the end of which the Campanian Samnites

(p. 143 no. 146) appear to have formed their alphabets; at all events, not until we are able to date the rise and fall of the Etruscan power in its contest with various Italic tribes with some degree of certainty. Since the 'Tuscan name' is denounced in the comprehensive curse of VI *b* 53—60 (cf. I *b* 16) we may conclude that Iguvium was independent, but menaced by them in the period in which the curse was first composed. The 'Naharcan name' which stands in the same black list should not be referred (Büch. *Umbrica* p. 95) to the Roman colony of Narnia founded in 299 B.C., see p. 395 footn. Indeed, as Prof. Ridgeway points out to me, the absence of all mention of either Gauls or Romans seems to point to an earlier date¹.

Dimensions of the Tables.

Tables I and II, which are engraved on both sides, measure about 25 in. by 15; the letters on I *a* are about $\frac{9}{16}$ in. high, on I *b*, II *a* and II *b* which are more closely engraved only $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Tables III and IV, which are engraved only on one side, measure about 16 in. by 12, with letters about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. high. Table V measures about 18 in. by 14; the Umbrian letters are fully $\frac{1}{2}$ in., the Latin between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{16}$, both in the Claverniur-paragraph and in VI and VII, save that they are a little larger in VII *b*. VI and VII both measure about 33 by 22 in.

Note on the text as printed.

In inscriptions of such length and such frequent difficulty I have thought it desirable to depart from a rule which has been strictly observed in the rest of this edition, so far as to print with capital letters the names of the persons and places that appear to be beyond any reasonable doubt. A certain inconsistency is involved in doing so, as of course there are no such distinctions in the original, and there are a certain number of words of which at present we can only say that they may or may not be proper names, and these cannot reasonably be printed with capitals. But since

¹ Prof. Ridgeway would refer the curse to a period earlier than 400 B.C.; after the Gallic invasion neither Etruscans nor Iapuscans can have been very formidable; the Etruscan power was certainly declining at the end of the V century, see pp. 82, 83, 87, 99 and note [W. R.] that in 414 B.C. (Thuc. 6. 103) they could only send a fleet of three ships to help the Athenians against the ancient enemy of Etruria. These considerations are of great weight, but they lose some of their cogency when applied to a small highland community like Iguvium. In any case the date to be inferred from them refers only to the composition of the curse.

the certain names recur very frequently and it is a great help in interpreting a sentence to be able to identify them at once, it would be, I think, pedantic to desire absolute consistency in the matter. I add a list of the words that are thus treated in the text, warning the reader that the absence of a capital letter in any word does not imply of necessity that it is not a proper name.

The following names are printed with capitals in all the Tables :

<i>Atiēdio-, -ediati-</i>	<i>Petrunia-</i>
<i>Fisu-, -sio-, -suvio-</i>	<i>Piquier</i>
<i>Hunte, Honde</i>	<i>Prestata, -tota</i>
<i>Hule</i>	<i>Puemuno-</i>
<i>Iapuzko-</i>	<i>Purtupite</i>
<i>Ikuvino-, Iiuvino-, Iiouvino-, Iou-</i>	<i>Sanšio-, Sašio-</i>
<i>Iupater, Iuv-, Iuvio-</i>	<i>Satane</i>
<i>Iuieskanes</i>	<i>Šerfo-, Šerfio-</i>
<i>Casiler, Casilati-</i>	<i>Tađinati-</i>
<i>Kastrušio-</i>	<i>Talenate</i>
<i>Klavernio-</i>	<i>Tefro-</i>
<i>Kluviier</i>	<i>Tlatie</i>
<i>Coredio-, Kuretio-</i>	<i>Trebe, -bo</i>
<i>Mars, Martio-</i>	<i>Tursa-, Tusa-</i>
<i>Museiate</i>	<i>Tursko-</i>
<i>Naharko-</i>	<i>Vofione</i>
<i>Peiediate</i>	<i>Vušia-</i>
<i>Peraznanie</i>	

Also the following divine epithets, which are half-appellative :

<i>Ahtu</i>	<i>Pupđiko-, -išes etc.</i>
<i>Grabovio-, Krapuvio-</i>	<i>Vestiđio-</i>
<i>Hođio-, Hoio-, Horso-</i>	

On the other hand the following words which Bücheler, on reasonable but not absolutely certain grounds, prints with capitals, I prefer to leave ambiguous :

<i>admune</i> (II b 7)	
<i>ašetus</i> (II a 14)	
<i>speture, -rie</i> (II a 1, 3, 5)	
<i>tesenako-</i>	} epithets of the gates of Iguvium
<i>treblano, -pl-</i>	
<i>vehio-</i>	
<i>miletinar</i>	} genitives attached to names of buildings and the like in Iguvium, of which some may well be proper names
<i>noniar</i>	
<i>nurpier</i>	
<i>padellar</i>	
<i>rufrer</i>	
<i>salier</i>	

In punctuation¹ I have followed Bücheler (who is of course indebted to preceding editors) save where it is otherwise stated.

For archaeological comment on the text the reader may be here referred once for all to Bücheler's admirable edition, where also (as in Bréal's) he will find many more conjectures as to the meaning of obscure words than could be included in the limits of the Glossary to this edition.

¹ As there are no hiatus to be marked in the Tables I have used the punctuation-marks corresponding to the type in which the Tables are printed, so that a heavy punct means simply a full stop, not as hitherto a missing letter.

356 TABLE I a—I b line 9.

Earlier regulations for the lustration of Iguvium (cf. 365).

The first three paragraphs are each followed by a line's space left blank; between the fourth and fifth a short line runs inward from the right hand margin, while the sixth has its first line indented in modern fashion. The words are very rarely divided between two lines on either I a or b, or II a or b.

I a este persklum aves anzeriates enetu | pernaies
pusnaes. preveres treplanes | Iuve Krapuvi tre buf
fetu. arvia ustentu, | vatuva ferine fetu, heris vinu
5 heri puni, || ukriper Fisiu, tutaper Ikuvina fetu.
sevum | kutef pesnimu adepes arves. |

pusveres treplanes tref sif kumiaf fetu | Trebe
Iuvie ukriper Fisiu, tutaper Ikuvina. | supa sumtu,
10 arvia ustentu, puni fetu, || kutef pesnimu adep
arvies. |

preveres tesenakes tre buf fetu, Marte Krapuvi |
fetu ukripe Fisiu, tutaper Ikuvina. arvia_u ustentu, |
vatuva ferine fetu, puni fetu, kutef pesnimu adepes
arves. |

Aes omits interp. after 3 tre and arvia, 4 vatuva, 7 tref, 9 supa, arvia and puni, 10 kutef. The last word in this line seems to be adep_uarvies with p and i obscured; it is generally corrected to match l. 6. 11 *Aes* trebuf. 12 The last letter of arvia_u appears to be a correction of u. 13 No interp. after vatuva, puni, kutef.

- 14, 15 pusveres tesenakes tref sif feliuf fetu || Fise Saši ukriper Fisiu, tutaper Ikuvina. | puni fetu, supa sumtu, arviu ustentu. mefa, | vestiša ustetu, Fis-
uvi fetu, ukriper Fisiu fetu, | kapid purtitaf sakref, etraf purtitaf, etraf | sakref, tutaper Ikuvina. kutef pesnimu adepes arves. ||
- 20 preveres vehiies tref buf kaleduf fetu Vufiune | Krapuvi ukriper Fisiu, tutaper Ikuvina. | vatuva ferine fetu, heri vinu heri puni, | arviu ustentu, kutef pesnimu adepes arves. |
- pusveres vehiies tref hapinaf fetu Tefre Iuvie ||
- 25 ukriper Fisiu, tutaper Ikuvina. puste asiane fetu, zeđef fetu, | pelsana fetu, arvia ustentu, puni fetu, tašez pesnim|u ađiper arvis. api habina purtiius, suđum pesuntru | fetu, esmik vestišam preve fiktu, Tefri Iuvi fetu ukri|per Fisiu, tutaper Ikuvina,
- 30 testruku peđi kapide peđum feit||u. api eđek purtiius, enuk suđum pesuntrum feitu staf|lii uve esmik vestiša afiktu, ukriper Fisiu, tutaper Ikuvin|a feitu, nertruku peđi kapide peđum feitu. puni feitu. | api suđuf purtitius, enuk hapinaru erus titu, zeđef | kumultu, zeđef kumates pesnimu.||
- Ib vukukum Iuviu, pune uvef furfa⊙, tref vitluf turuf | Marte Hudie fetu pupluper tutas Iiuvinas, tutaper Ikuvina. | vatuva ferine fetu, puni fetu, arvia ustentu, kutef pesnimu | adepes arves. vu-

Aes 15 fisesaši, 17 fiiuvi. 18 Auf.-K. corr. kapif.
26 No interp. after **puni**, nor 29 before **fisiu**, nor 30 before **api**. *Aes* eđel. 31 *Aes* stafli iuvesmik, corr. Büch. (p. 74) comparing VI b 37; but the ending -lii seems corrupt and -lari(m) is wanted; ad fin. *aes* -vinp, but the p is only the first half of ■ which the graver finally decided to put in the next line. 33 Büch. would corr. **purtiius**. 34 *Aes* kumats. B. 2 No interp. after **tutaper**. 3 *Aes* kutep.

5 kukum Kureties tref vitluf turuf Hunte Še||fi feitu
 pupluper tutas Iiuvinas, tutaper Iiuvina. vatuva |
 ferine fetu, arvia ustentu, tenzitim arveitu, heris
 vinu heris | puni feitu, kutef persnimu, adipes
 arvis. inuk ukar pihaz fust. | svepu esumek
 esunu anter vakaze vašetum ise, avif azeriatu, |
 9 verufe treplanu kuvertu, restef esunu feitu. ||

357 TABLE I b line 10 to end.

*Earlier regulations for an assembly of the populus of Iguvium,
 probably in connexion with the lustrum (cf. 366).*

A blank line is left between every two paragraphs on the Table.

I b 10 pune puplum aferum heries, avef anzeriatu etu
 pernaia|f pustnaiaf. pune kuvurtus, krenkatrum
 hatu. enumek | pir ahtimem ententu. pune pir en-
 telus ahtimem, | enumek steplatu parfam tesvam
 tefe, tute Ikuvine. | vafefem avieklufe kumpifiatu.
 15 vea aviekla esunume etu. || prinuvatu etutu, per-
 kaf habetutu punișate. pune menes | akeđuniamem,
 enumek etuđstamu tuta Tađinate, trifu | Tađinate,
 Turskum, Naharkum numem, Iapuzkum numem: |
 'svepis habe, purtatulu, pue međs est, feitu uru,
 peđe međs est'. | pune prinuvatus staheren term-
 20 nesku, enumek 'armamu || kateramu Ikuvinu'.
 enumek apretu tures et pure. puni amprefu|us,
 persnimu. enumek 'etatu Ikuvinus'. triiuper am-
 prehtu, | triiuper pesnimu, triiuper 'etatu Iku-

4 *Aes* vitlup turup hunteše. 6 ferinefeituarvia.

7 inukukar. 8 vakazevašetumiseavif.

On final *s*, *r*, and *f* see p. 403 sup. and *Verner's Law in Italy*,
 App. C.

Aes 10 anzvriatu, 13 steplatuparfam, 16 tutatađi-
 nate, 19 armanu.

vinus'. enumek | prinuvatus šimu etutu, erahunt
vea šimu etutu prinuvatus. |

funtlere trif apruf rufu ute peiu fetu Šerfe
25 Marti. || vatuvu ferine fetu, arviu ustentu, puni
fetu, | tašez pesnimu ađepe arves. |

rupinie e tre purka rufra ute peia fetu Pres-
tate | Šerfie Šerfe Marties. peđaia fetu, arviu
ustentu, | kapi sakra aitu, vesklu vetu atru alfu,
30 puni fetu, || tašez pesnimu ađeper arves. |

tra sate tref vitlaf fetu Tuse Šerfie Šerfe
Marties. | peđaia fetu, arviu ustetu, puni fetu,
tašez pesnimu | ađeper arves. pune purtinšus, ka-
đetu, pufe apruf | fakurent, puze erus teđa. ape
35 erus teđust, pustru || kupifiatu rupiname, erus teđa.
ene tra sahta kupifiaia, | erus teđa. enu rupiname
pustru kuvertu, antakre | kumate pesnimu. enu
kapi sakra aitu, vesklu vetu. | enu satame kuvertu,
antakre kumate pesnimu. enu esunu | purtitu fust. ||

40 pustertiu pane puplu atedafust, iveka perakre
tusetu | super kumne ađfertur, prinuvatu tuf tuse-
tutu, | hutra furu sehmeniar hatutu. eaf iveka | tre
akedunie fetu Tuse Iuvie. ađviu ustetu, | puni
45 fetu, peđaia fetu, tašez pesnimu ađepe arves. || kves-
tretie usaie svesu vuvši stitisteteies.

24 fetušerfe. 25 ferime and feiu. 40 tuseiu.
42 No interp. after furu, eaf, nor 43 after tuse (ibid. Büch.
corr. arviu), nor 44 after puni, peđaia, tašez, nor 45 any-
where save after kvestre, tie, usaie and at the end. The
last word appears as stiteteies in II a 44. Some would read
stiti steteies as two words, 'steterit steterint.'

358 TABLE II a lines 1—14.

Concluding sacrifice of the lustrum on behalf of the Fratres Atiedii. (Omitted in the later liturgy.)

IIa pune karne speturie Atiiedie aviekate naraklum | vurtus, estu esunu fetu fratrusper Atiiedie. eu esunu | esu naratu: 'pede karne speturie Atiiedie aviekate | aiu urtu fefure, fetu puze neip eretu'.
 5 Vestiise Saše || sakre, Iuvepatre bum perakne speture perakne restatu. | Iuvie unu erietu sakre pelsanu fetu. arviu ustentu, | puni fetu, taše pesnimu ađepe arves. pune purtius, | unu suđu pesutru fetu tikamne Iuvie, kapiđe | peđu preve
 10 fetu. ape purtiusuđu, erus tetu. enu kuma ||ltu, kumate pesnimu. Ahtu Iuvip uve peraknem | peđaem fetu, arviu ustentu, puni fetu. Ahtu Marti abrunu | perakne fetu, arviu ustetu, fasiu prusešete ađeveitu, | peđae fetu, puni fetu, tra ekvine fetu. |
 14 ašetus perakne fetu. ||

Aes 2 estuesunu and ad fin. esum. 4 Aes omits interp. at puze, neip, and vestiise, 5 at iuvepatre and bum; Büch. puts a comma at perakne, counting speture another deity. Aes omits interp. at 6 unu, erietu, and pelsanu, 7 ađepe and pune, 8 suđu, 9 preve, 10 ltu and kumate. Then uveperak nem. 11 No interp. at peđaem, ustentu, ahtu, nor 13 at puni. Then ekvine.

359 TABLE II *a line 15 to end.*

Optional sacrifice to an infernal deity (not connected with the lustrum).

There are no divisions between the paragraphs on the bronze, save that the last line is added along the left-hand margin. The first two may safely be separated; Bücheler would also begin new paragraphs with **spinamad** (33), **kapide** (34), and **asama** (39).

II a 15 huntia katle tišel stakaz est sume ustite | an-
termenzaru šersiaru. heriiei fašiu ađfertur, avis |
anzeriates menzne kuršlasiu fašia tišit.

huntia fertu | katlu arvia struhšla fikla pune
vinu salu maletu | mantrahklu veskla snata asnata,
20 umen fertu. pir ase || antentu. esunu puni feitu.

Hunte Iuvie ampentu katlu | sakre sevakne Pe-
truniaper natine fratru Atieđiu. esunu | peđae
futu. katles supa hahtu, sufafiaf supaf hahtu. |
berus aplenies prusešia kartu, krematra aplenia
sutentu. peđu seritu. arvia puni purtuvitu ves-
25 tikatu ahtrepuđa || tu, pustin anšif vinu. nuvis
ahtrepuđatu, 'tiu puni tiu vinu' | teitu, berva
frehtef fertu. puđe nuvime ferest, krematruf |
sumel fertu. vestišia peđume persnihmu. katles
tuva tefra, | terti erus prusekatu. isunt krema-
tru prusektu. struhšla | fikla ađveitu. katlu
30 purtuvitu, ampeđia persnihmu, asešeta || karne
persnihmu, venpersuntra persnihmu. supa span-

18 On the M of **salu** and of **seritu** in l. 24 see p. 402 sup.
28 Should we correct **prusektu** to **prusekatu** as immediately before and in III 33, 35, IV 2? I find it hard to regard it with Bücheler as a parallel form (like *lavito* : *lavato*), which would have surely become *-seitu*. 30 *Aes* has no interp. at **karne**, and then **eenpersuntra**.

- tea | pertentu. veskles vufetes persnihmu vesti-
 katu ahtrepudatu | adpeltu statitatu. supa pustra
 perstu. iepru erus mani kuveitu. | spinamađ etu.
 tuvere kapidus pune fertu. berva, klavlaf a|an-
 fehtaf, vesklu snatu asnatu, umen fertu. kapide
 35 Hunte || Iuvie vestikatu Petruniaper natine fratru
 Atiiediu. berus | sevaknis persnihmu pert spinia.
 isunt klavles persnihmu. | veskles snate asnates
 sevaknis spiniama persnihmu vestikatu | ahtre-
 pudatu. spina umtu, umne sevakni persnihmu.
 manf easa | vutu. asama kuvertu. asaku vinu
 40 sevakni tašez persnihmu. || esuf pusme herter,
 erus kuveitu teđtu. vinu pune teđtu. | struhšlas
 fiklas sufafias kumaltu. kapide punes vepuratu. |
 antakres kumates persnihmu. amparihmu, statita
 subahtu. esunu | purtitu futu. katel asaku pel-
 sans futu. |
 44 kvestretie usaše svesu vuvši stiteteies.

31 No interp. at vufetes.

33 tuve rekapidus.

34 No interp. at snatu. Auf.-K. put the full stop after
 kapide, but in these short commands the impv. nearly always
 comes last, and umen ('fat') is not elsewhere put in kapide.

35 *Aes petruniapert.*

42 *Aes persmhniu.*

44 In

this marginal line there are no interpp.

360 TABLE II b.

Half-yearly assembly of 'decuriae' from ten towns or clans.

There are no divisions between the paragraphs on the bronze (indeed there is not even an interp. at the end of the first), but the sense clearly justifies their separation. Auf.-K. divide even more frequently.

II b semenies tekuries sim kaprum upetu. tekvias |
 fameđias pumpeđias XII. Atiieđiate, etre Ati-
 eđiate, | Klaverniie, etre Klaverniie, Kureiate,
 etre Kureiate, | Satanes, etre Satane, Peieđiate,
 5 etre Peieđiate, Talenate, || etre Talenate, Musei-
 ate, etre Museiate, Iuieskane, | etre Iuieskanes,
 Kaselate, etre Kaselate, tertie Kaselate, | Per-
 aznanie teitu.

admune Iuve patre fetu. si pera|kne sevakne
 upetu eveietu. sevakne naratu. arviu | ustetu, eu
 10 naratu puze fašefele sevakne. heri puni || heri
 vinu fetu. v aputu Saši ampetu. kapru perakne
 seva|kne upetu eveietu naratu. šive ampetu,
 fesnere purtu|etu. ife fertu, tafle e pir fertu,
 kapres prusešetu | ife adveitu. persutru vaputis
 mefa vistiša feta fertu. | sviseve fertu pune, etre
 15 sviseve vinu fertu, tertie || sviseve utur fertu.
 pistu niru fertu, vepesutra fertu, | mantraklu
 fertu, pune fertu. pune fesnafe benus, | kabru

1 *Aes seme nies.* 2 The numeral is of course written IIX. 3 *Aes etrekureiate.* 4 *etresatane* and *etrep eieđiate.* 5 and 6 No interp. after any one *etre* nor *tertie.* 7 *pera* is followed by an interp. 8 *Aes upetue veietu.* 9 *eunaratu*, then *fašefete.* 10 *herivinufetu eaputu*, then *pera kne.* 11 Interp. after *purtu.* 12 *epirfer tu.* 13 *ifeađveitu* and *fetafertu.* 14 *svi se ve vinufertu.* 15 *uturfertu pistunirufertu.* 17 *kabru-*

purtu vetu. vaputu Saši Iuvepatre prepesnimu. |
 vepesutra pesnimu, veskles pesnimu atrepuđatu |
 ađpeltu statitatu. vesklu pustru pestu, ranu ||
 20 pesnimu, puni pesnimu, vinu pesnimu, une pes-
 ni|mu. enu erus tetu.

Vitlu vufru pune heries | fašu, eruhu tišlu sestu
 Iuvepatre. pune seste, | urfeta manuve habetu.
 estu iuku habetu: | 'Iupater Saše, tefe estu vitlu
 25 vufru sestu'. || purtifele triiuper teitu, triiuper
 vufru naratu, | fetu Iuvepatre Vušiiaper natine
 fratru Atiiediu. | pune anpenes, krikatru testre e
 uze habetu. ape apel|us, mefe atentu. ape pur-
 29 tuvies, testre e uze habetu | krikatru. arviu
 ustetu, puni fetu.

361 TABLES III AND IV.

*Directions for sacrifice to Jupiter, Pomonus, Vesuna and others
 in a particular month.*

No word is divided between any two lines on these two Tables. On Table III for no apparent reason lines 4, 5, 6, 29 and 30 begin about 7 letters' space inwards from the margin. For the peculiarities in the writing see p. 401.

III esunu fuia herter sume | ustite sestentasiaru |
 urnasiaru. huntak vuke prumu pehatu. | inuk uhturu
 5 urtes puntis || frater ustentuta, puđe | fratru mersus
 fust | kumnakle. inuk uhtur vapede | kumnakle sistu.

purtu vetu. 18 vesklespesnimu atre puđatu.
 19 The first letter of ranu is q, which is more probably r than d.
 20 pesni mu and unepesni. 21 enuerustetu and
 puneheries. 22 puneseste. 24 estuvitlu. 25 tri
 iupertetu. 26 feiu and fratruatiiediu. 27 euze
 and apeapel. 28 apepurtuvies and euzehabetu.
 29 punifetu.

sakre, uvem uhtur | teitu, puntēs terkantur. inumek
 10 sakre, || uvem urtas puntēs fratrum upetuta. | inumek
 via mersuva arvamen etuta. | erak pir persklu uđetu.
 sakre, uvem | kletra fertuta aituta. arven kletram |
 15 amparitu. eruk esunu futu. kletre tuplak || primum
 antentu, inuk šihšeda ententu, | inuk kazi ferime an-
 tentu. isunt fedehtru | antentu, isunt sufedaklu an-
 tentu. seples | ahesnes tris kazi astintu, fedehtru
 etres tris | ahesnes astintu, sufedaklu tuves ahesnes ||
 20 anstintu. inenek vukumen esunumen etu. ap | vuku
 kukehes, iepi persklumad kaditu. vuke pir | ase
 antentu. sakre sevakne upetu. Iuvepatre | prumu
 ampentu testru sese asa fratrusper | Atiiedies, ahtis-
 25 per eikvasatis, tutape Iiuvina, || trefiper Iiuvina.
 tišlu sevakni teitu. | inumek uvem sevakni upetu.
 Puemune | Pupđike apentu. tišlu sevakni naratu. |
 iuka mersuva uvikum habetu fratruspe | Atiiedie,
 30 ahtisper eikvasatis, tutaper || Iiuvina, trefiper Iiuvina.
 sakre | vatra ferine feitu, eruku aruvia feitu.
 uvem | peđaem pelsanu feitu. ererek tuva tefra |
 spantimad prusekatu, edek peđume purtuvitu, | stru-
 šla adveitu. inumek etrama spanti tuva tefra ||
 35 prusekatu, edek erešluma Puemune Pupđike |
 IV purtuvitu, erarunt struhšlas eskamitu aveitu. | inu-
 mek tertiamā spanti triia tefra prusekatu, | edek
 supru sese erešluma Vesune Puemunes | Pupđišes pur-
 5 tuvitu, struhšla petenata isek || adveitu. erererunt
 kapiđus Puemune, | Vesune purtuvitu. asamad ere-
 šlumad | asešetes karnus, isešeles et vempesuntres |
 supes sanes pertentu persnimu adpeltu | statitatu.
 10 veskles snates asnates sevakne || erešluma persnimu
 Puemune Pupđike, Vesune | Puemunes Pupđikes.

III 23 *Aes* seseasa. 32 tuvatefra. IV 2 triia-
 tefra. 6 erešlamad. 7 single medial interp. after et.

klavles persnihmu | Puemune Pupđike* et Vesune
 Puemunes | Pupđikes pustin ereşlu. inuk ereşlu
 umtu | putrespe erus. inuk vestişia mefa Purtupite ||
 15 skalşeta kunikaz apehtre esuf testru sese | asa
 asama purtuvitu, sevakne sukatu. | inumek vesteşa
 persuntru supu ereşle Hule | sevakne skalşeta kuni-
 kaz purtuvitu. inumek | vestişia persuntru Turse
 20 super ereşle sevakne || skalşeta kunikaz purtuvia. u.
 inumek tehtedim | etu veltu, eđek persuntre antentu.
 inumek | arşlataf vasus ufestne sevaknef purtu-
 vitu. | inumk pruzude kebu sevakne persnihmu |
 25 Puemune Pupđiše. inumek kletra veskles || vufetes
 sevaknis persnihmu Vesune | Puemunes Pupđşes.
 inumek svepis heri, | ezariaf antentu. inumek erus
 taşez | tertu. inumek kumaltu, ađkani | kanetu,
 30 kumates persnihmu. esuku || esunu uđetu. tapistenu
 habetu, pune | frehtu habetu. ap itek fakust,
 purtitu | futu. huntak piđi prupehast, eđek | ures
 punes neidhabas.

362 TABLE V i.

Administrative resolution of the Fratres Atiedii.

This paragraph is marked off from the rest by a short horizontal line above the first five letters of l. 14. In this part no words are divided between two lines. On the peculiarities of *aβ* in Tab. V see p. 401.

V a esuk frater Atiiediuur | eitipes plenasier ur-
 nasier uhtretie | T T Kastruşiie. ađfertur pisi
 pumpe | fust eikvasese Atiiedier, ere ri esune ||
 5 kuraia, prehabia, piđe uraku ri esuna | si herte,
 et pure esune sis. sakreu | perakneu upetu, re-

12 Puemune Pupđikes, 17 vesveşa, and 18 inuntek.
 20 Buch. purtuvitu. 25 Aes persihmu.

V a 3 The interp. is single and medial after the second T.

vestu, puđe teđte, | eru emantur herte, et pihaklu
 10 pune | tribđišu fuiest, akrotu revestu || emantu
 herte. adfertur pisi pumpe | fust, erek esunesku
 vepurus felsva | adputrati fratru Atiieđiu pre-
 13 hubia | et nudpener prever pusti kastruvuf. |

On final *s*, *r*, and *f* in the Third and Fourth Period v. 403 f.
 and *Verner's Law in Italy*, App. C.

363 TABLE V ii.

Another resolution of the Fratres.

V a 14 frater Atiieđiur esu eitipes plenasier || urnasier
 uhtretie **K T** Kluviier. kumnah|kle Atiieđie, ukre
 eikvasese Atiieđier, | ape apelust, muneklu habia
 numer | prever pusti kastruvuf, et ape purtitu |
 20 fust, muneklu habia numer tupler || pusti kas-
 truvu, et ape subra spafu fust, | muneklu habia
 numer tripler pusti | kastruvu. et ape frater šers-
 natur furent | ehvelklu feia fratreks ute kvestur, |
 25 sve rehte kuratu si. sve mestru karu || fratru
 Atiieđiu, pure ulu benurent, | prusikurent rehte
 kuratu eru, eđek | prufe si. sve mestru karu
 fratru Atiieđiu, pure ulu benurent, prusikurent |
 29 kuratu rehte neip eru, enuk fratru
 behvelklu feia fratreks | ute kvestur, panta muta |
 adferture si. panta muta fratru | Atiieđiu mestru
 5 karu, pure ulu || benurent, adferture eru pepur-
 kure|nt herifi, etantu mutu adferture | si.

7 I follow Brugmann (q.v. *Ber. Kön. Sächs. Ges. Wiss.* 1893 p. 134) so far as to insert a comma at **teđte**, taking it as 'detur' or 'datur.'

V a 15 The interp. is single and medial after **K** and **T**.
 22 *Aes furend*. 29 Only the tip of the upper arm of **k**
 is left, as the bronze is broken at the corner.

364 TABLE V iii.

Food for the Fratres.

On the Latin *αβ* of this and the following inscc. see pp. 401 and 406.

8 Clauerniur dirsas herti fratrus Atiersir posti acnu | farer
 10 opeter p IIII agre Tlatie Piquier Martier et sesna || homo-
 nus duir, puri far eiscurent, ote a VI. Clauerni | dirsans
 herti frateer Atiersiur sehmenier dequrier | pelmner sorser
 13 posti acnu uef X cabriner uef V, pretra | toco postra fahe, et
 sesna ote a VI. Casilos dirsa herti fratrus | Atiersir posti
 15 acnu farer opeter p VI agre Casiler Piquier || Martier et
 sesna homonus duir, puri far eiscurent, ote a VI. |
 Casilate dirsans herti frateer Atiersiur sehmenier dequrier |
 pelmner sorser posti acnu uef XV cabriner uef VIIS et |
 18 sesna ote a VI.

365 TABLE VI a—b 47.

Later regulations for the lustration of Iguvium (cf. 356).

These long Tables are engraved with a considerable margin on the left, and into this the beginning of each paragraph projects two or three letters. But the last paragraph (*eno ocar* etc.) does not begin a new line, and is only marked off by two or three letters' space.

The interp. is never used at the end of the line.

VI a este persclo aueis aseriater enetu, parfa curnase dersua,
 peiqu peica merstu. poei angla aseriato | eest, eso tremnu

11 Between *frat* and *er* there is a blotch in the bronze, easily filled from line 16. 12 The second *r* in *pretra* was at first omitted and then added above the line; so the first *r* in *Martier* l. 15.

VI a 2 *Aes eesteso*. In the punctuation of ll. 2 and 3 I follow Thurneysen *Ind. Anzeiger* IV. p. 39; he takes *stiplo* and *aserio* as *impv.*, Büch. regarded both as *inff.* and connected them

serse arsferture ehuelto: 'stiplo aseriaia parfa dersua, curnaco
 3 dersua, | peico mersto, peica mersta, mersta auuei, mersta
 angla esona'. arfertur eso anstiplatu: | 'ef aserio parfa
 dersua, curnaco dersua, peico mersto, peica mersta, mersta
 5 auEIF, merstaf || anglaf esona mehe, tote Iiueine, esmei
 stahmei stahmeitei'. sersi pirsi sesust, poi angla | aseriato
 est, erse neip mugatu nep arsir andersistu, nersa courtust,
 porsi angla anseriatio | iust. sue muieto fust ote pisi arsir
 andersesust, disleralinsust. |

8 uerfale pufe arsfertur trebeit ocrer peihaner, erse stahmito
 eso tuderato est: angluto | hondomu, porsei nesimeia asa de-
 ueia est, anglome somo, porsei nesimeia uapersus auiehcleir ||
 10 est, eine angluto somo uapefe auiehclu todcome tuder, an-
 gluto hondomu asame deueia todcome | tuder. eine todceir
 tuderus seipodruhpei seritu. |

tuderor totcor: uapersusto auieclir ebetrafe, ooserclome,
 13 presoliafe nurpier, uasirslome, | smursime, tettome miletinar,
 tertiamer praco pracatarum; uapersusto auieclir carsome |
 Vestisier, randeme rufrier, tettome noniar, tettome salier,
 15 carsome Hoier, pertome padellar. || hondra esto tudero, porsei
 subra screihtor sent, parfa dersua, curnaco dersua seritu.
 subra esto | tudero peico mersto, peica mersta seritu. sue
 anclar procanurent, eso tremnu serse | combifiatu, arsferturo
 nomne carsitu: 'parfa dersua, curnaco dersua, peico mersto,
 18 peica meersta, | mersta auEIF, mersta ancla eesona tefe, tote
 Iiueine, esmei stahmei stahmitei'. esisco esoneir seueir |
 popler anferener et ocrer pihaner perca arsmatia habitu.
 20 uasor uerisco treblanir, porsi ocrer || pehaner paca ostensendi,
 eo iso ostendu, pusi pir pureto cehefi dia. surur uerisco
 tesonocir. surur | uerisco uehieir. |

pre uereir treblaneir Iuue Grabouei buf treif fetu. eso
 23 naratu uesteis: 'teio subocau suboco | dei Graboui, ocriper

with what went before. 5 *Aes* iiueineesmei. 7 ander-
 sesusp. 8 stahmitoesotuderatoest. 10 eineanglutosomo
 uapefeauiehclu todcometuder. 11 tudereine. 12 uaper-
 sustoauieclir. On the use of capital letters in this text in
 ll. 12—14 see p. 408.

Fisiu, totaper Iiouina, erer nomneper, erar nomneper; fos sei, pacer sei ocre Fisei, | tote Iiouine, erer nomne, erar nomne. arsie tio subocau suboco dei Graboue. arsier frite tio sub-
 25 ocau || suboco dei Graboue. di Grabouie, tio esu bue peracrei pihaclo ocreper Fisiu, totaper Iouina, irer nomneper, | erar nomneper. dei Grabouie, orer ose persei ocre Fisie pir orto est, toteme Iouine arsmor dersecor | subator sent, pusei neip heritu. dei Crabouie, persei tuer perscler uaseto est, pese-
 28 tomet, peretomet, | frosetom est, daetomet, tuer perscler uirseto auirseto uas est, di Grabouie, persei mersei, esu bue | peracrei pihaclo pihafei. di Grabouie, pihatu ocre Fisei,
 30 pihatu tota Iouina. di Grabouie, pihatu ocer || Fisier, totar Iouinar nome, nerf, arsmo, ueiro, pequo, castruo, fri; pihatu, futu fos, pacer pase tua ocre Fisi, | tote Iiouine, erir nomne, erar nomne. di Grabouie, saluo seritu ocre Fisi, salua seritu tota Iiouina. di | Grabouie, saluo seritu ocer Fisier, totar Iouinar nome, nerf, arsmo, ueiro, pequo, castruo, fri; salua |
 33 seritu, futu fos, pacer pase tua ocre Fisi, tote Iouine, erer nomne, erar nomne. di Grabouie, tio esu bue | peracri pihaclo ocreper Fisiu, totaper Iouina, erer nomneper, erar nomneper. di Grabouie, tio subocau. ||
 35 di Grabouie, tio esu bue peracri pihaclo etru ocreper Fisiu, totaper Iouina, erer nomneper, erar nomneper. di | Grabouie, orer ose persei ocre Fisie pir ortoest, tote Iouine arsmor dersecor subator sent, pusei neip | hereitu. di Crabouie, persi tuer perscler uasetom est, pesetomet, peretomet,
 38 frosetomet, daetomet, tuer | perscler uirseto auirseto uas est, di Grabouie, persi mersi, esu bue peracri pihaclo etru pihafi. di Grabouie, | pihatu ocre Fisi, pihatu tota Iouina. di Grabouie, pihatu ocer Fisier, totar Iouinar nome, nerf,
 40 arsmo, ueiro, || pequo, castruo, fri; pihatu, futu fos, pacer

30 *Aes* ueiropequo and ocrefisi. 31 Auf.-K. and Büch. corr. erer nomne; the i of the bronze has a slight bar at the bottom as though the graver thought of making e and stopped midway. 32 *Aes* pequocastruo. 35 pihaclo was first engraved pihaclo. 40 *Aes* pequoc astruo.

pase tua ocre Fisie, tote Iiouine, erer nomne, erar nomne.
 di | Grabouie, saluo seritu ocre Fisim, salua seritu totam
 Iiouina. di Grabouie, saluom seritu ocrer Fisier, totar |
 Iiouinar nome, nerf, arsmo, uiro, pequo, castruo, frif; saluua
 43 seritu, futu fons, pacer pase tuua ocre Fisi, tote | Iiouine,
 erer nomne, erar nomne. di Grabouie, tiom essu bue peracri
 pihaclu etru ocriper Fissiu, totaper Iouina, erer | nomneper,
 erar nomneper. di Grabouie, tiom subocau. ||

45 di Grabouie, tiom esu bue peracri pihaclu tertiu ocriper
 Fisiu, totaper Iiouina, erer nomneper, erar nomneper. di |
 Grabouie, orer ose pirse ocrem Fisiem pir ortom est, toteme
 Iouinem arsmor dersecor subator sent, pusi neip | heritu. di
 Grabouie, perse tuer pescler uasetom est, pesetom est, peretom
 48 est, frosetom est, daetom est, tuer | pescler uirseto auirseto
 uasest, di Grabouie, pirsi mersi, esu bue peracri pihaclu
 tertiu pihafi. di Grabouie, | pihatu ocrem Fisim, pihatu
 totam Iiouinam. di Grabouie, pihatu ocrer Fisier, totar
 50 Iiouinar nome, nerf, asmo, || uiro, pequo, castruo, fri; pihatu,
 futu fons, pacer pase tua ocre Fisi, tote Iiouine, erer nomne,
 erar nomne. di | Grabouie, saluo seritu ocrem Fisim, saluam
 seritu totam Iiouinam. di Grabouie, saluom seritu ocrer
 Fisier, | totar Iiouinar nome, nerf, arsmo, uiro, pequo, castruo,
 53 frif; salua seritu, futu fons, pacer pase tua ocre Fisi, | tote
 Iiouine, erer nomne, erar nomne. di Grabouie, tiom esu bue
 peracri pihaclu tertiu ocriper Fisiu, totaper | Iiouina, erer
 nomneper, erar nomneper. di Grabouie, tio comohota tribri-
 55 sine buo peracnio pihaclo || ocriper Fisiu, totaper Iiouina,
 erer nomneper, erar nomneper. di Grabouie, tiom subocau.
 tases persnimu | seuom. surur purdouitu, proseseto naratu,
 prosesetir mefa spefa, ficla arsueitu, aruio fetu. este | esono
 heri uinu heri poni fetu. uatuo ferine fetu. |

post uerir treblanir si gomia trif fetu Trebo Iouie ocriper

41 ocrefisim and totamiouina. 42 castruofrif. 43 er er
 nomneerar. 45 pihaclutertiu. 46 grabouieorer and
 fisiempir. 47 digrabouie. 48 peracrip ihaclu tertiu-
 pihafi. 50 fisitote. 58 Auf.-K. corr. Trebe to match

59 Fisiu, totaper Iiouina. persae fetu, aruio fetu, | pone fetu, tases persnimu. surur naratu, puse pre uerir treblanir. prosetir strușla, ficla arsueitu. |

VI b pre uerir tesenocir buf trif fetu Marte Grăbouei ocriper Fisiu, totaper Iiouina. aruio fetu, uatuo ferine fetu, poni | fetu, tases persnimu. prosetir farsio, ficla arsueitu. surur naratu, puse pre uerir treblanir. |

3 post uerir tesenocir sif filiu trif fetu Fiso Sansie ocriper Fisiu, totaper Iiouina. poni feitu, persae fetu, aruio fetu. | surur naratu, pusi pre uerir treblanir. tases persnimu.

5 mandraclo difue destre habitu. prosetir ficla, || strușla arsueitu. ape sopo postro peperscust, uestisia et mefa spefa scalsie conegos fetu Fisoui Sansi | ocriper Fisiu, totaper Iouina. eso persnimu uestisia uestis: 'tio subocau suboco Fisoui Sansi, ocriper Fisiu, | totaper Iiouina, erer nomneper, erar nomneper, fons sir, pacer sir ocre Fisi, tote Iiouine, erer

8 nomne, | erar nomne. arsie tiom subocau suboco Fisoui Sansi. asier frite tiom subocau suboco Fisoui Sansi'. suront | poni pesnimu. mefa spefa eso persnimu: 'Fisouie Sansie, tiom esa mefa spefa Fisouina ocriper Fisiu, totaper

10 Iiouina, || erer nomneper, erar nomneper. Fisouie Sansie, ditu ocre Fisi, tote Iouine, ocerer Fisie, totar Iouinar dupursus | peturpursus fato fito, perne postne, sepse sarsite, uouse auie esone; futu fons, pacer pase tua ocre Fisi, tote Iiouine, | erer nomne, erar nomne. Fisouie Sansie, saluo seritu ocrem Fisi, totam Iouinam. Fisouie Sansie, saluo

I α 8, but Büch. reasonably takes **Trebo** as dat. of an -u- stem, comparing the variation *Sanco-*, *Sancu-* (309 A sup.).

VI b 1 **fetumartegrabouei** and **fetuponi**. 3 One letter seems to have been expunged between **fi** and **liu**. Then **fetufiso**. 4 One letter seems to have been expunged between **destr** and **e**. 5 *Aes u estisiaet* and then **confgos**. 6 **subocofisouisansi**. 7 **sirocre**. 8 **subocofisoui**. 9 **mefaspefa**. 10 **nomneperfisouie**. 11 **sepsesarsite uou se**. 12 **fisouiesansie** once and **saluoseritu** twice.

- 13 seritu | ocrer Fisier, totar Iouinar nome, nerf, arsmo, uiro,
pequo, castruo, frif; salua seritu, futu fons, pacer pase | tua
ocre Fisi, tote Iiouine, erer nomne, erar nomne. Fisouie
15 Sansie, tiom esa mefa spefa Fisouina ocriper Fisiu, || totaper
Iiouina, erer nomneper, erar nomneper. Fisouie Sansie,
tiom subocau; Fisouie frite tiom subocau'. pesclu | semu
uesticatu, atripursatu. ape eam purdinsust, proseseto erus
ditu. eno scalseto uestisiar erus conegos | dirstu. eno mefa,
uestisia sopa purome efurfatu, subra spahmu. eno serse
18 comoltu, comatir persnihimu. | capif purdita dupla aitu,
sacra dupla aitu. |

pre uerir uehier buf trif calersu fetu Vofione Grabouie
ocriper Fisiu, totaper Iiouina. uatuo ferine fetu. herie
20 uinu, || herie poni fetu, aruio fetu, tases persnimu. prose-
seter mefa spefa, ficla arsueitu. suront naratu, pusi pre-
uerir | treblanir. |

- post uerir uehier habina trif fetu Tefrei Ioui ocriper
Fisiu, totaper Iiouina. serse fetu, pelsana fetu, aruio feitu,
23 poni | fetu, tasis pesnimu. prosesetir strușla, ficla arueitu.
suront naratu, puse uerisco treblanir. ape habina pur-
dinsus, | eront poi habina purdinsust, destruco persi uestisia
et pesondro sorsom fetu. capirse perso osatu, eam mani ||
25 nertru tenitu, arnipo uestisia uesticos. capirso subotu, isec
perstico erus ditu. esoc persnimu uestis: 'tiom | subocau
suboco Tefro Ioui, ocriper Fisiu, totaper Iiouina, erer nom-
neper, erar nomneper, fonsir, pacer si ocre Fisi, tote | Iouine,
erer nomne, erar nomne. arsie tiom subocau suboco Tefro
Ioui. arsier frite tiom subocau suboco Tefro Ioui. Tefre |
28 Iouie, tiom esu sorsu persontru Tefrali pihacclu ocriper Fisiu,
totaper Iiouina, erer nomneper, erar nomneper. Tefre |

13 *fisi er.* - 15 *erernomneper*, the *per* being added above the
line; then *erite*. 17 *uestisiasopa*. 19 *Aes* *buftrif calersufetuofione*
and *uatuoferine*. 23 The diacritic in *ș* of *purdinsus*
is faint. 26 *Aes* *iouiocriper*. 27 *tefroiuuarsier* and
subocausuboco. 28 *sorsupersontru*.

Iouie, orer ose perse ocre Fisie pir orto est, tote Iiouine
 arsmor dersecor subator sent, pusi neip heritu. Tefre Iouie, ||
 30 perse touer pescler uasetomest, pesetomest, peretomest,
 frosetomest, daetomest, touer pescler uirseto auirseto uas
 est, | Tefre Iouie, perse mers est, esu sorsu persondru pihaclu
 pihafi. Tefre Iouie, pihatu ocre Fisi, tota Iiouina. Tefre
 Iouie, pihatu | ocrer Fisier, totar Iiouinar nome, nerf, arsmo,
 uiro, pequo, castruo, fri; pihatu, futu fons, pacer pase tua
 33 ocre Fisi, tote | Iiouine, erer nomne, erar nomne. Tefre
 Iouie, saluo seritu ocre Fisi, totam Iiouinam. Tefre Iouie,
 saluom seritu ocrer Fisier, | totar Iouinar nome, nerf, arsmo,
 uiro, pequo, castruo, fri; salua seritu, futu fons, pacer pase
 35 tua ocre Fisi, tote Iiouine, erer || nomne, erar nomne. Tefre
 *Iouie, tiom esu sorsu persondru Tefrali pihaclu ocriper
 Fisiu, totaper Iiouina, erer nomneper, erar | nomneper.
 Tefre Iouie, tiom subocau'. persclu sehemu atropu[r]satu. |
 pesondro staflare nertruco persi fetu. suront capirse
 perso osatu, suror persnimu, puse sorsu. ape pesondro pur-
 38 dinšus, | proseseto erus dirstu. enom uestisiar sorsalir de-
 struco persi persome erus dirstu, pue sorso purdinšus.
 enom | uestisiam staflarem nertruco persi sururont erus
 dirstu. enom pesondro sorsalem persome, pue persnis fust,
 40 ife || endendu, pelsatu. enom pesondro staflare persome, pue
 persnis fus, ife endendu, pelsatu. enom uaso porse pesondrisco
 habus, | serse subra spahatu. anderuomu sersitu, arnipo
 comatir persnis fust. serse pisher comoltu, serse comatir
 persnimu. | purdito fust. |

29 iouieorer with the interp. added above the o; then
 perseocre. 30 *Aes uasetomesf*, and the last t of
frosetomest is added above the line. 31 *estesu*. 32 *pfquo*
 and then *pihatufutu*. 33 *serituocre*. 34 *pequocastruo*
 and *pacerpase*. 35 *tefre iouie*. 36 *atropusatu*.
 37 *staflar e*. 38 *dirstuenom uestisiarsorsalir*. 39 *su-*
ruronterusdirstu and *fustife*. 40 *endendupelsatu*. 41
spahatuanderuomu, fustserse and *comoltuserse*.

43 uocucum Iouiu, ponne oui furfant, uitlu toru trif fetu. Marte Horse fetu popluper totar Iiouinar, totaper Iiouina. uatuo ferine | fetu, poni fetu, aruio fetu, tases persnimu. prosēsetir fasio, ficla arsueitu. suront naratu, puse uerisco treblanir. ||

45 uocucum Coredier uitlu toru trif fetu. Honde Šerfi fetu popluper totar Iiouinar, totaper Iiouina* uatuo ferine fetu, aruio | fetu, heri uinu, heri poni fetu, tases persnimu. prosēsetir tesedi, ficla arsueitu. suront naratu, puse uerisco treblanir.

eno ocar | pihos fust. suepo esome esono ander uacose uasetome fust, auif aseriatu, uerofe treblano couertu, reste esono feitu.

366 TABLE VI b 48 to end and VII a (FOURTH PERIOD).

Later regulations for the assembly of the populus (cf. 357).

A new paragraph begins at l. 61 of the original, but as it is in the middle of a prayer at a point where none of the other prayers are broken, I have followed Bücheler in disregarding the division. Perhaps the pause was meant to enhance the curse which precedes.

VI b 48 Pone poplo afero heries, auif aseriatu etu. sururo stiplatu, pusi ocerer pihaner. sururont combifiatu. eriront tuderus auif | seritu. ape angla combifiansiust, perca arsmatiam anouihimu. cringatru hatu, destrame scapla
50 anouihimu. pir endendu. pone || esonome ferar, pufe pir entelust, ere fertu poe perca arsmatiam habiest. erihont aso destre onse fertu. erucom prinuatur dur | etuto, perca ponisiater habituto. ennom stiplatu parfa desua seso, tote

43 horsefetu. 45 Iiouinar uatue and fetuaruio. 46 fetu-heri, ficlmrsueitu and enoocar. 47 aseriatuuerofe.

49 *Aes* cringatruhatu destra me scapla. 50 esonomf efrar then poeperca and prinuaturdur. 51 ponisia ter.

Iiouine. sururont combifiatu uapefe auieclu neip | amboltu,
 prepa desua combifiansi. ape desua combifiansiust, uia
 auiecla esonome etuto com peracris sacris. ape ace[r]soniame |
 53 hebetafe benust, enom termnuco stahitoto. poi percam
 arsmatia habiest, eturstahmu. eso eturstahmu: 'pisest
 totar | Tarsinater, trifor Tarsinater, Tuscer Naharcer
 Iabuscer nomner, eetu ehesu poplu. nosue ier ehe esu poplu,
 55 sopir habe || esme pople, portatu ulo pue mersest, fetu uru
 pirse mers est'. trioper eheturstahamu. ifont termnuco
 com prinuatir | stahitu, eno deitu: 'arsmahamo caterahamo
 Iouinur'. eno com prinuatir peracris sacris ambretuto. ape
 ambrefurent, | termnومه benurent, termnuco com prinuatir
 eso persnimumo tasetur: 'Serfe Martie, Prestota Šerfia
 58 Šerfer | Martier, Tursa Šerfia Šerfer Martier, totam Tarsi-
 natem, trifo Tarsinatem, Tuscom Naharcom Iabuscom
 nome, | totar Tarsinater, trifor Tarsinater, Tuscer Naharcer
 60 Iabuscer nomner nerf šihitu anšihitu, iouie hostatu || an-
 hostatu tursitu tremitu, hondu holtu, ninctu nepitu, sonitu
 sauitu, preplotatu preuilatu. | Serfe Martie, Prestota Serfia
 Šerfer Martier, Tursa Šerfia Šerfer Martier, fututo foner
 pacrer pase uestra pople totar Iiouinar, | tote Iiouine, ero
 nerus sihitir anšihitir, iouies hostatir anostatir, ero nomne,
 63 erar nomne'. ape este dersicurent, eno | deitu 'etato Iouinur',
 porse perca arsmatia habiest. ape este dersicust, duti
 ambretuto euront. ape termnومه | couortuso, sururont
 pesnimumo. sururont deitu, etaians deitu. enom tertim
 65 ambretuto. ape termnومه benuso, || sururont pesnimumo,
 sururont deitu etaias. eno prinuatur šimo etuto erafont uia,
 pora benuso.

52 esonomeetuto and acesoniame.

53 hebetafe, but

contrast VI a 12 sup.

54 poplusopir.

55 Aes fsme and

pirsemersesst.

56 enocom.

59 totar tarsinat er.

61 Šerfia is added above the line, then popletotar.

62 iio-

uineero.

63 arsmatiahabiastapeeste.

The first two lines of VII a are occupied with an exact repetition of the last line of VI b.

- VII a 3 fondlire abrof trif fetu heriei rofu, heriei peiu. Šerfe Martie feitu popluper totar Iiouinar, totaper | Iiouina. uatuo ferine feitu. poni fetu. aruio fetu. tases persnimu. 5 prosesetir mefa spefa, ficla arsueitu. || suront naratu, puse uerisco treblanir. ape traha sahata combifiansust, enom erus dirstu. |
- rubine porca trif rofa ote peia fetu Prestote Šerfie Šerfer Martier popluper totar Iiouinar, totaper | Iouina. persaia fetu. poni fetu. aruio fetu. suront naratu, pusi pre uerir 8 treblanir. tases persnimu. | prosesetir strušla, ficla arsueitu. ape supo postro pepescus, enom pesclu ruseme uesticatu Prestote Šerfie | Šerfer Martier popluper totar Iouinar, totaper Iouina. enom uesclir adrir ruseme eso persnihimu : 10 'Prestota || Šerfia Šerfer Martier, tiom esir uesclir adrir popluper totar Iiouinar, totaper Iiouina, erer nomneper, | erar nomneper. Prestota Šerfia Šerfer Martier, preuendu uia ecla atero tote Tarsinate, trifo Tarsinate, | Tursce Naharce Iabusce nomne, totar Tarsinater, trifor Tarsinater, 13 Tuscer Naharcer Iabuscer nomner | nerus šitir anšihitir, iouies hostatir anostatir, ero nomne. Prestota Šerfia Šerfer Martier, futu fons | pacer pase tua pople totar Iiouinar, tote Iiouine, erom nomne, erar nomne, erar nerus šihitir anšihitir, 15 iouies || hostatir anostatir. Prestota Šerfia Šerfer Martier, saluom seritu poplom totar Iiouinar, salua serituu | totam Iouinam. Prestota Serfia Serfer Martier, saluo seritu popler totar Iiouinar, totar Iiouinar | nome nerf arsmo uiro pequo castruo frif, salua seritu, futu fons pacer pase tua 18 pople totar Iiouinar, | tote Iiouine, erer nomne, erar nomne. Prestota Šerfia Šerfer Martier, tiom esir uesclir adrer

VII a 3 *Aes* šeree. 4 prosesetirmefa. 14 The second nomne erar is added above the line. 17 *Aes* pase t ua.

popluper | totar Iiouinar, totaper Iouina, erer nomneper,
 erar nomneper. Prestota Šerfia Šerfer Martier, tiom ||
 20 subocauu. Prestotar Šerfiar Šerfer Martier foner frite tiom
 subocauu'. ennom persclu eso deitu: | 'Prestota Šerfia
 Šerfer Martier, tiom isir uesclir adrir, tiom plener popluper
 totar Iiouinar, totaper | Iiouina, erer nomneper, erar nom-
 neper. Prestota Šerfia* Šerfer Martier, tiom subocauu.
 23 Prestotar | Šerfiar Šerfer Martier foner frite tiom subocauu'.
 enom uesticatu, ahatripursatu. enom ruseme | persclu uesti-
 catu Prestote Šerfie Šerfer Martier popluper totar Iiouinar,
 25 totaper Iouina. ennom uesclir || alfir persnimu, super-
 ne adro trahuorfi andendu, eso persnimu: 'Prestota Šerfia
 Šerfer Martier, tiom | esir uesclir alfir popluper totar
 Iiouinar, totaper Iiouina, erer nomneper, erar nomneper.
 Prestota | Šerfia Šerfer Martier, ahauendu uia ecla atero
 28 pople totar Iiouinar, tote Iiouine, popler totar Iouinar, | totar
 Iiouinar nerus šihitir anšihitir, iouies hostatir anhostatir,
 ero nomne, erar nomne. Prestota Šerfia | Šerfer Martier,
 saluom seritu poplo totar Iiouinar, salua seritu totam
 30 Iiouinam. Prestota Šerfia Šerfer || Martier, saluom seritu
 popler totar Iiouinar, totar Iiouinar nome nerf arsmo uiro
 pequo castruo frif, | salua seritu, futu fons pacer pase tua
 pople totar Iiouinar, tote Iiouine, erer nomne, erar nomne.
 Prestota | Šerfia Šerfer Martier, tiom esir uesclir alfer
 popluper totar Iiouinar, totaper Iiouina, erer nomneper,
 33 erar | nomneper. Prestota Šerfia Šerfer Martier, tiom
 subocauu. Prestotar Šerfiar Šerfer Martier foner frite
 tiom | subocauu'. ennom persclu eso persnimu: 'Prestota
 Šerfia Šerfer Martier, tiom isir uesclir alfer, tiom plener ||
 35 popluper totar Iiouinar, totaper Iiouina, erer nomneper,
 erar nomneper. Prestota Šerfia Šerfer Martier, tiom | subo-
 cau. Prestotar Šerfiar Šerfer Martier foner frite tiom
 subocauu'. enom uesticatu, ahatripursatu. | uestisa et mefa
 spefa scalsie conegos fetu Fisoui Sansii popluper totar
 38 Iiouinar, totaper Iiouina. suront | naratu, puse post uerir

tesonocir. uestisiar erus ditu. enno uestisia, mefa spefa
sopam purome efurfatu, | subra spahamu, traf sahatam etu.
ape traha sahata couortus, ennom comoltu, comatir pers-
40 nihimu. capif || sacra aitu. |

trahaf sahate uitla trif fetu Turse Šerfie Šerfer Martier
popluper totar Iouinar, totaper Iouina. persaea fetu. poni |
fetu. aruio fetu. tases persnimu. prosesetir strušla, ficlam
arsueitu. suront naratu, puse uerisco treblaneir. ape |
43 purdinsiust, carsitu, pufe abrons facurent, puse erus dersa.
ape erus dirsust, postro combifiatu rubiname, erus | dersa.
enem traha sahatam combifiatu, erus dersa. enem rubiname
45 postro couertu, comoltu, comatir persnimu et || capif sacra
aitu. enom traha sahatam couertu, comoltu, comatir pers-
nihilu. enom purditom fust. |

postertio pane poplo andirsafust, porse perca arsmatia
habiest et prinuatur dur tefruto Tursar eso tasetur | persnihi-
mumo: 'Tursa Iouia, totam Tarsinatem, trifo Tarsinatem,
48 Tuscom Naharcom Iapusco nome, totar | Tarsinater, trifor
Tarsinater, Tuscer Naharcer Iapuscer nomner nerf sihitu
ansihitu, iouie hostatu anostatu | tursitu tremitu, hondu
holtu, ninctu nepitu, sunitu sauitu, preplohohatu preuislatu.
50 Tursa Iouia, futu fons || pacer pase tua pople totar Iouinar,
tote Iouine, erar nerus šihitir anšihitir, iouies hostatir
anhostatir, erom | nomne, erar nomne'. este trioper deitu.
enom iuenga peracrio tursitoto, porse perca arsmatia habiest
et | prinuatur. hondra furo sehemienar hatuto totar pisi
heriest. pafe trif promom haburent, eaf acersoniem | fetu
Turse Iouie popluper totar Iouinar, totaper Iouina. suront
54 naratu, puse uerisco treblanir. aruio fetu. | persaea fetu.
strušla, ficla prosesetir arsueitu. tases persnimu. poni fetu. |

367 TABLE VII b.

Regulation of the Fratres Atiedii to provide the victims for the sacrificial hunt just described.

Pisi panupei fratrexs fratrus Atiersier fust, erc sueso
 fratrecate portaia seuacne fratrom | Atiersio desenduf, pifi
 reper fratrecate parsest erom ehiato, ponne iuengar tursiandu
 3 hertei, | appei arfertur Atiersir poplom andersafust. sue neip
 portust issoc pusei subra screhto est, | fratreci motar sins ■
 CCC.

Aes 1 panupeifratrexs fratrusatiersier fusterec.
 4 fratrecimotar.

Note xliii. *Archaic inscriptions of Pisaurum.*

It seems desirable to add here such of the well-known "early Latin" inscriptions of Pisaurum as appear to show local influence, probably that of the Umbrians, since the Senones were exterminated and the Roman colony of Sena Gallica founded in 283 B.C. (Polyb. 2. 19). From this date onwards the whole 'Ager Gallicus' from Ariminum to the Aesis was in Roman hands, and it was divided among Roman settlers by Flaminius in 232 B.C. Hence, as their *αβ* suggests, these *insec.* may very well be older than 184 B.C. when the town of Pisaurum became a Roman colony. I have taken them from Ritschl's facsimiles P. L. M. E. xliii and xlv.

1. (=C. I. L. I¹. 168)

cesula | atilia | donu | dat diane

Λ and Λ a, || e, L l, O o, † t.

2. (ib. 169)

feronia | sta tetio | dede

Λ a, E e, F f, ◊ o, R r, T t.

3. (ib. 172)

iunone, with || e, O o.

4. (C. I. L. i¹. 173)

iunone re | matrona | piscarese | dono dedrot
 Λ *a*, E *e*, \square *p*, R and R *r*, \circ and \circ *o*, T *t*.

5. (ib. 174)

lebro (\parallel *e*, \perp *l*, \cap *o*, R *r*).

6. (ib. 175)

dei mari | ca (Λ *a*, E *e*).

7. (ib. 177)

matre | matuta | dono dedro | matrona
 Δ and Δ *a*, E and \parallel *e*, M *m*, \circ *o*, R *r*, T and T *t*.

8. (ib.)

m' curia | pola liria | deda
 \mathbf{A} *a*, E *e*, \perp *l*, M *m'*, \circ *o*, \square *p*.

This is clearly a distinct inscription from 7.

9. (ib. 178)

deiu noue sede | | t popaio pop f
 Λ (?) *a*, E *e*, \square *p*.

10. (ib. 179)

salute (Δ *a*, E *e*, \perp *l*, T *t*).

COINS OF UMBRIA.

368 *Tuder.*

a. **tutere**

c. **tut**

b. **tuter**

d. **tu**

Bronze in blocks, in cast almond-shape coins, and in struck coins from 320 to about 270¹ B.C. both libral and reduced, well executed; Umbr. *a β* in both directions with \vee and $\times=t$, \square and $\text{D}=r$; for types v. Head p. 18, *Beschr. Berl.* p. 8 f., Poole p. 36 f. and p. 397, Garrucci *Monn. Ital. Ant.* pp. 29 and 58, Bücheler *Umbr.* p. 177.

¹ 'Judging by style I would assign the latest struck coins of Tuder to about 270 B.C. or perhaps rather later.' (B. V. H., April, 1896.)

369 *Iguvium.***ikuvins**

Cast bronze coins; the insc. in Umbrian $a\beta$, (1) retrograde with $\square=v$, and \mathcal{H} on one coin (Garr. LVIII. 3), the rest having the reversed \mathcal{N} : (2) l. to r. on a few specimens. The legends end in $\langle \mathcal{N} |$ - which is generally read -ins (e.g. Momm.-Bl. II. p. 398 f.), no doubt rightly. On some examples the last letter appears simply as a hasta, sometimes read -i; but it is extremely improbable that a pure Latin form, such as *Iguvini* must be, would be written in an $a\beta$ which had $K=g$ and $\square=v$; or that Latin should have been spoken in Iguvium at the date of these coins. 'The exact forms of the letters are often impossible to determine on coins so roughly cast' (B. V. Head, *brieflich*).

For types v. Head p. 18; the commonest are *rota solis* \mathcal{X} (crescent moon and stars, and cornucopiae) \mathcal{X} (tongs). The standard is modelled on that of the coins of Tuder. Date, before 268 B.C.

Poole p. 30, Bücheler *Umbr.* p. 177, Garr. p. 30.

370 UMBRIAN GLOSSES.**A. Well attested.****pestlic-** 'priestess.'

Such, I believe, is the meaning of an epithet in C. I. L. xi. 4212 from Interamna Nahartium (cf. Osc. *pestlūm* 173 *sup.*, Umb. *persclo-*). The insc. is an epitaph, beginning *Noniae T. f. Rufinae pestlici sacr.*

ploto- 'pedibus planis.'

Fest. 238 M. (the restorations are Müller's from Paul. *ad loc.*) \langle Plotos appellat \rangle Umbri, pedibus planis \langle natos. Hinc soleas dimidiatas qui \rangle bus utuntur in uenando, \langle quo planius pedem ponant uo \rangle cant semiplotia et \langleUnde et Acci \rangle us poeta, quia Umber Sarsinas erat, a pedum planitia initio Plotus, postea Plautus coeptus est dici.

The 'poeta' is of course T. Maccius Plautus. I cannot follow Thurneysen (*K. Z.* 28 p. 154) in regarding the Umbr. form of the cognomen as the more original (though of course Plautus may have been called Plotus while he lived in Sarsina); see *Idg. Forsch.* iv. p. 215 and 255 *sup.*

For *ocri-* 'mons confragosus' referred to the *antiqui* by Ateius Philologus ap. Fest. 181 M. see the Glossary s.v.

porculeta 'spatia inter binas uites intermissa' Plin. *H. N.* 17. 22. 171 (quoted 269 A *sup.*).

strebula 'coxendices hostiarum.'

Fest. 313 M. and Paul. *ad loc.* *Strebula* Umbrico nomine Plautus appellat coxendices hostiarum quas G[raeci *μῆπλα* dicunt, quae] in altaria in[poni] solebant, ut Plau]tus ait in Fri[uolaria '.....] agnina tene[.... stre]bulis.'

Valentia 'dea Oericulana' C. I. L. XI. 4082, Tertull. *Apol.* c. 24, cited by Borm. *ad loc.*

The following forms showing Umbrian phonetic characteristics appear in Latin inscc. of Umbria C. I. L. XI. part ii.

decatae 'dicatae' (5434).

decrit 'decret(o)' (5614).

famila 'familia' (4488).

magiste (nom. sg. masc., 5183).

Ofentina 'Ufentina' (5702).

And the dative *Bone Dee* (4767).

C. *Forms less certainly attested but resembling Umbrian words.*

The following forms occur in inscc. whose text is not so far beyond doubt as that of those cited above.

5179 (Meuania) L. Leno *Totco* (? incomplete).

4175 (Interamna Nahartium) Neptuno sacrum L. Valerius Nigri lib. Menander portitor *Ocrisiua*. This is twice engraved, once on each side of the block, which contains elaborate pictures (1) of Neptune, (2) of three men in a boat, rowing—this on two sides, (3) of a priest sacrificing. On one insc. both the *i* of the last word are the *I longa*, on the other they are of ordinary length.

Bormann supposes that the word is the name of a place, in the abl. and connects the first half with Umbr. *ocri-* 'hill,' *Ocricolum* etc.

D. *Less certain in form or less certainly assigned to Umbria, and showing no specially Umbrian characteristics.*

bananica } names of Umbrian vines Plin. 14. 7. 37, the first being also
irtiola } given by Colum. 3. 2. 28.

dira 'mala' v. 309 D *sup.* s.v.

Minerua M[a]tusia (C. I. L. XI. 5740, Sentinum).

? *deo Frondisiae* (*ex voto feliciter*) dat. (5734, Sentinum), if the insc. is complete; if not, *Frondisiae* may be a nom. pl.

versus 'agri mensura' v. 153 A *sup.*

deus Visidianus worshipped in Narnia according to Tertull. *Apol.* 24.

Note xlv. There should perhaps be quoted a statement of Varro's (in his *Liber Rerum Humanarum*) given by Macrob. *Sat.* 1. 3. 4 (and Gell. 3. 2) Varro... scripsit... Umbros unum et eundem diem esse dicere a meridie ad insequentem meridiem. Quod quidem, inquit Varro, nimis absurdum est. Nam qui Kalendis hora sexta apud Umbros natus est, dies eius natalis uideri debet et Kalendarum dimidiatus et qui post Kalendas erit usque ad horam eius diei sextam. The same statement is briefly made by Plin. 2. § 188.

371 PLACE-NAMES OF UMBRIA.

A. *Well attested in form, date and locality.*

Umbria, Umbri Ὀμβροί, Ὀμβρική in Gr. writers (e.g. Scylax 16), includes Picenum cf. p. 395 *sup.*; Umber, Umbricus cl. inscc.

Ocric(u)lum, -lani (Ὀκρίκων, -ίκοι) cl. inscc. Otr-, Utr-, eccles. Lat. *Otricoli*.

Nār (gen. Nāris insc. cl., Nartis Serv. *Aen.* 7. 112), masc. fl. *La Néra f.*

{ Narnīa, -ienses cl. inscc. *Nārnī* = the older
 { Nequīnum, -īnates cl. insc., cf. Liv. 10. 9.

Āmerīa, -rīnus cl. inscc. *Amélia*.

Interamna, -ānus cl. (cf. Varr. *L. L.* 5. 29) inscc. (-αμνία, -ιον Ptol., and ms. Tac. *Hist.* 2. 64 and Itinn.); -amnates Nahartes or Nartes Plin. inscc., cf. Umbr. *Naharku. Ternī*.

Carsulae, -lānus cl. inscc. (-λοι Strab., -λα Dion. Hal.). *Casigliāno*.

Spōlētium, -ētum, -ētīnus all cl. and inscc.; -lit- late writers, -etanus Priscian 2. 10. 56 (*Spōl-* Martial, Σπολ- Strab., Σπω- Appian and Ptolemy). *Spolēto*.

Tūder, ethnicon -rs (gen. -rtis) cl. (also -ετρον, -εργία), inscc., Tūd-Sil. It.; -ertini inscc., colonia Iulia Fida Tuder C. I. L. xi. 4646; cf. Umb. *tuderor*, and no. 368 *supr.* *Tuder* in several inscc. is taken as abl., e.g. C. I. L. xi. 4660, 4748; see Bormann, *ib.* p. 678 footn. 4. *Tōdi*.

Vicus Martis Tudertium inscc., *It. Ant.* 311.

Trebia, -iates Plin. 3. 14. 114 (? -ani Suet. *Tib.* 31), al. and C. I. L. xi. 5055. *Trèvi*.

Clitumnus Fl., cl. inscc. (Gudius 67. 3 and 4). *Clitūnno f.* (K.).

Fiscellus mons, cl.

Mēvānīa, -anates cl. inscc.; -anienses late (Maev- on vases C. I. L. xi. 3283, 3284). *Bevāgna*.

Fulgīnīae, -inas, -inias cl. inscc. Φουλκίνιον App. *B. C.* 4. 35; -ginia Silius; Fulc- C. I. L. vi. 2375 i. 9. *Foligno*.

[Forum Flamīnii cl. inscc., probably part of Fulgīnīae¹. *Profiamma*¹.]

Hispellum, -ellates (colonia Julia Hispellum) cl. inscc. (Εισπ- Strab., 'Ισπ- Ptol.). *Spello*.

Vettona, -onenses Plin. 3. 14. 114 inscc. *Bettona*.

Tīnīa Fl. cl. (Τενέας Strab.).

Asisium, Asisīnates cl. inscc. *Assisi*.

Arna, -nates cl. inscc. (Aharna Liv. 10. 25). *Civitella d'Arne*.

Heluillum Itinn. inscc. C. I. L. xi. 3281—4, cf. 5801.

Tadinum, -nates Pl. 3. § 114, cf. Umbr. *Tadīnates* and Bormann C. I. L. xi. p. 823.

¹ See Bormann C. I. L. xi. c. lxxxiii.

Nuceria, -*κερία*, -cerini cl. (N. Camellaria Tab. Peut. Nucer. Came... insc., Nucerini cognomine Fauonienses et Camellani, Plin. 3. § 114.) *Nocera*.

Cāmērīnum, -ertes, -ertinus (-rinus late) cl. inscc. *Camerino*.
Plestini Pl. 3. 14. 114, C. I. L. xi. 5635.

Matilica neut. pl. -cates C. I. L. xi. 5647 al., Pl. 3. 14. 113. *Matelica*.

Tuficum, -cani cl. insc.

*Attidium, Attidiates inscc., ? cf. Umbr. Atiedio-. *Attiggio*.

Īgŭvĭum, -vini, -vinates cl. inscc. On the Umbr. forms see p. 405 footn. The forms *Eugubium*, *Agubium* first appear in ecclesiastical Latin, e.g. Coll. Decr. PP.RR. p. 237 Migne. *Gubbio*.

Sentinum cl. inscc. *Sentino*.

Āpennīnus mons cl. (Apeni- inscc. Appenni- inscc.). *l'Appennino, gli A*.

Pitinum Pisauense inscc., for its site see Bormann C. I. L. xi. p. 887. Pl. 3. § 114 calls the people of both these towns by a diminutive, Pitulani, cf. *Casuentellani* = -tini B inf.; the cognomen of the Pisauenses is corrupted in his text to *Pisuertes*.

Pitinum Mergens (-ates Mergentini) cl. inscc.; for its site see Bormann C. I. L. xi. p. 876.

Aesis Fl. cl. *Fium-esino f*.

Aesis, -inates cl. inscc. (also Haes-, Hes- C. I. L. xi. 3281—4) (*Ἀίσιον* Strab. 5. 2. 10). *Iési*.

Suāsa, -ani cl. inscc.

Ostra fem., -trani, -trenses cl. inscc., e.g. C. I. L. xi. 5750.

[Petra Pertusa late, e.g. Procop. *B. Goth.* 4. 28.]

Sēna Fl. Sil. 8. 453, Senna Luc. 2. 407.

Sēna Gallica; Senenses, Senogallienses cl. *Senigaglia*.

Tifernum Tiberinum, -fernates cl. inscc. (*Tiferinus ager* Lib. Col. 224).

Tifernum Mataurense, -fernates inscc. Plin. 3. 14. 114 (mss. *Met-*), cf. C. I. L. xi. c. cxi.

Uruinum Mataurense, -inates cl. inscc. (where the spelling is always *Urv-* and *Mat-*). *Urbino* (see Bormann C. I. L. xi. 6051, 6061 and c. cxiv. Introd.).

- [Forum Sempronii, Forosempronienes cl. inscc. *Fossombrone*.]
- Uruinum Hortense C. I. L. xi. 5168 and Pl. 3. 14. 114 *Urbanates Metaurenses et Hortenses*. It was near Vettona, see Bormann C. I. L. xi. c. lxxxii. Intr.
- Vindenates P. 3. 14. 114, C. I. L. xi. 4209.
- Forobrentani Pl. 3. 14. 113, C. I. L. xi. 6055 (*For. Brin.* vi. 3884. i. 16).
- Sestinum, -inates Pl. 3. 14. 114., inscc. *Sestino*.
- Mętaurus Fl. cl. (but Mat- Tab. Peut. and on all inscc. in the derivative *Mataurensis*). *Metáuro f.*
- [Fanum (Fortunae) cl. inscc. *Fáno*.]
- Pisaurum, -renses cl. inscc. (Pis- Catull. 81. 3, Πεισ- Plut., Pins- Serv. ad Aen. 6. 825¹). *Pésaro*.
- Pisaurus Fl. Plin. 3. 14. 113 al.
- Sāpis Fl. cl. e.g. Luc. 2. 405.
- Sarsina, Sass-, -inates, both forms cl. and inscc. *Sarsina*.
- Ariminus Fl. Pl. 3. 15. 115 al.
- Arimīnum, -nenses cl. (e.g. Luc. 1. 231) inscc.; nm. Arimn-, a colony of Umbrians seized by the Gauls, Stra. 5. 1. 11. *Rímīni*.
- Rūbīcō (or cōn), -cōnis Fl. masc. cl.
- Rāvenna, -ates cl. *Ravénna*.
- Butrium (-πιον) cl., C. I. L. vi. 2379 a 5, 51.
- Faventia, -tini cl. insc. *Faénza*.
- Caesēna, -nates cl. insc. *Cesèna*.
- (For the nationality of the inhabitants of these last four places cf. Strab. 5. 2. 10 and Plin. 3. § 115.)

B. *Less certain.*

- Casuentini insc. from Interamna C. I. L. xi. 4209 ?=Casuentilani Plin. 3. 14. 113.
- Īsaurus fl. Luc. 2. 405 and Schol. ad loc.

¹ Fabretti *Glossar. Ital.* s.v. cites 'Charta ap. Muratori. Dissert. vi. 77 and vi. 189 iii.' as containing the spelling *Pens-*. This reference I cannot identify. It does not appear to be to M.'s 'Dissertazioni sopra le Antichite Italiane.'

Crustumium Fl. Luc. 2. 406 al.

Mevaniola insc. Henzen Suppl. Orelli 5122 (cf. *Mevania* supr. A)
Pl. 3. 14. 113 Mevanates, Mevanionenses (?leg. -olenses).

Prolaqueum Itin. Ant. p. 312 and Acta Sanctorum Jan. 8 p. 500 ed.
1643. *Pioraco*.

Solonates Pl. 3. 15. 116 al.

Vici in Ariminum :

Auentinus C. I. L. xi. 421.

Cermalus ib. 419.

Dianensis ib. 379.

For(ensis?) ib. 404.

Velab(rensis) ib. 417.

Cale uicus Itinn. e.g. C. I. L. xi. 3281—4, Serv. ad Aen. 7. 728.

Ager Tresianus in Ameria, C. I. L. xi. 4488.

C. *Doubtful.*

(1) *Only in Pliny* (3. 14. 112—114) :

Apiennates? (*al.* Sappinates),

Ariates (-ienates Sillig),

Caelestini,

Dolates cognomine Sallentini¹,

Falيناتes?,

Feliginates,

Forojulienses cogn. Concupienses,

Paesinates,

Plangenses,

Sarranates,

Solinates (? = Solon-),

Suillates ?*Sigillo*,

Suriates,

¹ Cf. 25 A. Rem.

Usidicani,
 Vesinicates,
 Visuentani,
 Acerrae Vafriae (? Vatr-),
 Clusiolum,
 Criniuolum,
 Turocaelum quod Vettiolum.

(2) *Elsewhere:*

Clāsis Fl, alii Clānis or Clasia Sil. 8. 453. *Chiascio f.*
 Novanus Fl. Pl. 2. 102, 229.
 [ad Pirum It. Anton. p. 316 and 560.]
 Luceoli It. Anon. Rav. and Paul. Diac. *Hist. Langob.* 4. 8 and 38.
 Misus Fl. Tab. Peut. *Misa f.* (K.).
 Nelurum ?? Tab. Peut.
 Rustunum ?? fl. Tab. Peut.
 Μοντεφερέτρον Procop. *B. Goth.* 2. 11 = Mons Feletes Eugippus
Vit. S. Severini 44. *Sasso Feltrio.*
 Aprusa Fl. Plin. 3. 15. 115 (? cf. gens Aprucia C. I. L. x. 5337).
 [Fanum Fugitiui Itinn.]
 [Tres Tabernae It. Hieros. p. 613.]
 [Forum Flaminiu Itinn.]
 Cumerus M. (inland) Vib. Seq. p. 15. *M. Comero.*
 Materina near Mevania Liv. 9. 41.

D. *Further modern names.*

Cálvi dell' Úmbria, Renzáno, Messenáno, Acqua Sparta, Maroggia F., Serraválle, M. Penníno, Topíno F., Carpina F., Arcevia, Nevola F., Pérgola, Cágli, Montalboddo, Mondavio, Badia, M. Carpégna, Carignáno, Riccione, Uso F., Savignáno.

372 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF UMBRIA².A. *Frequent.*

gens <u>Aelia</u>	<u>Egnatia</u>	<u>Plotia</u>
<u>Aemilia</u>	<u>Flauia</u>	<u>Pomponia</u>
<u>Aetria</u>	<u>Fuficia</u>	<u>Pontia</u>
<u>Alfia</u> <i>cf. inf.</i>	<u>Fullonia</u>	<u>Popilia</u> (once <u>-ill-</u>)
<u>Allia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Furia</u>	<u>Propertia</u>
<u>Annia</u>	<u>Gellia</u>	<u>Publicia</u>
<u>Antonia</u>	<u>Geminia</u> (once <u>-mn-</u>)	<u>Roscia</u> <i>passim</i>
<u>Arria</u> (<u>Aria</u>)	<u>Heluia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Rubria</u>
<u>Arruntia</u> (<u>Arun-</u>)	<u>Iulia</u> <i>passim</i>	<u>Rustia</u>
<u>Attia</u>	<u>Laberia</u>	<u>Rutilia</u>
<u>Aufidia</u>	<u>Licina</u>	<u>Satria</u> <i>cf. inf.</i>
<u>Aurelia</u> (<i>g, l</i>)	<u>Maesia</u>	<u>Statia</u> <i>inf.</i>
<u>Autronia</u>	<u>Marcia</u>	<u>Terentia</u>
<u>Baebia</u>	<u>Maria</u>	<u>Tettia</u>
<u>Caecilia</u>	<u>Masonia</u>	<u>Titia</u>
<u>Caesia</u>	<u>Mimisia</u>	<u>Valeria</u>
<u>Camuria</u>	<u>Nonia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Varia</u>
<u>Casidia</u>	<u>Numisia</u> <i>cf. inf.</i>	<u>Vedia</u> (often with <i>e</i> marked long)
<u>Cassia</u> (<u>Casia</u>)	<u>Octauia</u> <i>cf. inf.</i>	<u>Vespria</u>
<u>Claudia</u>	<u>Orfia</u> (once <u>-ph-</u>)	<u>Vettia</u> (<u>Vetia</u>)
<u>Coelia</u>	<u>Papiria</u>	<u>Veturia</u>
<u>Coedia</u>	<u>Petillia</u>	<u>Vibia</u> <i>inf.</i>
<u>Cominia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Petisia</u>	<u>Vilia</u> (<u>-ll-</u> ? in one <i>in sc.</i>)
<u>Coretia</u>	<u>Petronia</u>	<u>Vlpia</u>
<u>Cornelia</u>	<u>Pisentia</u>	<u>Volcasia</u>
<u>Decia</u> <i>inf.</i>		

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² From C. I. L. xi. 4081—6212 (the proofs of which were very kindly sent me by Prof. Bormann) and Kaibel 2249—54. Without the aid of an index I did not think it worth while to attempt a collection of the cognomina; *Causus* (4184 and 5758), *Masura* (4276, 4195), *Tifanus* (4587), *Venesauos* (4150) are peculiar to the district, and may perhaps be mentioned here as forms of interest (*Causus* if it be, as seems probable (*cf. Caeso, caedo*), the partic. of **caudo* (Lat. *incudo, excudo, cudo*) establishes the derivation of *caussa* suggested in *Verner's Law in Italy* p. 72); *Rufus* and its derivatives are of course abundant in Umbria as elsewhere.

B. *Less frequent.*

gens Aburia	Caelia	Eccurinea ?
Acadia (one insc.)	<u>Caesolia</u>	Eleuria (once Ael-)
Aconia	<u>Caesonia</u>	<u>Elufria</u> (one insc.)
<u>Addia</u>	Calidia (one insc.)	Epidia <i>inf.</i>
<u>Aequasia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Callia</u> (one insc.)	Eronia (one insc.)
<u>Aerussia</u> (one insc.)	Calpurnia	Erutia (one insc.)
Aetia	Caluedia (one insc.)	Fabricia
Albia (one insc.)	Caluentia	Fadia
<u>Alennia</u> (once -enia)	<u>Caluisia</u>	Faustia
<u>Alleia</u> (once, and once	Camonia	Fiscilia
Ale-)	Camurena	Flaminia
<u>Alliena</u> (once, and	Canuleia	<u>Flauennia</u> (one insc.)
once Ale-)	Capidas (one insc.)	Fuluia
Ampia	<u>Caseria</u>	Gabinia
Ancharia (one insc.)	Caspetia (one insc.)	<u>Gallia</u>
Aninia	<u>Castricia</u> <i>inf.</i>	Gargonia (once Carc-)
Annaea	<u>Casuria</u>	<u>Gauia</u>
Annea (once -neia)	Catia	<u>Gessia</u>
Antistia	Cauia (one insc.)	Graecinia
Aponia	<u>Cesidia</u>	Graia (one insc.)
Appaea (one insc.)	Cestia	Grania
<u>Appia</u>	(Clementiana)	<u>Gresia</u>
<u>Appuleia</u> (once Apu-)	<u>Clodia</u> (once -deia)	Gutia (one insc.)
Apronia	<u>Clodiena</u>	Hedia
Arteria (one insc.)	Clutoria (one insc.)	Heidia
<u>Asinia</u>	Cluua	Heldia (one insc.)
Atiedia <i>sup.</i>	<u>Cocceia</u> <i>inf.</i>	Heluenatia (one insc.)
Atilia (once -llia)	Comnena (one insc.)	Heluidia (one insc.)
Atinatia (once -nas)	Cosconia (one insc.)	<u>Herennia</u> <i>inf.</i>
<u>Attidia</u> <i>cf. sup.</i>	<u>Cotla</u> (one insc.)	Heteria
<u>Atullia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Cuppiena</u>	Hirpia
<u>Aufidena</u>	Curiatia	<u>Hoenia</u>
Auidia	<u>Cusinia</u>	Iantia (one insc.)
Auiena	Cuspia (one insc.)	Iaulolena
<u>Auillia</u>	Cutia	Iunia
Aulia	Decimia	Iuuentia
<u>Ausidia</u> (one insc.)	Dexia	<u>Lappia</u>
Babudia <i>l.</i>	Didia	Laria
Baebidia	Dionysia	Larinata (one insc.)
Birronia (one insc.)	<u>Disinia</u>	Lartia
<u>Bruttia</u> (once Bri-)	Doia	Lateria
<u>Bruttiena</u>	Domitia	Latuedia
		Laudicia

Leria	Papia? (one insc.)	Suernia (one insc.)
Liconia (one insc.)	<u>Pennasia</u> (once, and	Sulpicia
Liguria (one insc.)	once Pena-)	Talonia
<u>Lisennia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Pettia</u>	Taminia
Lissidia	Pinaria	Tarquitia
Liuvia	<u>Pompeia</u>	Terta(ua) (one insc.,
Longenia (one insc.)	<u>Pompullia</u>	in masc. Tertaus)
<u>Luccea</u>	<u>Pompusidia</u> (one	<u>Tertullia</u> (once, and
<u>Luccia</u> (once and once	insc.)	once -ulia)
Lucia)	Popponia (once	<u>Tettiena</u>
Lucilia	Popo-)	<u>Tifania</u>
<u>Lusena</u>	Praecilia (one insc.)	<u>Tifernia</u>
<u>Lusia</u> <i>cf. inf.</i>	Praeconia	<u>Tittiena</u> (once, and
Lutatia (one insc.)	Praesentia	once Titi-)
Maena (one insc.)	Precia	Trauia
Magia	Publilia	Trebatia
<u>Mallia</u>	Pupia	Trisimpedia (one
<u>Massellia</u> (one insc.)	Quintia (once -net-)	insc.)
Matinia (one insc.)	Quintilia (one insc.)	<u>Truttidia</u> <i>cf. inf.</i>
Matrinia	Raia (one insc.)	<u>Tullia</u>
<u>Mattetia</u> (one insc.)	<u>Rantifana</u>	Turpilia
<u>Memmia</u>	<u>Rufria</u>	Turrena (once, and
<u>Messia</u> (once <i>Mesia l.</i>)	Sabinia	once Ture-)
Mestria	<u>Safinia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Tusidia</u>
Metella	Sallustia	Tutia (one insc.)
Meuanas <i>l.</i>	Saluena	Valia (once -ll-)
Milionia (one insc.)	Saluia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Vania <i>l.</i> (one insc.)
<u>Mimesia</u> (one insc.)	Satrena	Varena
<u>Minicia</u> (one insc.)	Satrinia	Varonia
Munisia <i>l.</i> (one insc.)	Saturnina	Vasselia (once -ll-)
<u>Murria</u>	<u>Scaefeia</u>	Vassidena
Musana <i>l.</i> (one insc.)	<u>Scetasia</u>	Veiaea
<u>Musetia</u> <i>cf. inf.</i>	Secia	Veiania
Naeuia	Seia <i>inf.</i>	Veiedia
Naria (one insc.)	Sentia	Veiena (one insc.)
Neria	Sentinas	Veneria
Neruinia	Septimia	Venia (once, and once
<u>Offellia</u> (once, once	Seria	-nn-)
<u>Ofellia</u> , and once	Sertoria (once Set-)	Ventidia
'Οφλλιος)	Seruenia	<u>Vesennia</u> (one insc.)
Orbia	Sibidiena	<u>Vesia</u>
Otacilia	Silia <i>inf.</i>	<u>Vesnia</u>
<u>Ottiedia</u>	Soconia (one insc.)	Vessidia (one insc.)
<u>Paccia</u> <i>inf.</i>	<u>Sosia</u>	<u>Vibusia</u>
Palia <i>l.</i> (one insc.)	Spuria (one insc.)	Virgi[n]ia (one insc.)
	Statilia (once -ll-)	

<u>Visena</u>	Volcacia	<u>Volusia</u>
Vistilia	<u>Vollia l.</u> (one insc.)	Vrania (<i>g, l</i>)
Vistinia (Veist- once)	Volteia	Vrsia (once, and once Urssi...)
<u>Vitoria inf.</u>	Volumnia	<u>Uttiedia</u> (once <u>Utted-</u>)
Volaneria	<u>Volusena</u>	

C. *Once only.*

gens Abeiena	<u>Aufidiena ?</u>	Cissuitia
Abulenia	Auiedia	<u>Classia</u>
Abundantia	Autia	<u>Clusinatia</u>
Accaea	<u>Badusia</u>	<u>Coden[nia ?]</u>
(Acceiana)	Bantia	<u>Codonia</u>
<u>Accia</u>	Beriena	Cominiena
Acilia	<u>Bettuedia</u>	Conetania
Aco (nom. sg. masc.)	Bouiana	Cordia
Adurena	Braetia	Coreliat...
Aebutia	Buccidia	<u>Corellia</u>
Aclania	Burbuleia	Coria
<u>Aiasia</u>	Caedia	Crastina
<u>Alfacia ?</u>	Caepia	Crathia
<u>Alfena</u>	<u>Caesaria</u>	<u>Cremellia</u>
<u>Alfenia</u>	<u>Caetennia</u>	Crepereia
<u>Alfidena</u>	Caetronia <i>l.</i>	Curtilia
Amantia	<u>Cafatia</u>	Curuia
Amilia	Caiolia	Cuspedia
Amoeniana	Callistana	Decumena
Aniciana	Caltinia	<u>Dentusia</u>
Anteia	Camidiena	Deuia
Appaedia	Cancra <i>l.</i>	Diuiliena
<u>Apponia</u>	Canena	{Dursubia} (both in {Duruuia} one insc.)
Aprilia	Canidia	<u>Edusia</u>
<u>Aquillia</u>	Cannutia ?	Egnatiena
Arrena	Cantinia	Eleria ?
Arronia	Câpia	Ermonia
<u>Asania</u>	Caprilia	<u>Etusia</u>
<u>Asudia</u>	<u>Carfania</u>	<u>Euresia</u>
<u>Asullia</u>	Carpelana	Fabia
Atatia	Carpiana ?	Faelia
Ateia	Carulia	Falia
Atelia	Castrucia	Faltonia
Audacilia	<u>Catellia l.</u>	Fania
Audia <i>inf.</i>	Catilia	Felicia
<u>Aufeia</u>	Ceruonia	Ferentiana
	Cjissonia	

(Festiana)	Larena?	Orestiniana
Filionia <i>l.</i>	Lartiena	<u>Orfidia</u>
Firmia	Latieli...	<u>Quitia</u>
Firmidia	Latina	Paetia
Flatedia	Lauuia	Paetilia
Florentia	<u>Lesia</u>	Paetina
Floria	<u>Letteia</u>	Paedia
<u>Foenia</u>	<u>Ligustinia</u>	Papinia
<u>Foesulena</u>	Lindia	Parconia
Folia	<u>Lollia</u>	Parredia
Fremedia	Longuria	<u>Passenna</u> (the same
Frontiniana	Maceriana	person Pl. <i>Epp.</i> 6.
<u>Fufidia</u>	Maecia <i>inf.</i>	15, 9. 22)
Fulia?	Maenia	Pederni...?
<u>Furfana</u>	Mæuia	Pedia
<u>Furfania</u>	Mamilia	Pedilia
Galeria	Mjammedia	<u>Pedisia</u>
<u>Gallienia</u>	Maneia	Peducael...
Gargilia	Manilia	Pensia?
<u>Gauennia</u>	Marruca	<u>Pescennia</u>
Gestiana	Marsidia	Pipedia?
Graecina	Marsina <i>l.</i>	<u>Pisena</u>
Haia?	Martucana	(Placidiana)
Hateria	Massilia?	Plautia <i>inf.</i>
Heraclia	Mateniana	Plinia
Herena	Mjateuria	(Plotidiana)
<u>Herennena</u>	Matia?	<u>Poinisia</u>
Hergenia	Meclonia	<u>Polia</u>
Hertoria	<u>Mettia</u>	<u>Polliena l.</u>
Hilariana	Minatia <i>inf.</i>	Possidena
Hispella	Minerua	Porcia <i>l.</i>
Hortensia	Minia <i>inf.</i>	Postinia
Hortoria (spelt Ort-)	Musaea	Protia <i>l.</i>
<u>Hostillia</u>	Museia?	Publia
Itia	<u>Mussia</u>	<u>Pulfonia</u>
Iulen[ia]	Mutia	Puplia?
Iuenua	(Naeuidiana)	Quaestoria
Laccaea	<u>Nasennia</u>	Rania
Laconia	<u>Nassia l.</u>	Ranti[f]enia?
Laetilia	Nouia	<u>Rasenia?</u>
Laetoria <i>l.</i>	<u>Nunnia</u>	<u>Rasinia?</u>
<u>Lafrenia</u>	Obidia	<u>Resia</u>
Lamia (masc.)	<u>Ofitulena</u>	(Restiana)
Lania	O[g]ulnia	Romania
Laniuia	<u>Opellia</u>	Rubrania
Lanuua	<u>Oppia l. inf.</u>	<u>Rufellia</u>
Lapuleia?		

<u>Rufia</u>	Suria	Velia
(<u>Rufiniana</u>)	<u>Sutisia l.</u>	Veltia
Ruspuleia	Talasia l. (i.e. Thalass-)	Venecia
Sabidia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Tameia	Venedia
Sabina	Taquia	Venelia
Saenia	Tatia l.	Veratia
Sagura	Tebedana	Verecundinia
Salaria	Temonia	Vergilia
Salonina	Teria	<u>Vernasena</u>
Sappinia	Tiburtia	<u>Vernasia</u>
Satriuia	T[i]diena	Verran...
Sauf...	<u>Tillia</u>	Verrea
Scantia	Tinia (nom. masc.)	<u>Vesidiena</u>
Scaudia	Tintiria? <i>inf.</i>	Ves[t]iniana
Sceidia	Tiresia (nom. masc. -resius)	Vestuleia
Segulia	<u>Titellia</u>	<u>Vibenn[ia]</u>
Seiena	Titratia	Vibula[nia]
Selia	<u>Torasias</u>	Vidia
Sempronia	<u>Trebellia</u>	Vindleia?
Septimena	Turia	Virgilia
Sergia	Turpedia	<u>Virusia</u>
Serioria	Turpidia	<u>Visellia</u>
Sertulla	Turrania	<u>Visennia</u>
Seruiena	Tutulia	<u>Visuina?</u>
Seruilia	Vaberia	<u>Vitellia</u>
<u>Sessia</u>	Valentiniana	Vitruuia
Seuerinia	Valgia	Vmbricia
<u>Somnisia</u>	Varatia	Vmmidia
<u>Soumisia l.?</u>	<u>Varisidia</u>	<u>Voensidena?</u>
Spedia <i>inf.</i>	Varrutia?	Volsiena
Stertinia	<u>Varsedia</u>	Voluntilia
Storgenias? (in dat. Storgeni)	<u>Vassia</u>	Vossia
Suceonia	Vatenia	Vrbenea
Sueiedena	<u>Vdisia</u>	Vrsilia
Suestidia	Vedonia?	Vrticia?
Suilla		Vruinia
<u>Suillia</u>		
Surena		

C. a. Add to these

C. Cassinius Schola Cic. *Milon.* § 46.

VII. Picenum.

One or two Latin inscc. of Picenum show forms which vary from normal Latin, but their relation to it may be different from those which have been grouped under 'Latinian' in 260—351 *sup.* In central western Italy we have seen that the local *patois* may fairly be regarded as not less native to the soil than the idiom to which they gradually gave way; but in Picenum we have no means of determining the character of the dialect spoken before Latin spread over the district in the III century B.C. save the forms in Note xlv and the Place- and Personal names (cf. p. 395 *sup.* and Picenum 373 A *inf.*). Picenum was conquered about 268 B.C. (Liv. Epit. xv.) and the Roman occupation, which spared only Asculum, was completed by the Lex Flaminia (*de agro Piceno et Gallico uiritim diuidundo*) of 232 B.C.

Note xlv. *Local forms in Latin inscc. of Picenum.*

Picenum.

a. C. I. L. IX. 5565 Tesseram paganicam L. Veratius felicissimus patronus pagi **Tolentines** hostias lustr(ales) et tesser(am) aer(eam) ex uoto l. d. d. v. Id. Mas. (?) felicit(er).

b. Ibid. 5350 (Firmum) L. Pescenius **Mircurio** d. d. m.

c. Ibid. 5803 (Cluentum) Maxima Nasia Cn. f. **Apolline** dat.

d. *Not. Scav.* 1895 p. 413 (Cellino, west of Atri) M. **Petrusdi** C. f., I. **Paśdi** P. [f.] aras crepidine co[l]u[m]nasque...magistris de A[l]ec[anorum? scitu fac. coir.].

The insc. is noteworthy for the special sign $\text{d}=\acute{s}$, which is clearly a variety of the Umb. d , and for the change of the gutturals before *i* and the subsequent syncope, which the two names show and which vouch for the survival of a certain Umbrian element in the language of the district even in the II century, to which the $a\beta$ belongs.

373. COINS OF HATRIA.

See Head *Hist. Num.* p. 19 ff.

hat

Lat. $a\beta$ in both directions; bronze, of many different types, all later than the foundation of the Latin colony in 289 B.C. v. Head p. 20, Garucci *Mon. Ital. Antic.* p. 33. For dialectic influence in the coins of a Latin colony cf. 159 and 185 *sup.*

374 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF PICENUM².

A. Well attested in form, date and locality.

Picēnum, Picens, Picentinus, Picēnus all cl. inscc. (Picenes later insc.); for the etymon cf. Stra. 5. 4. 1, who gives the traditional derivation from the *picus*, sacred to Mars, which led them into their territory from Sabine country; cf. Dion. Hal. 1. 14. 5.

Matrinus Fl. (-ἴνος) cl.

Hadria cl. inscc. Ἰαδρία Stra. Ptol.; cf. nm. 373 sup. with *Had.* C. I. L. 1. 6, and all inscc. show the H. Cf. Mom. C. I. L. v. p. 220, ix. p. 480. *Ātri.*

Vōmānum Fl. cl. *Vomāno.*

[Castrum Novum, Castrum, -ranus cl.]

Interamnia, -ites Ptol. 3. 1. 58 al. inscc. (often adding Praetuttiorum) -nium C. I. L. vi. 3824; once miswritten -amna, -amnates in Lib. Colon., by confusion with *Interamna Volscorum* and *I. Umbrorum. Téramo.*

Trūentus Fl. cl. *Trónto f.*

Trūentum, Castrum Truentinum cl. inscc.

Praetuttii, -titanus C. I. L. ix. 5066; in 7th cent. A.D. *Aprutium* (Kiepr.) = mod. *Abrúzzo* 'the whole central mountain land of Italy'; -tūt- and -tutt- cl. (-τεττ- Polyb.); their territory lay between the Vomanum and Tessinus Pl. 3. 110, and therefore included Castrum Novum, Interamnia and the Truentus, as well as probably the original of Hadria.

Asculum, -clum, -clanus cl. inscc. (never *Ausc.*, contrast no. 29 supr.). *Āscoli.*

Cupra Montana, -prensēs Montani cl. inscc.

Cupra Maritima, -prensēs Maritimi cl. inscc., cf. Strabo 5. 4. 2 ἐφεξῆς δὲ τὸ τῆς Κύπρας ἱερὸν Τυρρήνων ἴδρυμα καὶ κτίσμα, τὴν δ' Ἴηραν ἐκείνοι Κύπραν καλοῦσι. *Dea Cupra* appears in this town C. I. L. ix. 5294 and in Sil. It. 8. 434, but *Mars Cyprius* on an insc. from Gubbio (Mom. *U. D.* p. 350), and cf. rather *cipro-* 309 D sup. and *cubrar matrer* 354 sup. which point to a pure Italic word.

Pausulae, -anus cl. insc.

¹ For the notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² The tables of the Itineraries for *Picenum* are given C. I. L. ix. p. 479 f.

Falerio, -lerienses inscc.; -larienses Pl. 3. 13. 111; -lerionenses Lib. Col. *Faleróne*.

Firmum, -anus cl. inscc. *Férmo*.

{ Urbs Saluia, -bisaluienses cl. inscc. *Urbiságlia*.
 { Pollentia, -tini cl., the earlier name of Urbs Saluia.

Septempēda, -anus cl.

Tollentinum, -nates cl. insc. *Tolentíno*.

Treia, Treiensis cl. inscc. *Treia*.

Ricina insc., -inenses cl., cf. mod. *Recanáti*.

Planina inscc. (e.g. C. I. L. vi. 2379 a i. 7), -inenses Pl. 3. 13. 111.

Potentia Fl. et oppid., -ntinus cl. *Poténza*.

Cingulum, -lanus, -lus cl. insc. *Cíngoli* (K.).

Auximum, -umates (also -im-) cl. inscc. *Ósimo*.

Nūmāna, -ates cl. insc. *Numána* (older *Umána*).

Ancōn fem. (acc. -ōna Catull. 36. 13), also fem. sing. Ancona, -onitani cl. inscc. (*Συρακοσίων κρίσμα* Stra. 5. 4. 1). *Ancóna*.

Cunerus Prom. Pl. 3. 13. 111, Cunar- Serv. *Aen.* 10. 185. *M. Conero*.

B. *Less certain.*

Palmensis ager Plin.

Pagus Veheia... (Cuprensium) C. I. L. ix. 5699.

Aspia Fl. Tab. P. *Aspio f.*

C. *Doubtful.*

Picānus mons (may be anywhere) Sil. Ital. 4. 302, possibly imitated by Avien. *Perieg.* 499, who has *Picēnus*.

Batinum Fl. Pl. 3. 13. 110 (Bath- Velleius 2. 114).

Albula Fl. Pl. 3. 13. 110. *F. dell' Álbero* (K.).

Beregra, -ani Pl. 3. 13. 111 (Ver- Lib. Col. 2. 126).

Heluinum Fl. ?

Tessinum Fl. *Tesino f.* (K.). } Pl. 3. 13. 110, v. Mom. C. I. L. ix. p. 479.

Tinna Fl. Tab. P. *Tenna f.*

Vidicini in Piceno Plin. 3. 12. 108.

Cluana Pl. 3. 13. 111 al. ? cf. vicus Cluentensis C. I. L. ix. 5804,
cf. Mom. ib. p. 554 and mod. *Chienti f.*

Nouana Pl. 3. 13. 111.

Flusor Fl. Tab. P., ?=Flosor (oppidum) It. Rav. 5. 1. p. 326.

Misius Fl. Tab. P.

Sacrata Tab. P.

Flosis Fl. Tab. P.

Miscus Fl. Tab. P.

D. Further modern names.

Fino f., Bisénti, Tossiccia, Brozzi, Montório, Preta, Capricchia, Basciáno, Scorráno, Nepezzano, Cámpoli, Morge, Mavone f., Neréto, Tortoréto, Bellánte, Gésso, Campoalano, Trisungo, Cavaceppo, Corropoli, Ancaráno, Folignáno, Polesio, Venarotta, Fichieri, Capradósso, Ripatransóne, Comunanza, Offida, M. Prandone (K.), Ragnola f. (K.), Paritoli (K.), Massignano, Aso, Campo-filone, Altidona, Menocchia f., Entoggi f. (K.), L'Etémarta f., Lapedona, Belfórté, Montecosaro, Morrovalle, Maceráta, Aliforni, Acquaro, Filottrano, Montoro, Musone f., Tapignano (K.), Staffolo, Appignano.

375 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF PICENUM².

A. Frequent.

I. Nomina.

gens <u>Annia</u>	<u>Clodia</u>	<u>Herennia</u> (rarely
<u>Attia</u>	Decimia	-enia)
<u>Aufidia</u>	Domitia	Iulia
Aurelia (<i>g, l</i>)	Epidia <i>inf.</i>	Licina
Baebia	Fadena	Marcia
Caecilia	Feronia	Naevia (once Neuvia)
<u>Caesia</u>	Flauia	Nonia <i>cf. inf.</i>
Claudia	<u>Gauia</u>	<u>Numisia</u> <i>cf. inf.</i>

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² From C. I. L. ix. 5013—5935, 6365—6386, 6413 a—6419, 6086 etc., and Kaibel 2247.

Octavia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Publicia	Titia
<u>Oppia</u> <i>cf. inf.</i>	Saluia	<u>Tuccia</u>
<u>Petillia</u> (once -ilia)	Saturia	<u>Tullia</u>
<u>Petronia</u> <i>cf. inf.</i>	<u>Scaefia</u> (Sce-)	<u>Tusidia</u>
<u>Plotia</u>	Sentia	Valeria
<u>Pompeia</u>	Septimia (-tum-)	<u>Vettia</u>
<u>Pomponia</u>	Statia <i>inf.</i>	Vibia <i>inf.</i>
Praesentia	Tamudia	Volcacia

2. Among the Cognomina may be mentioned

Bassus <i>l.</i>	<u>Rufus</u> <i>l.</i>	<u>Rufinus</u>
Ianuarus <i>l.</i>	<u>Rufillus</u>	Saturninus
Proculus (-cl-)		

B. Less Frequent.

Aconia	Calpurnia	Didia
Acusia <i>l.</i> (one <i>insc.</i>)	Caluia <i>cf. inf.</i>	<u>Disellia</u> (one <i>insc.</i>)
Aelia	<u>Caluisia</u>	Duruia <i>l.</i>
Aiedia (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Calusia</u>	Egnatia
Albia	Camera	<u>Ennia</u>
<u>Allia</u>	Camuria	<u>Eppia</u>
Ambiuia	Caninia	Fadia
Ampia	Capiua ¹ ?	<u>Faesonja</u>
Ampiidia	Cardena (one <i>insc.</i>)	Floria
Ancharia	<u>Cassia</u>	Freia
Anicia	Ceionia	<u>Fresidia</u>
Aninia	<u>Cennia</u> <i>l.</i> (one <i>insc.</i>)	<u>Fufia</u>
Annalia <i>inf.?</i>	Cernitia	<u>Fuficia</u>
Anteia	Cincia	Fuluia
Antonia	Clepia <i>l.</i>	Furia
[Ar]redia (one <i>insc.</i>)	Cluua	Gargonia
<u>Arria</u>	<u>Cocceia</u>	<u>Gauillia</u>
Arruntia	<u>Coelia</u>	Gemina
Atalia	Cominia <i>inf.</i>	Heluia <i>inf.</i>
Ataua	<u>Coponia</u>	Hermonia
<u>Atellia</u>	<u>Cornasidia</u>	Isutia? (one doubtful <i>insc.</i>)
Atriena <i>l.</i>	Cornelia	Iunia
<u>Aufidena</u>	<u>Cusinia</u>	Labiena
<u>Auillia</u> (once -ilia)	Dentria (one <i>insc.</i>)	Laetoria
Baiania <i>l.</i> (one <i>insc.</i>)		

¹ Six times in ix. 5016, both as masc. and fem.

<u>Liuis</u>	<u>Pontedia l.</u>	<u>Suedia</u>
Lorenia	<u>Pontia</u>	Sulpicia
<u>Luccia</u> (2 Lucc-, 1 Luc-)	Porcia	Sutria
Lucilia	Postumia (-tim-)	Telonia (one <u>insc.</u>)
<u>Lusia</u>	Precia (one <u>insc.</u>)	Terentia
<u>Mamilia</u>	Publilia	<u>Tettaea l.</u>
Manlia	Pupia l.	<u>Tettia</u>
Maria	Quinctia (once -nt-)	Tigidia
Mestria (one <u>insc.</u>)	Quintilia	<u>Trebellia</u>
Metilia	<u>Rammia</u>	<u>Truttedia</u> (one <u>insc.</u>)
<u>Minicia</u> ¹	Rubria	<u>Tulliena</u>
<u>Multasia</u>	<u>Rufria</u>	Turcia
Munatia	Rupilia	Turpidia (once <u>-ped-</u>)
Numitoria	Sabidia <i>cf. inf.</i>	Tuscilia
Nummia	Sabina	Varia
Obilia	Salia l.	<u>Vassia</u>
Obulcia l. (one <u>insc.</u>)	Satana	Veidia
Olia	<u>Saufeia inf.?</u>	Veiena
Orbia	Sertoria l.	Veltia l.
<u>Petisedia</u> (one <u>insc.</u>)	Seruilia	Veturia
<u>Petrusidia</u>	Sextilia	Voconia
Pituania	<u>Siccia</u>	<u>Volusia</u>
Plautia	Sicinia	<u>Vssia</u>
	<u>Sillia inf.</u>	

2. Among the Cognomina.

Aprio l.	<u>Praetuttianus</u> (once	Strobilus
Apronianus	-tut)	Vibius <i>praen.</i>
<u>Kaeso</u>	Stattius <i>cogn. inf.</i>	Vrsus

C. 1. Nomina.

Abnatia	<u>Afria</u>	<u>Alleia</u>
Accaia <i>cf. inf.</i>	<u>Agusia</u>	<u>Alliena</u>
<u>Accia</u>	Allenia	<u>Ammea</u>
Acilia	<u>Alfia</u>	Annalena
Acutia	<u>Alficia?</u>	Antistia
Aebutia (g)	Alfena	<u>Apesia l.</u>
Aelania l.	<u>Alfinus</u>	Apicia l.
<u>Afrania</u>	Alinia	Apidia l.
<u>Afrenia</u>		

¹ Once Minic-, once Minu[cius], both of a man known elsewhere.

<u>Apisia</u>	Cingulana ?	<u>Mahena</u>
Aponia	Cintia	<u>Mallia</u>
<u>Appalia</u>	Ciprinia	Manilia
<u>Appeia</u>	Cirpinia	Marcilia
<u>Appuleia</u>	Considia	<u>Masuuia</u>
<u>Appusulena</u>	Cossinia	Matrin[ia]
<u>Aprufenia</u>	Crasicina ? <i>l.</i>	Meclonia <i>l.</i>
Arrena	Crispinia	<u>Mellia</u>
Arsinia <i>l.</i>	Curuia	<u>Memmia</u>
Artoria	Cuspedia	<u>Mesena ?</u>
<u>Asinia</u>	Dasia	<u>Milasia</u>
<u>Atafnia ?</u>	Demetria	Modia
Atilia	<u>Detellia</u>	Modiaria <i>l.</i>
Atitria ?	Diania	Molletia
<u>Attedia</u>	Dolania	Murridia
Audiena	<u>Dossennia</u>	<u>Mussena l.</u>
Auidia	Ebelana ?	<u>Nasia</u>
Babidenus	<u>Fannia</u>	Neria
Babiena ?	Fistana	Norbana <i>l.</i>
Babrenus <i>l.</i>	Flauonia	<u>Nouellia</u>
Basilia ?	Fuionia	Nouernia
Betuia	Fulcinia	Obilena
<u>Biallia ?</u>	Fundilia	Obultronia
<u>Blannia</u>	<u>Fusia</u>	Oebrotsinia
{ <u>Brittia</u>	<u>Gellia</u>	<u>Ofa...</u>
{ <u>Bruttia</u>	Geneia	Orbicia <i>l.</i>
<u>Brutsena</u>	Gentia	Pacuua
Buxuria	<u>Grassia</u>	Paetinia
Cadia	Gratia	Pantilia <i>l.</i>
Caepania	Heiuleia <i>l.</i> (one <i>insc.</i>)	Papiria
Caepionia	Hortesia	Pediena
<u>Caesonia</u>	Hostilia	Pedilla
Caetronia	Iegidia	Pescenia
Caleida[na ?]	Iuuentia	Peticia <i>inf.</i>
Calidena	Karminia	<u>Petillena</u>
Calpena	Laecania	Petulcia
Campania <i>inf.</i>	<u>Laf[renia]</u>	Plania
Campilia	Larsia	Plaria
Camurena ?	Laticia	Platoria
Cardana	Latinia	<u>Pleto[ria]</u>
<u>Carfinia</u>	Latronia	<u>Pomponena</u>
Carpinaria	Lattia	Pontiena
<u>Carsedia</u>	Lictoria ?	<u>Pontilia</u>
<u>Cassidia</u>	Licustena	<u>Pontulena</u>
Catinia	Lucretia	<u>Popillia</u>
Caudia	<u>Maetennia l.</u>	Pumidia
	Magia	

<u>Pupiena</u>	<u>Tafenia l.</u>	<u>Vesennia</u>
Rabiria	Tampia	Vesta <i>nom. fem.</i>
<u>Rasinia</u>	Tarquinia	Vetedia
Rogia?	Tarutia	Vetiedia l.
Romatia	Tedia	Vetilia
<u>Rufertia</u>	Temonia	<u>Vettiena</u>
Rutilia	<u>Terebia</u>	<u>Vettina</u>
Sacella?	Terminia	Vibolena
Salena	<u>Tettaiena</u>	<u>Viciria</u>
Sanguria	<u>Tinnania</u>	Vicrena l.
Sapsa?	<u>Tonna</u>	<u>Vifia</u>
Satura	Trebia <i>inf.</i>	Vilon...
Seiana l.	Turpilia	Vindia
Sentidia	<u>Tusia</u>	Vinulei...
Septinena	<u>Vallia</u>	Viria <i>inf.</i>
Serania	Varena	Vitoria l. <i>inf.</i>
Setria l.	Vauilia	Vlpia?
Sileia?	Vecilia?	Vmbricia
Simnia	Vegetia	Volia
<u>Sollia</u>	Veiania	Volu...
Sornatia	Veneria l.	Volumnia l.
Spetinia l.	Ventidia l.	Votiena
Statoria	Veratia	Vtiaca
Stla....	Verginia	
Stritia		

2. Among the Cognomina.

<u>Abinnaeus</u>	Damala	Plator
Apra	Eglectus	<u>Pollitta</u>
Asprenas	Lucumo	<u>Rufio l.</u>
Bauto	Mamulla <i>vir</i>	Russinus
Camars	Maro	Samera
Cerio <i>vir</i>	<u>Ofellius</u>	Silo
Corbulo	<u>Pet[ro]?</u>	Suetia
Corinthus		

END OF VOLUME I.

